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ANGOLA

LOMBA RIVER BATTLEFIELD, STARK EVIDENCE OF UNITA'S MAJOR VICTORY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 85 p 11

[Text]

LOMBA RIVER, Angola. — The rotting corpses of Angolan government soldiers and the charred wreckage of their Soviet weaponry bear witness to a major victory for the country's Unita rebels at Lomba River in the bush of Southeastern Angola.

It was on the banks of the Lomba River, about 270 km north of the South West Africa border that the South African-backed guerrillas led by Dr Jonas Savimbi turned back a government offensive in bloody fighting at the end of September.

The battlefield is strewn with the corpses of soldiers fighting for the Marxist Luanda government and with dozens of pieces of their wrecked equipment, including armoured personnel carriers and a Soviet MI-25 helicopter gunship complete with rocket pods.

In one spot amid trees pock-marked with shrapnel, a fully-loaded multiple rocket launcher, a "Stalin organ" has been exploded by heavy mortar fire from Unita.

Bunker

Away from the stench of death on the battlefields, Dr Savimbi told reporters in a camouflaged

bunker near Mavinga he was receiving increasing international support after indications that Soviet soldiers, as well as their Cuban allies, had helped to direct the offensive.

Dr Savimbi, currently based at Jamba close to the border with SWA, has been fighting the Marxist government in Luanda since Angola's independence from Portugal in 1975.

He said the aim of the now-routed government offensive had been to use Mavinga, which has a major airstrip and was captured by Unita four years ago, as a staging point for an attack on Jamba itself.

Dr Savimbi put his own casualties since August 15 at 410 dead and 832 wounded and said Luanda had lost more than 2 000 men killed, including nine Russians and 36 Cubans, as well as 22 aircraft and scores of vehicles.

"It is my conviction that the Russians wanted to test the will of the West," Dr Savimbi said. "I can tell you that in these last four weeks we received more sophisticated weapons than in 10 years of war."

Arab world

Supplies, among them anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons, came from vari-

ous sources including South Africa and the Arab world.

"The sympathy is growing in the countries coming to support us," he said.

Dr Savimbi denied Angolan government allegations of strikes by South African aircraft and ground forces to support Unita, although the massive logistical support supplied by Pretoria — including ammunition, trucks, rations and medical help — is evident in the war zone.

He also receives help through neighbouring Zaire.

Dr Savimbi said one reason for the offensive by Government troops, now apparently retreating northwest towards Cuito Cuanavale, was a split in the ruling MPLA between those who favour talks with Unita and those who do not.

Hardliners

The hardliners had wanted to finish Unita before a major MPLA congress in December, he said, while the current international vulnerability of South Africa gave an added impetus.

Dr Savimbi said his forces had failed to capture any Russians, but he displayed a Soviet-trained Angolan government pi-

lot whose MiG-21 jet was shot down.

Francisco Matamba (22) speaks fluent Russian and said he had flown 45 missions in Angola, including 20 bombing raids on Mavinga. He said he had never seen any South African planes and supported Dr Savimbi in saying the Russians were piloting some of Angola's jets.

Dr Savimbi's troops are confident and seem well-disciplined and highly organised, although few see a quick end to the war while Angola's major cities remain in the hands of the government, supported as it is by Soviet weapons and about 25 000 Cuban troops stationed in the country.

Dr Savimbi said the government forces, in spite of being mauled in the offensive, are likely to attack again and he has appealed to the West for help.

Of the United States he said: "I am making my effort to make my case known . . . the sympathy is there."

"The Russians are like elephants . . . they go away and they come back the same way."

South African-based correspondents were taken to Lomba River on Monday by Unita. — Sapa-Reuter.

CAPE VERDE

ICELAND'S FISHERY SECTOR STUDIED AS MODEL FOR DEVELOPMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Sep 85 p 10

[Text] Cape Verde economic experts are studying the possibility of having the country apply the experiences deriving from the development model of Iceland; this model is concentrated primarily on fishing exploration.

As we know, Iceland is a European country whose government in 1952 told the United Nations that it was an unproductive country. At that point in time, it had subsistence agriculture. But today it has achieved a per-capita income similar to that of the United States. This is due essentially to the development of the fishing industry.

According to Cape Verde technicians employed by the Secretariat of State for Cooperation and Planning, the choice of Iceland for this study was due to the fact that this country has a past which is identical to that of Cape Verde, along with similar characteristics, in spite of its surface area.

In particular, Cape Verde is interested in learning the lesson of how a country with a single strategic resource--fishing--managed to promote its development based above all on the mechanism of accumulating foreign exchange for the purpose of financing other branches of the national economy.

In this connection, experts stressed the fact that the fishing industry, during its early stages, did not require high technology since Iceland launched its fishing operations with boats which at that time were considered obsolete in Europe. On the other hand, private initiative also played a role which was indispensable for the development of the fishing industry which is why, they emphasized, in Cape Verde, through certain support and promotion activities by the state, private outfits will be able to channel their investments to the development of that area.

According to Cape Verde technicians, "The lessons learned in Iceland show that fishing does not require any major specialized training. What is necessary is to have good basic training." Accordingly, they hinted that "Fishermen switch from a smaller boat to a larger boat and in practice gain experience as they go along."

On the other hand, they also found that development based on fishing resources is to a certain extent unstable since it depends, for example, on ecological and market conditions as well as others.

However, looking at the situation such as it really exists in Cape Verde, due to its small market, any development concentrated on fishing will necessarily imply that most of the catch will be used for exports, which is true of Iceland. Hence, they say, it is necessary to create conditions for the sale of these products on the market.

As the experts emphasize, "The study now conducted is not a fishing industry development strategy for Cape Verde since there is a big difference in this area between the two countries." However, they noted, "There is much that we can use in the Icelandic model. And when we talk about the Icelandic model, this does not mean that we should simply transfer that country's situation to Cape Verde. What we are trying to do is to learn the way in which this model works, its development stages, and the methods that were adopted."

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CSO: 3442/6

CHAD

UNIR DISCUSSES SECURITY, DEFENSE ISSUES

Ndjamena INFO-TCHAD in French 5 Sep 85 pp 5-8

[Text] The curtain fell Tuesday on the last of some 20 working days of the second regular session of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR), but the fires lit by this event of such historic importance for Chad are far from extinguished. The importance lies as much in the fact that this forum provided an opportunity for reflective discussion as in the contents of the presentations and the themes which, for more than 2 weeks, were debated by Chadian political players. The discussions of defense and security problems were among the liveliest.

In large part that was because Chad is threatened by the expansionist designs of powers which have already illegally occupied half the country. Also, defense of the fatherland and the maintenance of security are necessary for the very existence of a people. The mere thought that every day our compatriots in the occupied zone must endure the humiliations, harassment, and sufferings of every sort imposed by the invader is revolting. And were it not for the courage and self-sacrifice of our armed forces to oppose the substantial military forces that country has deployed in northern Chad, the Libyan flag would long since have been planted in the southern part of our country.

So it comes as no surprise that several recommendations were adopted at the Central Committee meeting setting out the importance of this subject. We publish those documents below.

Resolution of Support for the FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces]

The Central Committee of UNIR, meeting in regular session from 17 August to 3 September 1985;

--Considering the military occupation of half the country by the expansionist Libyan regime;

--Considering the subversive policy carried out by that same terrorist regime against Africa and the world in general, and against Chad in particular;

--Noting the courage, self-sacrifice and determination with which the valiant FANT are confronting the aggressor's troops and the subversive elements in Qadhdhafi's pay;

1. Unreservedly supports the FANT in their constant patriotic efforts to restore territorial integrity, safeguard unity and national independence, and work for security and peace;

2. Calls on every patriotic Chadian man and woman to work alongside the FANT, actively and on every front, in the exalted task of defending and securing the fatherland.

Resolution of Support for the Population of the Occupied Zone

--Considering that the only desire of the Chadian people is for peace and freedom;

--Considering the humiliations, the harassment and the suffering of every kind to which our brothers and sisters in the occupied zone are subjected because of the Libyan invaders;

--Considering the heroic resistance these patriots put up constantly to the barbarity of the Libyan regime;

The Central Committee extends to them its solidarity and unreserved support. Exhorts them to continue resistance in every form and reiterates its commitment with them to achieve the total liberation of our despoiled country. Appeals once again to the national conscience and asks all the Chadian people to show active solidarity with our brothers and sisters victimized by this intolerable occupation.

Recommendation on Social Conditions Among the Military and Their Families

The Central Committee recommends:

1. That the government hold back a month's wages from the pay of all members of the government, the National Consultative Council, the Central Committee, permanent undersecretaries and heads of agencies, as well as all Chadian technical personnel in the para-statal and private enterprises, so as to start a vast program aimed at improving housing, schooling and medical care for the families of the military.

2. That the government do everything possible to give military personnel access to residential building sites.

3. That RAJEUNIR [UNIR Youth Rally], the military engineers corps, and municipal government join forces to build new housing and repair older structures as soon as possible for the benefit of military families.

4. That the government reactivate the program of rehabilitating disabled veterans so they can be returned to active life.

Resolution on Questions of Defense and Security

The Central Committee:

1. Decrees that all of UNIR's base cells, as well as the entire population, be broadly sensitized to defense and security problems, for which every citizen must assume a share of responsibility.
2. Decrees that UNIR must strengthen, equip and improve the revolutionary people's militia in the towns, particularly in border villages.
3. Decrees that the government shall sensitize and motivate security organs to become more effective in their work.
4. Calls urgently on all active sectors of the population to actively oppose domination, divisiveness, exploitation, subjection, and every form of aggression, regardless of its source.
5. Calls on all countries that love peace and justice to help the government restore the nation's territorial integrity.

9516

CSO : 3419/596

CHAD

BRIEFS

NEW ATP DIRECTOR--Mr Gata Nder, the new director of ATP [Chadian Press Agency], named last week by presidential decree, was installed in his new position on 4 September by Mr Bealoum Emmanuel Touade. Mr Gata Nder, who succeeds Mr Soumaine Sadiga Tenna, has been with ATP since 1976. He has been editor-in-chief since 1980. [Text] [Ndamena INFO-TCHAD in French 5 Sep85 p 8] 9516

EEC AGRICULTURAL AID--The Commission of the European Communities has approved financing in the amount of 5,635,000 ECU [European Currency Units], equivalent to Fr CFA 1.9 billion, for implementation of the "Sudanese Zone Agricultural Program" proposed by the Chadian Government. The project, which will be carried out in the primary agricultural region of the country, and which will be part of a program supported by other external assistance, is intended to improve production and marketing of subsistence village agriculture. The production environment will be improved upstream by support for peasant initiatives, increased availability of production inputs and appropriate infrastructure; and downstream by appropriate services and communication. In particular, community contributions will go toward the following objectives: increasing production, development of village production groups, and improvement of marketing conditions for basic foodstuffs. The project is expected to last for 3 agricultural seasons, and its financing, which is on a grant basis, comes from the resources of the Fifth EDF [European Development Fund]. [Text] [Ndamena INFO-TCHAD in French 2 Sep 85 pp 2-3] 9516

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CSO : 3419/596

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID FOR DROUGHT VICTIMS--Banjul, 8 Oct (AFP)--Japan is to grant Gambia the sum of Y200 million (about 356 million CFA francs) within the framework of food assistance, under an agreement signed in Dakar between the Japanese charge d'affaires in Gambia, Mr Attaka Oshima, and the Gambian high commissioner to Senegal, Mr Babou Ousman Jobe. This grant will enable Japan to supply about 2,340 tons of rice to help Gambians affected by drought. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1322 GMT 8 Oct 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/164

31 October 1985

GHANA

BANK SEEKS TO ESTABLISH STOCK EXCHANGE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Rosemary Ardayfio]

[Text]

THE Bank of Ghana is making efforts towards the establishment of a stock exchange, Mr. J. S. Addo, Governor of the Bank of Ghana, has announced in Accra.

When it is established, it will serve as the focus for trading activities in the capital market which will help mobilise long-term resources such as venture capital and direct them into productive projects.

Mr Addo was giving the keynote address on the topic "The future pattern of banking in Ghana" at the first seminar on "Banking as an instrument for national development" organised by the Ghana Institute of Bankers.

Ghana's financial system, he further said, is capable of being developed and its resources harnessed more efficiently when institutions and practices in the economy are modelled in such a way as to permit development and growth.

If this is done, Mr Addo said, the financial system of which the banking system is an integral part can become a powerful agent for development.

He observed that if the financial system on the other hand is kept within straight-jacket conditions, it can stultify and impede economic development.

He said the primary role of any banking system is financial intermediation which involves the mobilisation of funds from surplus units for on-lending to deficit units.

However, he added, "the performance of our banking system in mobilising resources leaves much to be desired."

The Governor stressed that future development of the banking system, in terms of technological innovation and the services that new technology makes possible, will greatly depend on improvements in the field of communications.

He hoped that national attention will be focused on the need to improve the communications system to enable the banking system derive maximum benefit from modern technology.

In a paper read on his behalf, Mr. Yaw Osafo-Maafa, Managing Director of the Bank for Housing and Construction (BHC), said for economic develop-

ment to occur, investment which promote long-term projects was necessary to promote linkages to catalyse overall development.

He said to rehabilitate and improve Ghana's economy requires the spirit of entrepreneurship.

"It is only with a widening and strengthening of the base of the people with the capacity for risk taking that economic development could be institutionalised," he added.

The President of the Ghana Institute of Bankers (GIB), Mr. Emmanuel N. Nortey, said the seminar is part of an educational programme designed to raise the awareness of some of the members with regard to the role bankers are expected to play in the development of the economy.

He noted with regret the absence of facilities in the country for banking education, adding that, the institute is therefore studying proposals which, when implemented, would broaden the scope of the existing facilities to include banking courses in the universities.

CSO: 3400/162

GHANA

SECRETARIES CALL FOR SHEANUT DEVELOPMENT BOARD LEGALIZATION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Iddrisu Seini and Imoru Yakubu]

[Text]

THE three Regional Secretaries in Northern Ghana have submitted a memorandum to the PNDC to establish by law, the proposed Sheanut Development Board.

However, the secretaries have recommended that before the board comes into being, there is the need to establish sheanut plantations in the three regions — Northern, Upper East and Upper West.

This is to ensure that the industry becomes viable and takes its place as number two after cocoa.

The three secretaries are Mr Huudu Yahaya for Northern Region, Mr J. E.

Sakyi for Upper East and Mr Salifu Bawa Dy-Yakah for Upper West.

This was announced by Mr Simon Abingya, Under Secretary for Upper East, when he delivered an address on behalf of Mr Sakyi at a meeting of the Cocoa, Coffee and Sheanut Farmers Association at Bolgatanga at the weekend.

He said the three Regional Secretaries, at a recent meeting in Wa, called for the review of the Akuafo Cheque System to make it easier for farmers to cash their cheques at banks of their choice instead of at the Ghana Commercial Bank where they experience a number of difficulties.

Mr Abingya deplored the attitude of some members of staff of COCOBOD who instead of going round the societies to ensure maximum picking and collection of sheanut in the region only remained in their offices to wait for the farmers to bring the produce to them. He warned that such acts would not be tolerated.

CSO: 3400/162

GHANA

NEW MEASURES TO STEP UP COCOA PRODUCTION ADOPTED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Anthony Tawiah]

[Text]

THE Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) has adopted a number of measures which will make the country recapture her lead in cocoa production on the international market within the next three years.

Under the programme, a seven-member team of extension officers are to be attached by COCOBOD to every 1,400 hectares of land under cocoa cultivation throughout the country to step-up production to more than 350,000 tonnes within the estimated period. Last year's production stood at 65,000 tonnes.

In the meantime, COCOBOD has scrapped the Farmers' Services Unit under the Cocoa Services Division which hired labour to cocoa farmers.

Disclosing this in Tamale at the annual national executive meeting of the Cocoa, Coffee and Sheanut Farmers Association, the Deputy Managing Director of the Produce Buying Company, Mr J. W. Biney, explained that the extension officers made up of field assistants, mistblower technicians, seed garden experts and labourers, would ensure an efficient and reliable extension service to cocoa farmers to increase their yields.

Mr Biney therefore, urged the farmers to assist in formulating plans on how best COCOBOD could redeem large hectares of co-

coa farms unattended to and over-grown with bush.

According to him, experts have predicted that when these abandoned farms are cleared, Ghana would produce about 400,000 tonnes of cocoa annually.

Mr Biney announced that the seedlings of "Robusta", a high yielding coffee are also being nursed to be supplied freely to coffee farmers to increase coffee production.

He hinted that some farmers in the Kwahu District especially at Bepong, have started benefiting from the scheme.

On the sheanut industry which is a potential foreign exchange earner, Mr Biney said COCOBOD would whip up interest in the industry by extending the farmers Welfare Package Deal to sheanut farmers.

Mr Biney, however, regretted that a few misguided farmers were thwarting the efforts of COCOBOD to make life

more comfortable for them by allowing themselves to be used by unscrupulous purchasing clerks and bank officials to abuse the Akuafo Cheque system introduced in the interest of the farmers resulting in the loss of about C43 million.

The Soma-Wura, William Siaka Diabour who replaced Nana Owusu Gyembi as the National Chief Farmer of the association, stressed the need for unity among farmers and appealed to the government to increase its assistance to the association.

GHANA

AGRICULTURAL MINISTRY SEEKS TEMPORARY LIFTING OF YAM EXPORT BAN

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Kennedy Fordjour-Mensah]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with Regional Secretaries and Under-Secretaries in-charge of agriculture is to work out a programme with the Ghana Export Promotions Council to lift temporarily the ban on the exportation of yam.

This is to make it possible for the country to export surpluses of yam currently in the system.

If the export drive is not embarked upon, Ghana stands to lose more than 50 per cent of yam produced this year.

Dr I. K. Adjei-Maafa, Secretary for Agriculture disclosed this in an interview in Accra on Tuesday after a surprise visit to the 900 hectare pilot project farm at Sege.

He noted that yam production in the Northern and Brong-Ahafo Regions had yielded good results and if the surpluses were not disposed of through exportation, the country would face similar problems as happened with maize last year.

The rationale behind the scheme, the Agriculture Secretary said, is to prevent waste in the system

and give the farmer his due price. The farmer will thus be encouraged to increase productivity in subsequent years.

During the surprise visit to Sege, Dr Adjei-Maafa disclosed that the government is to intensify block farming in the country as from next year. It is aimed at the maximization of efficiency and proper utilization of agricultural inputs.

According to Dr Adjei-Maafa, this system of farming made it easier to service farmers more efficiently than to have them scattered at different places.

In an interview with some of the farmers, the Agriculture Secretary learnt that acute water shortage was the number one problem facing them, and at a point in time, the people claimed that they had to consult an oracle before getting rains.

The Agriculture Secretary said there was the urgent need, therefore to provide the farmers with reservoirs for good drinking water, especially while working on their farms.

The ultimate solution to the water problem, he said,

was to work out a plan of bringing water to the people from the Volta Lake by digging canals.

Dr Adjei-Maafa said as soon as plans matured, an irrigation specialist would be invited into the country to work out the details.

Dr Adjei-Maafa who learnt from the farmers that they were formerly receiving supplies of inputs, reassured them that his ministry would re-activate the scheme and supply them with items like matchets, essential commodities and cloth at the controlled prices.

The Secretary's visit, his first since he assumed duty, was aimed at getting first-hand information on the problems facing farmers in the area and to see how best his ministry could help find lasting solutions to them.

He was accompanied by Colonel F. A. Agyemfra, Operations Assistant to his ministry.

The pilot project farm was established on the initiative of the Chairman of the PNDC, Flt.-Lt. J. J. Rawlings, as a settlement farm otherwise known as "Rawlings Farm".

GHANA

PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL VENTURES WELCOME

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by James Mensah]

[Text]

THE PNDC welcomes private participation in all existing non-functioning agricultural ventures and other related enterprises to make them economically viable.

This new policy of the government is aimed at encouraging individuals or group participation in running such enterprises to benefit both the State and prospective share-holders.

Dr I. K. Adjei-Maafa, Secretary for Agriculture disclosed this in Cape Coast at the week-end aft-

er accompanying Regional Secretaries attending the 18th session of the PNDC Regional Secretaries' Conference being held in Cape Coast on an inspection tour of the Twifo Oil Palm Plantation (TOPP) in which the Central Regional Development Corporation (CRDC) has 80 per cent shares.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Dr Adjei-Maafa said, was carrying out a valuation of all non-functioning State agricultural projects in the country and would invite interested parties to participate in their manage-

ment and efficient running by way of share-holding.

The government he said, would give a free hand to prospective private entrepreneurs to take over the management of such enterprises but would monitor their activities to ensure that the State got its fair share of profits that would accrue from such ventures.

The Agricultural Secretary said his ministry would also provide the necessary assistance for the efficient operation of the enterprises, adding that, "our objective is production and export."

CSO: 3400/161

GHANA

ECOLOGIST WARNS AGAINST SPREAD OF WATER HYACINTH

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Richie H. Attionu]

[Text]

THE Overwhelming socio-economic significance of the Kpong and Volta dams to Ghana, and indeed to the sub-region of West Africa, cannot be over emphasized.

This article seeks to flog all moribund horses into action to prevent these and other dams in the country from becoming infested with weeds. Indeed the entire nation needs to mount vigilance against weed trafficking. This call has become necessary following the discovery in Accra of the most notorious, tropical aquatic weed, the water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) which had hitherto been unknown in Ghana.

When Lake Kariba in Central Africa began to fill, the water fern (*Salvinia*

auriculata) was entirely unknown. Suddenly it appeared, presumably from the back waters, and underwent an explosive vegetative reproduction. In about a year nearly 300km of the lake surface was covered by this weed. Other aquatic weeds took advantage and swiftly colonized the floating mat. So robust did it become that one could get off one's boat and walk on the floating island.

Such a cover of matted vegetation does pose problems on lakes and ponds. Aeration of the water by wind-generated mixing is severely curtailed. This may result in massive mortality of fish fauna. Fishing and navigation are discouraged. Such mats are also known to be the preferred habitats of some vectors of water-borne diseases.

In fact some hydro-electric installations are known to be directly affected by weed infestation. The drop in water-level of tropical dams due to evaporation may gallop especially during the harmattan season. The situation may be worsened by evapo-transpiration over

the enormous area of leaf surface of floating aquatic weeds. These are but only some of the havoc that water weeds can cause on lakes and ponds.

Against this background may be appreciated my personal concern about the sudden appearance in Ghana of the water hyacinth, a foe more formidable than the water fern. It consists of a rosette of leaves from under which hangs a tuft of feathery roots. The leaves are shiny, olive green in colour. The leaf-blade is nearly circular in shape and measures about seven centimetres in diameter. The leaf-stalk is about 20 centimeters long and is blown out into a spongy balloon in the middle. The flower-stalk is also spongy and bears a cluster of mauve flowers that a bridesmaid would like to pin in her hair.

Like some sudd-forming weeds, the water hyacinth reproduces vegetatively by means of stolons at a phenomenal rate. The smashing beauty of this weed may explain, at least in part, its appearance in Ghana, being sold as an ornamental. Sabotage in its subtle form cannot be

ruled out however.

May I, at this juncture, cry out to all institutions that have been charged with responsibility for dams to mount a vigorous campaign aimed at keeping these bodies of water weed-free. This can be achieved through a swift and tactful collection and destruction of all known stocks of the water hyacinth and such like plants. The general public should be educated on easy identification of at least the problem weeds through radio and television announcements. Posters that bear the pictures of the water fern (*Salvinia auriculata*), the sedge (*Cyperus papyrus*) and the water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) may be displayed on the television and at vantage points throughout the country. Centres, to which information on the location of these aquatic weeds can be given, should be strategically sited and advertized. My only prayer is that this apparently lucrative but thoroughly unholy trade in weeds — each plant sells for 400 cedis — is not enjoying the sponsorship of a mafia.

GHANA

CANADIANS TO RESUME OIL EXPLORATION WORK

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Faustina Ashirifie]

[Text]

A CANADIAN drilling ship is expected in the country very soon to continue with the off-shore oil exploration work being carried out by Petro Canada in Ghana.

Disclosing this to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport before he emplaned back home after a three year duty tour in Ghana, Mr Frederick Livingston, former Canadian High Commissioner in Ghana, said technical result for the first phase of the exploration would be presented to the government soon.

And to enable Ghanaians to acquire the requisite skills in oil exploration, Canada is helping with the training of some experts, he hinted, and pledged his government's practical support to Ghana's Economic Recovery Programme

(ERP).

Other Canadian Government projects he mentioned are in the areas of rural water supply and the Northern Regional Rural Integrated Programme (NORRIP). He praised the Ghana Government for having been able to put the economy on a sound footing in spite of all odds.

Mr Livingston, who described his arrival in the country in 1982 as opportune in view of the dimensions of the economic crisis, observed that the ERP is gradually working.

It takes time for such programmes to yield results, he noted, and advised Ghanaians to pluck up courage and help the government to achieve the ultimate goals of the ERP.

CSO: 3400/163

GHANA

GDR ROAD CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ARRIVES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Albert Sam]

[Text]

THE German-Democratic Republic firm which has been contracted to undertake the C1.2 billion rehabilitation of Kumasi roads has started taking delivery of assorted heavy equipment and machinery for the project.

Already, one of the two vital machinery — the Crusher, has arrived in the country while the batching plant is expected shortly.

The firm has also acquired an area on the Antoa road, to pitch its camp there. Arrangements have reached an advanced stage for the acquisition of a plot at Buohu where the highly sophisticated batching plant will be sited.

Mr G. N. Gogo, Chief Highway Engineer in charge of Ashanti who disclosed this in an interview in Kumasi yesterday said the company

has also acquired an area at Labone in Accra to be used as a transit camp.

Mr Gogo assured residents of Kumasi that everything was being done to enable the project to start on schedule.

He stated that the project involves a comprehensive drainage work and hinted that surface drains with slabs would be preferred under the project.

On progress of work on the Atonsu Bridge in Kumasi which has become a source of concern to most residents, Mr Gogo said the contractor working on it has been provided with the requisite materials which were lacking initially and that the bridge would be completed by the end of the year.

Meanwhile, more German experts have started arriving in the country to start work on the camp and the assembling of all the equipment needed for the project.

CSO: 3400/161

GHANA

BRIEFS

TRIBAL CONFLICTS IN BAWKU--Fresh hostility has erupted between the Kusasis and Mamprusis in Bawku resulting in the death of at least five people and several others injured. The clashes started last Friday night when some unidentified gunmen shot dead a youth, one Hamidu Mumuni, through a window opening in his house. This triggered off large-scale burning of houses, including the palace of the Bawku Naba, Sigri Azoka II. According to a statement issued by the Upper East Regional Administration in Bolgatanga yesterday there was indiscriminate shooting in several areas of the town throughout last Friday while efforts were made by peace officers to avert large scale disaster. The statement indicated that normal life seems to be in jeopardy as sporadic shooting continued early yesterday morning disrupting commercial, private and official activities. Many people have already started evacuating their personal effects from the battle areas to join their relatives and friends in other safer areas. Meanwhile the Upper East Regional Secretary, Mr. J. E. Sakyi who visited the area early this morning called on both factions to lay down their arms. A dusk to dawn curfew has been imposed in the district until peace and calm are restored. [Text] [Article by Imoro Yakubu] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Oct 85 p 4]

PRIVATE DIAMOND WINNERS RECEIVE EQUIPMENT--Individual diamond winners are to receive mining equipment worth £6 million each from the Government. Winners who are interested to go the mechanized way of extracting the gems would be required to deposit £2.5 million with the Ghana Diamond Marketing Corporation to enable the Government to determine the number of people willing to benefit from the aid. Mr F. K. Kofiloto, a senior valuer at the Corporation's headquarters in Accra, announced this at a meeting of the Ghana Diamond Winners Association at Akim Oda on Thursday. He explained that individuals who would not be able to afford the initial deposit, could team up with others for the supply of the equipment which include Land Rovers, excavators and water pumps. Mr Kofiloto said 50 per cent of individual's export would be retained partly for the payment of the remaining £3.5 million and for the importation of spare parts for the machines. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Sep 85 p 1]

TOWNS THREATENED BY EROSION--The sea continues to make inroads into four coastal towns near Keta, leaving the people in fear of their towns being washed away by the waves. The waves, which in the past destroyed many houses and movable property, have washed away coconut plantations along the beach at Kedzi, Vodza

and Adzido in its latest outrage. At Keta, the London Park, the only football field in the town, and the two-century-old Fort Prinzenstein, built by the Danes in 1982 were being threatened by the angry waves. Meanwhile, the Kedzi/Keta motor road has been declared impassable following the erosion which started from June, this year forcing travellers to Keta from Denu to terminate their journey at Kedzi and make the rest of the journey on foot. Travellers to Anloga and beyond now go by the Dabala/Srogbe road. [Text]
[Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Oct 85 p 8]

YUGOSLAV COMPANY DONATES DRUGS--A Yugoslav pharmaceutical company, PLIVA, yesterday presented drugs worth £3.5 million to the Government. The drugs, 75,000 vials of Procaine Penicillin Injections 4M, were recieved by the Under-Secretary for Health, Dr Mary Grant, on behalf of the Government. Presenting the drugs, Mr Drugan Bursac, director of export, African Department of the company, said after 15 years operation in Ghana, the company had spotted the needs of the country. His company, he said, had already given 25,000 vials of the same product to private hospitals in the country through its representatives, Messrs POLAFECO Ltd., Accra. [Text] [Article by Augustina Aforo]
[Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Sep 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/167

GUINEA

CONAKRY RADIO ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE MEASURES

AB061829 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Starting next Monday, anyone wishing to sell foreign exchange to the state can do so. The exchange rate is fixed as follows: 1 CFA franc for 0.72 syli and Fr1 for 36 sylis instead of 2.76 syli, as is the case now. Experts have referred to this move as an operational boost, while those who are bent on strangulating the country's economy call the move suicidal. The president of the republic simply stated: The life and death of the country are now in the hands of the Guineans themselves.

Contrary to the belief of the saboteurs of the national economy that this measure is meant to feed the poor with the money of the rich, this measure is actually meant to counteract the black market and to bring foreign exchange into the state coffers. Undoubtedly, those bent on destroying the economy are working on ways to make this measure fail, even though the measure is salvatory in nature, at least for Guineans living abroad, private investors, and businessmen. These saboteurs will persist in their black market activities, they will double the prices of essential foodstuffs, or they will strengthen their base of hoarding activities. This is why regular checks on the activities of these dishonest persons are necessary, because they have become true usurers, working for some dishonest expatriates. Specialized banks should be set up at public places, at airports for example. Tourists and businessmen must be made to change their foreign currency at reasonable rates at the point of entry, and such changes should be accompanied by receipts. These are some of the measures that must be taken in dealing with foreign exchange in order to avoid operating at a loss or working in vain.

CSO: 3400/164

GUINEA

BLAME PLACED ON LEBANESE FOR GOLD-SMUGGLING INCIDENT

Conakry HOROYA in French 12 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Article by Ibrahima Kalil Diare]

[Text] For centuries gold has been extracted and exported from Guinea. Since independence was won, however, never has such a large quantity been seized at the country's frontier.

It must be recognized that the native merchants who deal in automobiles from Brussels, those who offer electrical household appliances for sale, our sisters who sell bundles of cloth--all deal in gold. The experts, the diplomats, the businessmen who land here and as rapidly disappear--all are involved in the gold traffic.

As soon as the gold panners go to work in Bissikirima, Sigui, Ourekaba, Faranah, Kissidougou or Macenta, the trafficking in gold goes out of control.

Moreover, this business of 25 kilograms of gold seized at the Gbessia Airport, an "affair" which is currently the main subject of discussion in the capital, bears watching. For it must be admitted that as soon as a Lebanese is involved in a crime, the colony becomes feverishly agitated, tongues wag and through family connections, all sorts of rumors spread through the city.

Is a Lebanese a man above all suspicion?

No! Because one cannot engage in the business they do by practicing the honest civic virtues! And those who have followed the most harmful activities of certain Lebanese since independence was won know this well. We will not insist upon the scandalous embezzlements carried out in complicity with shady government employees, whom they patiently corrupted. Let us pass over the profitable "arrangements" they make with greedy agents, since for them paying state fees, paying the government customs duties, paying their taxes in full, is "stupidity." They prefer to pay half and "make an arrangement" with certain individuals. This gives them the double benefit of avoiding paying out the full sum claimed by the state, while above all corrupting a government employee who is then in their pay. These are general truths familiar to everyone concerning our Lebanese "brothers," whose instinct for violating our laws and our institutions is well-known. And then when there is a trafficking

"affair," clear and obvious this time, since they were caught red-handed at the airport, the thieves protest that they have been robbed! Moreover, we have seen on many occasions that when an honest and patriotic government employee firmly demands that a Lebanese obey the law, he is accused of "racism." "They sent you to get me!" he will be told.

In other words, in the view of the Lebanese, a Guinean government employee is a corrupt and corruptible individual, from top to bottom, and there would not even be any exceptions to prove the rule!

An Unsuccessful Graft

For more than 60 years our society and our cities have had a Lebanese colony attached to them. It must be concluded that this was a graft which was unsuccessful. The colony exists, deals with us and trades as a totally foreign body in its hermetically sealed enclave.

Under the old regime, a number of native-born citizens had to suffer a sad fate because of the privileged Lebanese--those who were intelligence agents, the business owners and right-hand men of dignitaries, and those who boasted of entertaining the men who were then the big bosses of the national political bureau. These Lebanese threw famous names at you to confuse you and heaped scorn and threats upon you. These individuals, arrogant in their behavior as protected newcomers, should not make us forget those humble individuals who suffered along with us, those who did not spend their days sleeping at their desks, but who went to work on the plantations, who were drivers, mechanics and metalworkers. It was because of those individuals who were like us that the entire colony benefitted from the indulgence and the clemency of the chief of state and the native population.

There are also Lebanese in the various regions who have accepted our hard life of penury. May God aid those who are our comrades in the struggle for a better life! This is why one cannot issue a general condemnation, without reference to both sides of the scale weighing equity and justice.

It must be said that the Lebanese in Guinea have a special turn of mind. Their social actions are nonexistent. The so-called rich never build, but rent shops built between 1890 and 1910. One can count on the fingers of one hand those who own buildings! And where domestic wholesale, intermediary and retail trade is concerned, the Lebanese have snatched 85 percent of the control from native Guineans. In this connection, moreover, let us note that it has never been possible, since the colonial era, to make the Lebanese keep commercial registers.

A Golden Affair

The business of the 25 kilograms of gold is already proving to be a golden affair. One can well ask the question as to whether or not there are international traffic networks involving the Lebanese colonies in Africa. And whether it is current and accepted to exchange professional business cards among them, and also whether our country is not an exploited colony, rather

than the asylum of choice for the Lebanese. Every patriot should ask himself these questions!

Whatever the case, the Lebanese colony in Conakry should contribute to casting light on this business of 50 kilograms of gold, rather than raising an uproar. A dangerous image of the Lebanese is being formed in the collective awareness of the people of Guinea. It falls to the Lebanese colony to turn this image into one of a community with the solidarity and unity to defend the interests of all, and thus those of the state.

5157

CSO: 3419/5

GUINEA-BISSAU

STRUGGLE FOR DEVELOPMENT SINCE INDEPENDENCE OUTLINED

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Aug 85 pp 25-29

[Text] Considered one of the world's poorest countries, Guinea-Bissau is no longer experiencing the horrors of the war which it waged for more than a decade. Nonetheless, there are new "enemies" on the horizon, which the young country is making an ever increasing effort to confront, summoning up the best it has in human resources.

The backwardness in which colonialism left the little state, the erroneous investment policy which was pursued immediately after independence and the shortages of every kind, which have demanded almost unlimited sacrifice from the population and from the nation's young cadres, recently returned from European universities; the drought, which has diminished the arable land area and has prevented harvests in the abundance needed to maintain minimum nutritional standards; the resulting poor state of health of the population, aggravated by a shortage of medical personnel: these are some of the principal "enemies" which Guinea-Bissau faces in the struggle for development in what was already the most neglected of the colonies of the former Portuguese empire.

Still, the small nation has unequalled resources, more than sufficient, if rationally exploited, to insure the well-being of its people. The land is fertile and almost everything can be produced on it, from the traditional crops (peanuts, cashews and coconut), which are still the mainstay of the country's export effort, to crops which are less familiar, at least until now (potatoes and onions, corn and rice, subtropical fruits and various greens can be grown in Guinea-Bissau's soil).

In the waters that constitute its Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEE), Bissau has truly immense resources which, unfortunately, are being exploited by other countries, under licenses, for want of a national fishing fleet capable of supplying the domestic market and thus providing some variation in the diet, which is now based almost exclusively on rice, of the population.

The forest could be an important source of revenue and prosperity for the young state, which is intensely concerned now with protecting its forests, threatened by drought (in the Saharan zone, the desert is advancing at a rate of about 50 kilometers per year) and by damage from fire, accidental or deliberate (the people set fire to the forest to clear the land for cultivation), which is devouring several hundred hectares of forest every year.

Beneath the land there are known to be extremely important phosphate deposits (a Portuguese company, Ferrominas, has already been invited to provide technical assistance to Bissau's Department of Geology and Mining to initiate exploitation) and also bauxite; at sea, prospecting is ongoing to locate petroleum, which is known to exist in quantity on the offshore shelf, although there is no official report yet on the potential for commercial exploitation. (Incidentally, the admitted possibility of the existence of petroleum off the shores of Guinea-Bissau lay behind the maritime border disputes between the young republic and its neighbors Senegal and Guinea-Conakry. With regard to Guinea-Conakry, the issue was settled to the satisfaction of both parties by an international court of arbitration, which granted two-thirds of the disputed zone, in the south, to Bissau. Once the conflict with Guinea-Conakry was resolved, Dakar agreed to submit its border dispute to another court of arbitration, which should meet soon in Geneva.)

Agriculture Basic

Guinea-Bissau has a total land surface of 36,125 square kilometers, 8,000 of which are covered by rivers and periodic tides. Its population is estimated at about 767,000 inhabitants (1979 census). Of these, 87 percent live in the interior of the country, grouped in 3,600 "tabancas," semicommunal villages on which the country's economic and social organization is based. The remaining 13 percent of the population is concentrated in Bissau, the capital, which is the center for the money economy, public administration and the business sector.

The average density is 29 inhabitants per square kilometer and the average growth rate is estimated at 2.2 percent per year. An average family comprises 6.3 persons.

The birthrate is very high and mortality, specifically infant mortality, is also high, for various reasons: the lack of a potable water supply for the people, the lack of medical infrastructures (1 hospital bed for 600 inhabitants), the lack of physicians (1 for 8,000 inhabitants) and the presence of endemic gastrointestinal disorders.

The economically active population numbers about 400,000, only 25,000 of whom are salaried or are paid for their labor; about 14,500 are civil servants.

About 88 percent of the active population is in the primary sector, 3 percent in the secondary sector and 9 percent in the tertiary sector. One of the basic questions facing the country's administration is to arrive at suitable policies for the articulation and gradual unification of its economies (urban and traditional), to create an integrated national economy.

The lack of articulation of the two economies has been most clearly reflected in the very low levels of production and domestic marketing; the peasants were not responding to the economic incentives, the prices on the parallel market were very different from the official prices and the supply of goods was inadequate.

The impediments to development were mounting, and their negative effect was reinforced by the large deficits in the public budget and in the foreign accounts.

Moreover, there were monumental mistakes in the investment policy, a typical case being the Cumere agroindustrial complex, in which about \$28 million was invested, tying up the country's exchange revenues and weighing significantly on the foreign debt service.

Overall Strategy

The structural problems and the marked disequilibrium in the budget, the balance of payments, prices, the exchange rate, etc., led the Government of Guinea-Bissau to adopt an overall strategy, in three distinct phases.

The first phase, now in progress, is basically one of economic-financial stabilization; the second phase is one of rebalancing the economy; and, finally, the third phase is one of independent economic development.

Thus the short-range policy is integrated with the medium- and long-range policy. The objectives are to achieve food self-sufficiency, to bring the prices to the producer into line with production costs and to bring about a profound institutional reform of the marketing sector.

This reform would appeal to the private sector to participate in the economy, to increase production for the domestic market and to deliver to the official marketing channels products which were being exported on the parallel market.

Finally, another objective of the outlined policy is to control public expenditures, to curb the increasingly sharp rise in the public debt.

Although Guinea-Bissau has the structural characteristics of a "less advanced country" (PMA) and is in a difficult situation at this time, it also presents, as we said before, good development potential in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining. These are, incidentally, the sectors which are considered to have priority in the economic development effort.

Despite this potential, recent development has been weak and current trends have been preoccupying. The Bissau authorities recognize that several factors have contributed to this situation, from human and institutional difficulties to the lack of qualified cadres and manpower at the several levels of administration and the various problems in mounting effective mechanisms for the direction and management of the economy. In addition to these factors, the agriculture sector is profoundly influenced by climatic irregularities, with frequent droughts, which severely affected farm production in 1977, 1979 and 1980, for example.

'Backward Practice' Condemned

All the problems are immediately sensed, if not observed, by the visitor when he disembarks in Bissau. After a few days, the stereotypes which certain reports about Africa--Portuguese-speaking or otherwise--have led him to expect may give way to some surprises. The first surprise is the existence of a society in which order and respect for the individual are primordial facts of life.

In an important address to a recent meeting of Guinea-Bissau's National People's assembly (ANP) in Bissau at the end of April, President Joao Bernardo ("Nino") Vieira stated publicly that his government is "firmly determined to make this country a true state of law." This was an important statement, on a continent and in a region where the past and present are intertwined and in which the weighty traditions of many centuries play a determining role in ordering the lives of the people, who are predominantly animist in their convictions and social behavior.

To turn Guinea-Bissau into a "state of law" is no small task for the administration of the young nation, but it is clear that, in this former Portuguese colony, the exercise of justice is not just a phrase. Still, it is obvious that ancestral habits are not changed from one decade to the next. In recent months, the political speeches of Guinea-Bissauan officials have been dominated by a preoccupation with educating the people that the retrograde traditional practices are an impediment to the desired pace of economic and social development. There is good reason for this concern. Fields are abandoned for the celebration of animist ceremonies; the schools are emptied when the students go off to the "fanado" (circumcision, puberty rites); the death of an elder can bring on a "wailing" (a ceremony which follows the burial and in which family and friends take part), lasting for weeks, during which nothing is done; the occult beliefs and fears often give rise to real social calamities. To modernize the spirit of a whole people, to bring it from a backward, almost tribalistic state to the civic consciousness of a modern state, is not an easy task. The school plays an essential role in this struggle; it is recognized to be the determining factor in the country's development process. The effort in this area has been considerable and today Bissau's authorities are asking themselves (Nino Vieira's speech to the ANP) if the mass education undertaken soon after independence is not already far exceeding the country's material and human capacities.

"Given the increased number of students in the system, we did not have the capacity, nor was it possible with the available resources, to create new classrooms worthy of the name or to provide the students with the essential teaching materials and the minimally qualified teachers required for the education which the country needed," the president told the general assembly. All these issues, which are only introduced here, to be taken up again in the depth which they merit, are enough to illustrate that the young Guinea-Bissau is growing and is feeling the effects of this growth. A nation is not built in a generation.

6362

CS0: 3442/10

GUINEA-BISSAU

SECRETARY BERNARDINO CARDOSO DISCUSSES FOREIGN COOPERATION

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Aug 85 pp 30-33

[Report based on interview with Bernardino Cardoso, secretary of state for international cooperation, by Jorge Oliveira, date and place not specified]

[Text] "Currently, cooperation with Portugal encompasses almost all sectors of economic and social life in Guinea-Bissau," acknowledged Bernardino Cardoso, Guinea-Bissau's secretary of state for international cooperation, one of the young cadres recently promoted by President Nino Vieira to assume governmental responsibilities following the remodeling of the executive a year ago. Noting that what the country needs now is financing for its economic stabilization program, Bernardino Cardoso stated: "The international community has not kept pace with the effort put forth by the Government of Guinea-Bissau."

"Generally speaking, we can say that cooperation with Portugal is moving along well, after the meeting of the Portuguese-Guinea-Bissau Joint Commission in February in Lisbon," said Bissau's director of international cooperation, adding that "the aim is to make the planned action more dynamic and efficient."

In Guinea-Bissau, Portugal is considered a privileged partner, but the Guinea-Bissauan authorities argue that cooperation between the two countries could be far greater than it is and they complain that Lisbon is somewhat sluggish in carrying out the actions agreed upon. As examples, Bernardino Cardoso cited the construction of housing for the Portuguese cooperants, which should be getting underway only now (it was awaiting the arrival of Eduardo Ambar, Portugal's secretary of state for cooperation, in Bissau to lay the cornerstone), and the reconstruction of the National Broadcasting company's transmitting station at Nhacra, for which, after 6 years, the funds have finally been liberated.

"The activities are proceeding normally. Currently, cooperation with Portugal encompasses practically all sectors of economic and social life in Guinea-Bissau, including research. Portugal is going to help us launch our National Research Institute," the secretary of state noted.

Portugal has played an important role in education and health, and this is acknowledged by Bissau, which would like to see Portugal expand its participation in these two essential fields.

"Sometimes we cannot move faster because of a manifest lack of means," Bernardino Cardoso said; as an example, he cited the delayed arrival of Portuguese teachers in Bissau, particularly those who will be teaching [advanced] courses, because of the lack of housing, since "our country is not in a position to provide enough housing for the number of teachers it needs."

To overcome the problems in such areas, Guinea-Bissau has opted for trilateral cooperation; two projects already in progress involve Portugal, on one hand, and the United States and Sweden, on the other.

"There is a potential for trilateral cooperation which can and should be exploited in international cooperation," Cardoso argued, alluding to Portugal's participation in projects in the priority sector of agriculture.

"These are agreements pertaining basically to technical assistance. The United States and Sweden provide the financial aid and Portugal provides the technical assistance.

"We think there are great possibilities for this type of action, and we are considering the possibility that Brazil could also join in such schemes with other multilateral partners, such as the UNDP (United Nations Development Program), for example, with which we also have a trilateral accord, including Portugal, in the health field," said the secretary of state for cooperation.

South-South Trilateral Cooperation

Although Portugal was the first partner to come forward with this type of cooperation, Bissau is now seeking to interest other countries, particularly Brazil, in such activities. Bissau is also seeking South-South cooperation, advocated by President Nino Vieira in foreign talks.

"We think that trilateral cooperation offers possibilities for countries to develop South-South cooperation, with a third partner to finance the activities. Our thinking is that this type of cooperation may be more suited to the real needs of developing countries," the Guinea-Bissauan official noted.

Guinea-Bissau, which was targeted for substantial foreign aid at the dawn of its independence, now finds it more difficult to interest its traditional partners in the problems inherent in its current stage of development. Although he laments the fact, Bernardino Cardoso says this is natural, and he recognizes the reasons.

"When, 11 years ago, Bissau became independent, the international economic picture was different. Since then, other countries have emerged with their own needs and, since the donor countries at the international level are always the same, the available funds must be divided among more countries," he declared.

He added that "a basic problem which comes up here is the existence of a new policy at the international level, which is the policy of concentration," which some of Bissau's partners have adopted.

"Very often, Guinea-Bissau is not included in this policy of concentration," Cardoso acknowledged.

Then there is the international economic crisis, "which is general." According to the Guinea-Bissauan official, "there is no doubt that we benefited greatly from international solidarity at the beginning of our independence; it is a fact that, at that time, the gifts far exceeded the loans. Today, the situation has changed radically and our partners are turning increasingly to loans." Bernardino Cardoso admitted that one of the reasons for the reduced international aid to Bissau is that the country is finding it increasingly difficult to meet its foreign commitments. Another factor, according to the official, is that the country formerly had no development plan and was using the aid in an almost irrational way. (In the opinion of experts in various quarters, the investment policy of the regime presided over by Luis Cabral, who was deposed in the movement of 14 November 1980, was simply disastrous.)

Agreement with IMF

One of the "novelties" introduced in the stabilization plan launched 2 years ago was the establishment of an agreement with the IMF; it expired in December 1984, but a new accord is already being negotiated. To what degree does the accord jeopardize the principles of the regime? Bernardino Cardoso was peremptory: "We have always declared that our cooperation is an open cooperation, but it must always be cooperation which does not challenge our political propositions and principles of development."

He continued: "We require a cooperation which will enable us to pursue a self-determined development; we need the kind of intervention from the international community that will enable us to create the conditions so that, in the future, at medium and long range, we can develop our economy on solid, national bases, through an endogenous effort."

According to the secretary for international cooperation, what Guinea-Bissau needs now is financing for its economic stabilization program, "one of the essential conditions for our future independent development."

"Unfortunately, the international community has not kept pace with the efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau. There is a certain sluggishness in liberating the funds and this could impede our effort. Hence, I would like to appeal to our economic partners to meet the commitments assumed at various roundtables or in follow-up meetings which we have had," he declared.

"We cannot have development unless we can balance and stabilize our economy, which naturally presupposes an economic housecleaning and the proper functioning of the entire productive apparatus," stressed Cardoso.

In fact, the issue can be stated with awesome simplicity: Bissau must import goods for production and for consumption--the latter to serve as an incentive to agricultural production, which urgently needs to be expanded; this year alone, the country will have a shortfall of 35,000 tons of grain. Food aid is thus another important factor in the process of economic equilibrium.

Finally, the development projects which should complement the stabilization efforts should be moving forward at a faster pace.

"Despite the economic crisis which is affecting all the countries, particularly developing countries, the international community could do more than it is doing. If the donor countries do not meet their commitments promptly, the plans cannot be carried out," the secretary of state noted.

He advocated the renegotiation of the foreign debt of developing countries as a "factor of primordial importance in correcting the balance of payments, which is seriously affected by the indebtedness," and hence essential for the development of these states.

With regard to the projects, after noting that the "first steps are already being taken" to relieve the balance of payments problem, Cardoso defended the need to act on the studies that have already been completed.

"Things are moving very slowly. In most cases, we have not succeeded in going beyond the phase of the studies. If we were to take an accounting of the results obtained since the last roundtable, we would find that very few projects have been followed up," he declared.

Cardoso also reported that Guinea-Bissau is going to rely more on cooperation with the so-called Non-Governmental Organizations (ONGs). An important general meeting is scheduled for November in Bissau, with representatives of many of these organizations, which have been invited specifically for this purpose.

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CSO: 3442/10

MAURITIUS

ECONOMIC RENAISSANCE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S FRIENDLY TRADING PARTNER

Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English 21 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Sydney Duval]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICAN businessmen who frequent Mauritius are watching the island's economic renaissance with growing admiration.

Their interest is understandable. There are old ties between the two nations and beleaguered South Africa enjoys a heavily favourable trade balance: exports worth R59,1 million, imports R4,3 million.

After France, South Africa shares second spot with Britain as the island's main source of imports, excluding petroleum products. And South Africans make up 22,7 percent (33 000) of the island's tourist trade in which there is a big South African investment.

The blacksmithing behind the vigorous Mauritian economy shows it's never too late to learn from mistakes.

When the Socialist-Militant alliance came to power in 1982, the island's old money and private enterprise got the fright of their lives.

But the bogey of rhetoric and ideology soon proved larger than life. The alliance fell out, the militants lost ground to the centre and the old money soon found its nerve and its customary affability.

Ironically, it was Militant leader Paul Beranger who allowed Sol Kerzner to expand Sun International's interest in the island.

Socialism and capitalism have since found they can work together, especially when a socialist government acknowledges that to overtax the barons of commerce and industry ultimately reduces jobs with disastrous consequences for an island bedevilled by high unemployment, currently 70 000 (including 1 200 graduates and post-graduates) out of a population of 1 million.

Self-interested pragmatism and the individualistic flair of the informal economy, two national characteristics, have emerged once more to redirect the island's development — a lesson in realism for mainland Africa's many misman-

aged economies. The results: a growth rate of 3,5 percent, inflation down to 5,6 percent, 18 000 new jobs last year, a period of prosperity and stability unknown since independence from Britain nearly 20 years ago, a sharply improved credit rating in Europe and the East, and the creation of a new international trading post — a Hong Kong of the Indian Ocean.

Though sugar is still the pivot of the economy, tourism is now a major contributor, agricultural diversification is a national priority, the textile industry is booming, and the capital Port Louis is now flanked by factories and service industries that flourish where once sisal, scrub and cane grew.

Tourism is now running at 145 000 a year. In 1966 the island had no hotels of international stature. By 1976 it could boast some of the finest coastal resorts in the world, with the indigenous Mauritian Beachcomber group spreading its interests from one end of the island to the other.

Expansion of the national carrier Air Mauritius, which leases Boeing 707s and a 747 from SAA, and international air traffic speeded up the tempo of trade.

A dynamic instrument of development has been the creation of the Export Processing Zones to attract foreign investment. EPZ exports are now worth R171,9 million (total domestic exports R557,7 million), 18 percent up on last year.

In 1973 there were 33 EPZ enterprises employing 5 721. In 1976 there were 84 employing 17 163, in 1979 there were 98 employing 20 500, in 1982 there were 115 employing 24 720. EPZ products include canned tuna, yarn, precious and semi-precious stones, garments (knitted and not knitted), gloves, spectacles, watch movements, toys, jewellery.

Some of the world's top designer labels — Yves St Laurent, Christian Dior, Pierre Cardin and others — are found on garments produced in Mauritius, which now ranks third as a world exporter of woollen knitwear.

Mr Jean Michel de Senneville, of the Mauritius Trade Office in Johannesburg, says the EPZ sector is doing so well that all the new industrial space (46 451 sq m) completed this year has already been taken by foreign investors.

The scheme works because labour is highly literate (90 percent of Mauritians are bilingual in French and English), adaptable, easily trained, industrious, productive and decentralisation brings work to the labour markets. The result: last year an 18 percent increase in the manufacturing growth rate over 1983.

Investors are offered a particularly generous package of tax and other incentives which include:

- Total income tax relief on corporate income for the first 10 years; 50 percent exemption from the 11th to the 15th year; 25 percent from the 16th to the 20th year.
- Dividends wholly exempted from income tax for a period of five consecutive years, beginning from the first dividend year, within the first 10 years.
- Capital goods, raw materials, components and semi-finished products used by export industries are admitted free of customs and other duties.
- Partial tax exemption on re-invested profits, tax rebates for foreign technicians and a guar-

antee against nationalisation.

Mr Hamid Jhumka, economist with the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry, talks of the New Mauritius based on "the new industrial culture".

Under the old Labour regime Mauritius stuttered along, unstable with strikes and political strife. Since 1982, with Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth firmly in control, the wavering and ambivalence have given way to decisive reform.

"Before that Government was very conservative, unimaginative, without vision and inflexible in its way of doing things — it had no energy," says Mr Jhumka.

"Under Mr Jugnauth Ministers get moving, they see that plans become action. There's a more professional attitude and workers are responding to this."

Mr Jhumka and Mr de Senneville agree that the island's great need now is to export more goods to South Africa, a development that would please the Jugnauth Government.

Mr Jugnauth talks freely of ties with South Africa. He does not sweep them under the carpet as his predecessors did when it suited them.

At present Mr de Senneville is working on a pending trade agreement between South Africa and Mauritius, with the strong hope that it includes an incentive package favourable to Mauritian exporters.

In a hostile world, South Africa still has some willing trading partners. Even in a tiny island, business is business.

31 October 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR HEADQUARTERS NOW REFUGEE CAMP

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 85 pp 1, 9

[Text] The former headquarters of the MNR bandits at Casa Banana in the foothills of the Gorongosa mountains has been turned into a refugee camp for the homeless, thousands who for years had been forced to work for the bandits.

Two such camps exist within a few kilometres of each other. Both are now accessible by road and the Frelimo government of President Samora Machel has started sending food and medical supplies.

The food was supposed to start being distributed on Tuesday this week.

But there is very little of it. The number of refugees has been swelling daily.

Most had stayed away after the Zimbabwe and Mozambican forces liberated the areas for fears that they might be punished for having lived under the MNR.

The Herald was told by a number of people that they had been told by fleeing bandits that those that had sought help from the soldiers had been killed or had their hands hacked off.

Aerial supplies must have been massive. Thousands of people wore the green parachute material which they got from the MNR in exchange for food, poultry and animals.

A Zimbabwean paratrooper told The Herald that one of the parachutes they found intact was the 64-foot cargo chute used to drop heavy equipment from cargo planes with rear doors such as the Hercules C-130, the C-160 or Buffaloes, all of which are used by South African forces.

The landings at the MNR airfield, Fabrica, which the South Africans yesterday admitted to have built for the bandits, must have been done in the twin-engined Buffaloes which are heavy carriers but can use short runways for landing and taking off the para said.

"There is no doubt, whatsoever, that the parachutes are South African," another paratrooper said. The nylon ripstop Savic T10 and T10-1B whose material is worn by the people in Gorongoza, is manufactured in South Africa.

"We don't know what it is they dropped here (using the 64-footer) but it must have been damn huge," the paratrooper said.

Malnutrition is rife among the children who also seem to be the major target for the jiggers that infest the mountainous area. Most of them walk about naked while their mothers dress in tattered clothes, or are half-dressed in the green parachute material.

Several sewing machines were among the million dollars' worth of civilian and military equipment captured by the Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces when they occupied the MNR's bases.

A young woman who says she had been taken away from her parents to live with one bandit inside the former MNR headquarters had her dress properly sewn inside the camp.

"I am happy now that I am free again," said one woman whose husband, a Mozambican soldier, had escaped from the area two years ago when they were attacked by the bandits.

The camp at Vunduzi, where some 3 000 people have taken refuge, has set up a committee to distribute the food that has been promised by the government.

They have taken over the former one-classroom school where they have stored the few bags of yellow maize donated by the American government, and the medical supplies which arrived over the weekend from Beira.

The committee is allocating small pieces of land to families and intends to seek power from the government to arrange for proper resettlement of the people.

A river which runs close by the camp will be used to irrigate fields.

In the meantime, the major problem for the committee is to get enough food to give the people and provide shelter for the thousands.

CSO: 3400/95

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL GIVES VIEWS ON FOREIGN LEADERS' DEALINGS WITH AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] Lisbon--Rightwing leaders are often more straightforward than the Left in their dealings with Africa, according to Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

In an interview published yesterday in the Lisbon daily newspaper Diario de Noticias, Mr Machel said Socialists often were more inhibited and complicated in relation to Africa.

Describing Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher as "one-hundred percent Rightwing," Mr Machel said it was she who had resolved the question of independence for Zimbabwe when the British Labour Party had stalled, switching between sanctions and support.

Decisive

Mr Machel also said it was Portugal's former Conservative Prime Minister, the late Francisco Sa Carneiro, who had acted decisively to resolve a bitter contention between the Lisbon Government and newly-independent Mozambique in the 1970s.

"My friends and allies are on the Left," Mr Machel said, but added they were sometimes constrained from aiding Mozambique to show others their actions were not determined simply by political sympathy.

Cahora Bassa

"It is a question of complexes...the Right feels more at ease. This is what my experience has taught me," Mr Machel said.

The interview was given in Mozambique before Mr Machel left last week for visits to the United States, Britain, Italy and Kenya.

On other subjects, Mr Machel said he hoped Portugal would help Mozambique defend the largely Portuguese-owned Cahora Bassa Dam from attack by anti-government rebels. However, he said he was not asking Lisbon to send troops.

The massive hydroelectric dam, which should supply up to 10 percent of neighbouring South Africa's power needs, has repeatedly been sabotaged by the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) fighting to topple Mr Machel's Marxist government.

Bandits

Mr Machel said Renamo's attacks on the country's infrastructure showed it was nothing more than a group of armed bandits that could not be described as a genuine opposition movement such as Mr Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the total independence of Angola (Unita).

Mr Machel said his Frelimo movement had taken care not to destroy assets vital to rebuilding the country when it had been fighting Portuguese colonial rule.--Sapa-AP

CSO: 3400/95

MOZAMBIQUE

ISSUES SURROUNDING GORONGOZA DOCUMENTS FILE VIEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 85 p 13

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

Amid the sad decay of downtown Maputo the Rovuma Hotel is a shining new building that stands out like a petunia in an onion patch.

In a starkly elegant hall in this hotel the Mozambique Government this week called together the world's Press to present its evidence of South African breaches of the Nkomati Accord.

It was an appropriate setting for an exercise whose efficiency contrasted starkly with the impression of dilapidation that strikes visitors to the city.

Whatever else might not work in Marxist Mozambique the information and public relations system does.

Even the most critical observer would be hard put to fault the Maputo Government's handling of the Nkomati crisis, in terms of both diplomacy and public relations — which are much the same thing in the end.

For months Maputo had been complaining of South African breaches of the Nkomati agreement but had come up with no proof. According to Maputo's story, it came across a veritable treasure chest of proof when its armed forces stormed the rebel MNR's headquarters at Gorongoza on August 28.

From "dozens of kilos" of documents allegedly seized at the camp the Frelimo Government extracted two

notebooks and a diary which it said contained details of South African support for the MNR both before and after the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

A month later extracts, translated into English and nicely bound into two volumes, were presented to the world in the Rovuma Hotel conference room. Several hundred copies were available, enough for all the international Press representatives present. Security Minister Sergio Vieira's analysis in Portuguese was translated by an interpreter clearly born and raised in Britain.

There was a break for cold drinks and biscuits before the minister took questions.

If genuine, the material would indeed be damning confirmation of Maputo's complaints.

Recalling Frelimo's close association with the Soviets and the latter's expertise in forging damning evidence for international consumption, one approaches the Gorongoza documents with caution.

But if they are concocted forgeries they are remarkably well done. It would have taken a brilliant propagandist with an intimate knowledge of matters in both South

Africa and Mozambique to have compiled the notes that were included in photocopy form in the two volumes.

If it were to come to a credibility contest between Maputo and Pretoria then Maputo would have a head start in overseas eyes.

Against South Africa's record of reversed accounts of international operations, Mozambique has a clean sheet.

In addition to being distributed at the Maputo news conference the documents have been extensively reported by the government news agency, AIM, which runs a sophisticated service that puts out telexed news items as well as mailed features.

However, their accuracy might be challenged, the Gorongoza documents are bound to have a considerable impact in an outside world ready to believe the worst about South Africa.

Mozambique's efficient presentation of them will ensure that.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO PINPOINTS AIRSTRIPS USED TO FLY IN SUPPLIES TO RENAMO

Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 22 Sep 85 p 13

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

At least three airstrips in various parts of Mozambique were used by aircraft that brought supplies to the Renamo rebels, according to Maputo sources.

And the sources believe other airstrips may have been used throughout Mozambique.

The official news agency, AIM, has reported that Mozambique authorities have documented a series of violations of Mozambique air space by South African aircraft from July 1984 to July 1985.

The aircraft were bringing in military and medical supplies for the rebels and carrying individuals to and from the rebel bases, AIM alleged, in violation of the Nkomati Accord.

The AIM report was put out after South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan admitted that the Nkomati Accord was violated several times.

They insisted the violations were "technical" and aimed at trying to bring about peace negotiations between the rebels and the Frelimo Government.

The South African admissions followed a protest by President Samora Machel, who had summoned Mr Botha to Maputo to show him a captured

diary written by a Renamo official named Vaz that documented alleged South African violations.

A snap investigation of the allegations was ordered by the State President and Mr Botha said some of the diary entries appeared to correspond with secretive South African trips into Mozambique in the attempt to arrange peace negotiations.

* No link has yet been established, however, between the admitted South African trips and the reports that much of Renamo's supplies were being taken to Mozambique along an intricate and secret air route from sympathetic Arab states in the Middle East by way of the Comore Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Sources in Maputo said the airstrip referred to by Mr Botha was believed to be the one at the Renamo headquarters in the Gorongosa foothills.

Known as Casa Banana, it was recently overrun by Mozambican forces aided by Zimbabwe troops and aircraft.

The strip, about 800 m long, had a primitive night landing system consisting of long poles on top of which torches were lit to guide incoming planes.

This is believed to be the airstrip at which the former Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis

Nel, landed on a secret flight into Mozambique, which was said to have been part of the South African effort to arrange peace talks.

The MNR are said to have had another airstrip in northern Gaza province near the border with Inhambane province and another at its Garagua base in the south of Manica province.

Reporting the documentation of alleged South African violations of Mozambican air space, AIM said that in March this year, after repeated protests by Mozambique that the Nkomati Accord was being violated, the South African authorities announced that radar systems were being installed along the border with Mozambique to detect any illegal flights from the Republic.

Yet the violations continued, said AIM.

MOZAMBIQUE

AIM RELEASES MORE EXTRACTS FROM MNR DIARY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Oct 85 p 13

[Text]

Papers reveal plan to bug talks

MAPUTO — A plan by South African military officers to eavesdrop on talks between Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and a Mozambican Government delegation is alleged in documents said to have been captured from the MNR rebels.

The information obtained by bugging the talks venue would be passed on to the MNR rebels, according to an entry in a diary allegedly seized at the rebels' Gorongosa headquarters.

The diary entry reads: "They will in-

stall microphones in the negotiating room to listen in on the talks between Pick (sic) Botha and the Mozambican delegation. It will be very advantageous for us.

"In this way we will know Pick Botha's plan and Frelimo's, this was guaranteed us with Vanikerke, SS colonel in SA."

This appears to be a reference to the officer frequently identified in the documents as Colonel Charles van Niekerk of SA military intelligence.

MAPUTO — The Mozambique national news agency AIM yesterday released further extracts from what it claims is a captured Mozambique Resistance Movement diary — to back up claims that South Africa has violated the Nkomati Accord.

The diary appears to provide a basis for Maputo's claims that in the period immediately preceding the accord South Africa provided the MNR with enough guns and ammunition.

AIM said most of the diary covered the period December 1983 to July 1984.

The dates do not always correspond with those of the events being recorded. Sometimes the dates have been altered.

These are extracts from the diary (sometimes annotated by AIM):

January 16: "Owing to the undertakings that the South Africans make to Machel in the light of the talks under way, resupply for the first six months of 1984 will come in the first months: 500 pallets in a total of 23 resupplies apart from their resupplies in January 1984."

On the same day the diary contained the words: "The team of South Africans is going to Zambezia at the end of January purpose to train soldiers: 100 in-

structors, 200 soldiers — conventional warfare".

Zambezia, Mozambique's most populous province, is in the centre of the country and has lengthy borders with Malawi.

January 18: "It was decided by higher authority that the Northern Zone Chief of Staff, C/Daniel, should go to the interior with the following aim: on behalf of the commander-in-chief to accompany the group of South African instructors at the end of January: establish liaison between the instructors and the commanders."

January 19: The diary referred to a request to South Africa for "12,7 mm and Sam-7 weapons for the northern zone", adding that "it was agreed that at the end of January 1984 an aircraft would go to Botoro DZ in Gurue (in Zambezia Province)".

AIM added: "This would take material to be infiltrated further north into Niassa Province. A second aircraft was to go to a 'bandit' base at Viola in the district of Maganja Da Costa, also in Zambezia."

January 25: "On 30.1.84 there will be three resupplies in the southern zone — Inhambane" and "on 4.2.84 three resupplies, two in the centre, one resupply for Maputo. On 9.2.84 there will be three resupplies for Zambezia."

Three days later, says AIM, the diary noted the composition of the South African team going to Zambezia as "Colonel Eurico Jackson, Volunteer Joanh, boat specialist, two doctors".

February 4: "The first resupply of the year: at the (illegible word) of Lake Pofu DZ at the General, South Inhambane, and at the DC of C/Maputo in North Inhambane. The operations proceeded normally.

(AIM noted that DZ appeared to be a MNR term referring to major bandit camps, but western observers assume it referred to "Drop Zone".)

February 7: "H.E. left for Pretoria with the Secretary-General for talks with the South Africans generals at their invitation. The meeting with the generals settled the arms supplies: huge for eight weeks because South Africa is going to stop giving logistics."

(H.E. is a reference to MNR Chief Alfonso Dhlakama, while Secretary-General refers to a Portuguese citizen, Evo Fernandes, who AIM says was an agent of the "fascist secret police, PIDE").

February 8: "Resupply by ship is expected soon at Bata De M Coluine. 60 specialists. 40 tons of material".

February 11: The diarist gave dates for nine deliveries, adding that apart from these, there would be "other extras by Dakota" for the southern three provinces (Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane). The Dakotas would carry "100 boxes of ammunition every time".

AIM said a detailed breakdown of mines, mortar shells, rockets, explosives, machine gun ammunition and medical supplies was given.

February 14: The diary referred to the continued existence of MNR bases in South Africa. AIM said the diarist wrote that he accompanied "Colonel Vaniker" to Louis Trichardt in the Northern Transvaal "in order to reconnoitre a new camp".

Some entries, said AIM, referred to MNR members undertaking paratroop training, "top-secret" communications between Pretoria and the MNR, and training courses in heavy artillery. One of these courses allegedly took place in Namibia.

February 23: The diarist wrote that on February 23 at 10 am there was a meeting in Pretoria between Mr Dhlakama and "the General of Military Intelligence". Also present were a brigadier and a colonel from Military Intelligence.

The aim of the meeting was "planning the war in the face of the situation taken up by the South African Republic".

AIM said the diary entry for February 23 noted the South African military had said: "We soldiers will continue to give support without the consent of our politicians in massive numbers so as to win the war".

The same entry, said AIM, highlighted the strategy to be followed: "Machel can only fall (illegible word) through cutting the economy and communications routes".

February 24: Just three weeks before the Nkomati Accord was signed: "Joan and Eurico will go only with the authorisation of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

"Two MNR men will be trained in ultra-secret communications between Pretoria and the MNR. The general will ensure resupply even after the agreement by South Africa with the Communist Machel, especially ammunition and radio transmitters."

The diary referred to a meeting on February 23 which AIM said dealt with a meeting with a South African brigadier concerning "definition of targets" and "communication by radio or physically between Renamo (MNR) and South African soldiers".

February 27: An entry on this date noted that of 100 MNR specialists, "two died struck down by the Angolans, three are prisoners, 30 in Namibia, 65 in Parabolwa".

AIM said the diary added that the "general of the special forces asks to keep ten of our soldiers".

MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNMENT'S PRICE LIBERALIZATION NOT SHOWING EXPECTED RESULTS

Gweru MOTO in English Oct 85 pp 20, 21

[Report by Paul Fauvet]

[Text] For anyone who has been told that Maputo is a city of food shortages, a visit to the markets in the centre of town will provide an agreeable surprise.

Markets are overflowing with food. Stalls are weighed down with tomatoes, oranges, cassava, aubergines, sweet potatoes and much more. Admittedly, this is the best season for fruit and vegetables, but this does not in itself explain the abundance. Last year, the markets were not nearly as full.

But amazement at the sight of so much food soon gives way to shock when one enquires about prices. In early August, tomatoes cost between Z\$5,50 and \$11 a kilo. Oranges were Z\$4 a kilo, as was cassava. Carrots were Z\$11 a kilo, while green peppers were sold for Z\$18,50 a kilo. The minimum wage in the city is about Z\$80 a month. So low income workers won't be eating many green peppers.

The high price increase is partially the result of the government's decision in June to let merchants set the costs of some funds.

Previously there had been fixed legal prices for almost all foodstuffs. But as the war waged by South Africa against Mozambique spread, with the resulting shortages and transport disruption, price controls broke down and a black market emerged. No one knows how much food was being sold at black market prices in 1983 and 1984, although black market foodsales were believed to be widespread at that time.

Market traders disregarded the legal prices, sometimes quite openly. They would display a few battered goods on top of their stalls at the fixed prices, while hiding much of their produce under the stall to be sold furtively at the black market rate. With the recent government lifting fixed prices for some goods, these practices are now not necessary.

This year's price liberalization lets merchants set costs of fruit, vegetables and some livestock (rabbits, chickens, ducks, etc.) Basic necessities such as rice, maize and cooking oil, however, are still sold at fixed subsidized prices, and are available in Maputo through a rationing system. Rationing cards were

first introduced in 1981, with the intention of ensuring that everyone in the city had a basic minimum of food.

The government defended the abolition of controls on fruit and vegetables as an incentive to greater production and more efficient distribution. They also seemed to think that it would end black market selling of these goods. However, traders disagreed--they simply saw the measure as legitimizing the black market. Prices which had been previously illegal were not acceptable.

The authorities hoped that the market traders would follow normal capitalist economic rationale and compete with each other for customers. Competition, plus the laws of supply and demand, would ensure that prices did not reach exorbitant levels. If the market traders had an abundance of produce, then they would cut their prices rather than see food rot.

But unfortunately, experience so far suggests that the traders do not care how much of their food goes to waste. Most stalls are selling produce at the same inflated prices. Only one or two enterprising individuals have played the game as the government intended and reduced their prices. By and large, the spirit of competition is absent from the markets.

There is one exception to this: the state fruit and vegetable company, Hortofruticola, has its own market stalls, and these sell at reasonable prices (tomatoes Z\$2 a kilo, cabbage Z\$1,50 a kilo, grapefruit Z\$0.65 a kilo). Not surprisingly, the only queues in the markets are at the Hortofruticola stalls.

But Hortofruticola does not possess enough stalls to stock the full range of fruit and vegetables. Nor is it present in all the markets (indeed, markets in the outer suburbs appear neglected by both Hortofruticola and private traders alike).

In the central markets, one might think the competition from Hortofruticola would have encouraged other traders to drop their prices--after all, who is going to buy tomatoes at Z\$11 a kilo, if you can get them for Z\$2 with the slight inconvenience of waiting for ten minutes?

Possibly the picture may change over time; it is certainly too early to write off the price liberalization as a failure. But if traders do not alter their attitudes, prices are likely to rise still further.

The markets have long been hostile to Mozambique's socialist government. They have been a focus of black marketeering, and centres that frontally attacked government economic policy. For this reason, Frelimo party leaders have often regarded the markets as nests of counter-revolutionary activity. But for now, the nature of the traders' activity has changed, and is apparently legal.

CSO: 3400/173

MOZAMBIQUE

INTENSE RESEARCH COULD PREDICT NATION'S PETROLEUM FUTURE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Sep 85 p 10

[Text] Since 1981, Mozambique has signed fishing contracts with various multinational companies whose intensity can determine the country's petroleum future ever since 1903 or 1904, the time petroleum prospecting began Mozambican territory.

The latest fishing agreements were signed in 1983 and 1984 with two American companies and two English companies, respectively; they make it possible to extend the work of identifying petroleum-containing areas out to the sea; this has until now been done in on-shore areas.

In 1983, Shell and Esso signed contracts for the exploration of the Rovuma basin, while AMOCO, a subsidiary of Standard Oil in 1984 obtained prospecting rights in four blocks in the Zambeze basin; British Petroleum got three similar rights in the southern part of the country's continental shelf.

Interest in Mozambican subsoil grew above all with the discovery of gas producing wells; according to specialists, Mozambique holds the world's seventh-largest reserve. According to these experts, the existence of gas--whose conversion into ammonia and urea (fertilizers) can be a reliable source of foreign exchange for the country--may be linked to the presence of petroleum sheets on Mozambican territory which have not yet been prospected in their entirety and whose eastern portion, covering about 2,470 kilometers of coastline faces toward the Indian Ocean where it is believed that there may be real geological treasures. As a matter of fact, data on the history of prospecting work done until now show that almost no activity of this type was carried out before independence on the maritime shelf. Off-shore prospecting thus has opened up a new chapter in the hope of finding black gold.

Expectations in Mozambique have led to the revival of interest and work on the part of petroleum companies while Mozambican authorities--with a view to activities in keeping with the country's economic necessities and demonstrating their interest in this sector--in July created...[words missing in original]. Activities are being continued, as of this moment without any kind of confirmation of any discovery considered to be of commercial value; reports as to the opening of oil wells relate to the period when Mozambique achieved independence and are generally considered speculative.

The search for petroleum in Mozambique began in 1903 or 1904 in the region of the present-day province of Inhambane but only on land (on-shore). The first companies to operate there, especially in the district of Inharrime, were the so-called "Sindicato do Cabo," followed by "Inhambane Oil Union."

In the meantime, 20 licenses were issued for prospecting in 1905; another one was issued in 1907 to William Stewart Mitchell and another one was granted in 1923.

But prospecting began seriously only when the then "Ministry of Colonies" signed a contract with Gulf Oil, an American company, in 1948; the first geological experts arrived in Mozambique on 18 June of that year. This contract was later on converted into a concession which, initially, covered only Gulf Oil and later on, in 1968, the area was worked in conjunction with Pan American Oil Company.

In 1968, the colonial government speeded up hydrocarbon prospecting concessions. The 47,718 [square] kilometers of Gulf were thus joined, to the south of "Sunray," by another 57,200 square kilometers, covering a part of the continental shelf and, to the north, also including the same shelf for "Aquitaine," with 36,945 square kilometers, "Hunt" with 20,520 square kilometers, and "Texaco" with the same area.

In 1974, several other companies signed petroleum prospecting agreements and began their activities although they suspended them thereafter.

After independence, Mozambique signed prospecting agreements in 1981 with specialized enterprises, such as "GECO," (Norway) and "Western Geophysical," (United States). In 1983, it signed an agreement with Esso and Shell and in 1984 with AMOCO and British Petroleum.

5058

CSO: 3442/6

NAMIBIA

WESTERN POWER COULD RECOGNIZE NATION SOON

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Sep 85 p 24

[Text]

WINDHOEK — The Government of National Unity in Windhoek could soon be recognised by a major Western power, says the chairman of the cabinet, Mr Hans Diergaardt.

Although he would not name the government concerned, Mr Diergaardt assured an audience here this week that it was "only a question of time" before recognition was granted.

The Cabinet chairman recently visited West Germany, where he was well received.

Earlier this month, 114 West German parliamentarians signed a petition declaring their support for the government in Windhoek and calling on Chancellor Helmut Kohl to provide financial support.

Mr Diergaardt said a number of countries were "changing their tune" about the Windhoek administration, which took office on June 17 this year. Certain countries had stopped referring to the "illegal" government as they had in the past, and now spoke of the government in Windhoek.

There were also states which were looking with renewed interest at the possibilities of investing in Namibia, he said, quoting as an example a West German grant of R16 million for the construction of a trade school in Windhoek.

The administration in Windhoek, which was formed from the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) alliance of six political groups, has, since the failure of the Lusaka conference last year, been trying to gain support around the world. In general, however, it has received a hostile reception.

CSO: 3400/157

NAMIBIA

TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT PARALLELS SEEN WITH RHODESIA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Oct 85 p 12

[Text]

There are striking parallels between the period of "transitional" government in the Rhodesia/Zimbabwe of 1978, and its counterpart in present day SWA/Namibia. That alliance — the Multi-Party Conference — faces an identical battle to convince an often hostile outside world that it is more than just a collection of "puppets", carrying out Pretoria's wishes.

International recognition for Namibia's "internal" parties is "only a matter of time", Cabinet chairman Mr Hans Diergaardt has stated publicly in Windhoek.

A strong sense of *deja vu* hung over the words — the same assurances were uttered more than seven years ago by both white and black politicians as Zimbabwe/Rhodesia's internal leaders tried to convince their people that their "transitional government" and the later administration of Bishop Abel Muzorewa were gaining influential friends around the world.

Dangerous as it might seem to draw parallels between pre-independence Zimbabwe and the present SWA/Namibia, there are nevertheless striking similarities.

The "transitional government" fashioned by Ian Smith, Abel Muzorewa, Ndabaningi Sithole and the internal tribal leaders in early 1978 — and which led eventually to the election of The bishop as Prime Minister — was intended to be a viable internal alternative to the Zapu and Zanu parties of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe which were waging an increasingly violent armed struggle.

On June 17 this year, State President P W Botha installed the "government of national unity" in Windhoek, with much the same aim — that it would become a united and popularly-supported front against Swapo or which would, at the very least, prevent the revolutionary or-

ganisation from becoming the dominant force in a post-independence Namibia.

Like their counterparts in Salisbury in the late 1970s, the politicians in Windhoek's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) administration face the same uphill battle to convince an often hostile world that they are something more than mere "puppets" or "stooges".

For the Muzorewa government and now the MPC, public relations exercises abroad are the name of the game and overseas trips to countries sympathetic to the MPC will be an integral part of the central strategy of that game.

Compared to the isolation and international ostracism Rhodesia had been used to in the years following Ian Smith's UDI in 1965, the mere fact that the Salisbury politicians could visit the United States and some European countries in their official capacities was a great morale boost for them. They found, too, considerable support among conservative groups both in the US and Britain who saw the new government as being a counter to "communist" expansion in the subcontinent.

MPs from Mrs Thatcher's Conservative Party even went as far as coming out to the country to officially observe the 1979 "one man, one vote" elections, and returned a favourable report which placed considerable pressure on the British

Prime Minister to lift sanctions and recognise the Salisbury administration.

Nevertheless, both Mrs Thatcher and the then US President Jimmy Carter steadfastly refused to give in to the right wing and did not give Rhodesia's new experiment the blessing it so craved.

On the face of it, the Windhoek politicians seem to have made considerable progress in swaying world opinion, at least in comparison to the Smith-Muzorewa-Sithole group.

Before their installation as a government, when they were still merely a political alliance, the Windhoek MPC men managed at least to gain the ear of some African states — more than the Zimbabwe-Rhodesians achieved.

After the collapse of the Lusaka independence talks on Namibia in May last year, the MPC toured a number of Francophile countries, including Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Togo and Senegal. Members of the alliance, although they were said by political opponents at home to have been snubbed on the tour, were particularly heartened by the attitude of the Ivory Coast President, Mr Felix Houphet-Boigny.

Mr Houphet-Boigny offered to act as a go-between for the MPC and Swapo to convene another meeting.

an offer later turned down by Sam Nujoma.

The alliance was given further heart in January this year when Mr Nicholas Winterton, a British Conservative MP, led a fact-finding mission to the country and concluded in his report that UN resolution 435 should no longer be seen as the only road to Namibian independence. Mr Winterton's assessment was later shot down by a second visiting group of British politicians from the three major parties, who reiterated the British commitment to 435.

Perhaps one of the strongest indications of support for the new government of national unity in Windhoek came earlier this month from Bonn, where 114 right-wing members of the West German Bundestag signed a petition declaring that the new arrangements represented "progress on the way to Namibian self-government and an eventual internationally-recognised solution".

Mr Diergaardt and his colleagues seem therefore to have achieved more in the way of image-building than Salisbury's politicians of seven years ago, but Windhoek still appears as far from international recognition as the Zimbabwe-Rhodesians were.

In Rhodesia, the advent of the transitional government only spurred the Zanu and Zipra guerillas to intensify their campaign, and similarly Mr Nujoma has pledged Swapo will step up its activities in answer to the new scene in Windhoek.

Also, the Smith-Muzorewa-Sithole international public relations exercise appeared to have little effect on their poor image among the people at home, and they were unceremoniously ousted as leaders by the Patriotic Front parties at the polls in 1980.

Whether the MPC will likewise be consigned to the "rubbish bin of history" remains to be seen. — *Brendad Seery in Windhoek.*

CSO: 3400/157

NAMIBIA

PRESSURE MOUNTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 85 p 13

[Text] WINDHOEK. — South West Africa should be under no illusion that international pressure would be mounting on South Africa to resolve the territory's independence dispute, the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Insistence, internationally and domestically, on implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 could not be merely shrugged off, Mr Pienaar told a luncheon of the South African Institute of Civil Engineers.

South Africa had reached agreements with other parties to which implementation of the UN resolution had become conditional.

"But that does not detract from the fact that the people and political parties of SWA should be ready one day to participate in the type of elections envisaged by (Resolution) 435," he said.

"The scene may change, and I am not excluding that possibility, but judging from matters as they stand at present, international recognition of SWA independence

could be achieved only on the basis of meaningful participation in elections by Swapo."

Mr Pienaar said the question that arose was whether the type of regime offered by Swapo would be acceptable.

He referred to a statement by the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, who said on September 20 that his organisation would not discriminate against Whites.

"One must presume that he (Mr Nujoma) was referring to those Whites, apparently like certain 'collaborator-journalists' that we know who could possibly stomach his system," Mr Pienaar said.

Quoting from Swapo's constitution (which is a banned document), Mr Pienaar said among Swapo's objectives was the creation of "a democratic secular government founded upon the will and participation of all the Namibian people" and a socialist classless society.

— Sapa.

NAMIBIA

NEW COUNCIL GAZETTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 85 p 17

[Text] WINDHOEK. —Legislation on the establishment of a constitutional council for South West Africa was enacted in the Government Gazette in Windhoek yesterday, it was reported.

The council, which forms part of the SWA transitional government, would consist of 16 members and a chairman.

It was expected to convene today behind closed doors to begin drawing up a draft constitution for the territory, according to earlier reports.

The council chairman, Mr Piet van der Byl, said it would be his primary function to ensure that all parties represented in the council were afforded equal opportunities in the constitution-making process.

The Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Louis Pienaar, last week appointed Mr Van der Byl as a judge of the SWA Supreme Court with effect from today.

Mr Van der Byl's new position as a Supreme Court Judge qualifies him to preside over proceedings of the constitutional council, but his appointment to the judiciary has provoked criticism from the Windhoek Bar Council and two transitional cabinet members, Mr Andreas Shipanga and Mr Moses Katjiuongua.

The council has to complete its work within 24 months.

In a statement published yesterday, the chairman of the Windhoek Bar Council, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said the council had learned with "shock and dismay" of the development, aimed at complying with requirements that a judge or retired judge should preside over proceedings of the constitutional council.

"It holds serious consequences for the administration of justice and the credibility of the Supreme Court of SWA," he said.

According to earlier reports, several judges had been approached to take the position but they had all declined.

The statement said that in a letter dated September 16, and in subsequent meetings, Mr Berker had indicated that Mr Van der Byl's proposed appointment was not acceptable to him.

Mr Shipanga and Mr Katjiuongua said the decision to go ahead with the appointment had been taken one-sidedly by the Minister of Finance and Government Affairs, Mr Dirk Mudge.

In view of the controversy that had now arisen, the appointment should be reconsidered, they said. — Sapa.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

TRIBESMAN SHOT DEAD--Windhoek--A Kavango tribesman, Mr Tjibandi Poroto (24) was shot dead by soldiers after he failed to produce an identity document and fled, according to evidence before a Rundu inquest court. The soldiers of 202 Battalion were investigating reports that a headman of Mashara in eastern Kavango had given assistance to Swapo insurgents. Inquest documents on the death of Mr Poroto were filed in Windhoek yesterday.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 85 p 9]

CSO: 3400/157

NIGERIA

KANO GOVERNOR SWEARS IN CABINET, LISTS PRIORITIES

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 15 Sep 85 p 12

[Article by Yakubu O. Attah]

[Text]

THE new military administration of Kano State will uphold and defend the fundamental human rights of its citizens with renewed vigour.

The Military Governor of the state, Lt.-Col. Ahmad M. Daku said this while highlighting some of the programmes of this administration during the swearing-in ceremony of the re-appointed members of the State Executive Council at Government House, Kano, last Friday.

Those sworn-in include Alhaji Abubakar Sadauki as Secretary to the Government and Head of Service; Alhaji Ibrahim Ismail, Commissioner for Education; Hajia Rabi Iliyasu, Commissioner for Information, Youths, Sports, Social Development and Culture; Alhaji Imam A. Wali, Commissioner for Local Government, and Alhaji Abba Abdulahi, Commissioner for Finance.

Others include: Alhaji Madaki Iliyasu, Commissioner for Trade; Alhaji Usman Shaib, Agriculture; Alhaji Sanusi Ciroma, Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice, and Alhaji Mamman Yankwashi Kazaure, Health.

Alhaji Ibrahim Ahmadu Coommasie was sworn in as Commissioner of Police, while Lt-Col. Thomas Isah was sworn in as the Acting Brigade Commander of the 3rd Mechanised Brigade, Kano, and Wing Commander Edwin Edock as Commander of the 303 Flying Training School, Nigerian Air Force, Kano.

The Governor told members of the executive that he decided to retain them because he believed their appointment by his predecessor was based on their individual competence, maturity and honesty.

"I have demonstrated my confidence in you and I have no doubt that you will continue to offer selfless

service to all the people of this state in particular and the country in general", he declared.

He charged the commissioners to promote a high sense of responsibility and to give good leadership "bearing in mind that the welfare of all is first and foremost in all you do".

The commissioners were also reminded that they were in office to serve the people and, as such, the people's welfare and happiness should be their prime target.

He also told them that there would be no room for indolent functionaries and said the pursuit of peace and prosperity of the people would be another major pre-occupation of the government.

The governor also pointed out that agriculture will continue to play an important role in the policy of the new administration.

On the financial position of the state, the governor expressed delight that he

met a satisfactory purse and would proceed with the execution of projects and embark on new ones.

He said the provision of basic health care facilities as well as education will continue with renewed vigour while rural industrialization will receive ample attention towards ensuring the availability of employment opportunities.

Earlier in an interview he granted to the Sunday Triumph, Governor Daku said the welfare of the masses was going to be the cardinal principle which he intends to promote. Said he: "I am here for the welfare of the people and I will insist that every government official to do the same". In particular, he said, he intends to make the local Government Council more responsive to the "genuine aspirations" of the people.

Governor Daku explained that, as a muslim, he regards his oath of office "very seriously" and will

not allow anybody to stand in his way to success.

He also expressed his satisfaction with the progress recorded in the state and promised to continue with all uncompleted projects he inherited.

Asked on what plans he has for the state, Lt-Col. Daku said he would not make any promises now until he went round all the nooks and corners of the state to assess the situation himself.

On the War Against Indiscipline (WAI), Governor Daku said that if only people had been responsible in their duties, there would not have been any need to launch it in phases. He reminded the people that everyone must account for his deeds "not only here but even here-after".

Nevertheless, the government, he said, will continue with the campaign of a better environmental sanitation.

CSO: 3400/80

NIGERIA

KADUNA GOVERNOR ADVISES AGAINST IMF LOAN

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 15 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Issa Aremu]

[Text] Kaduna State Military Governor, Major Abubakar Umar, has said in Kaduna that Nigeria does not need the International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan.

Governor Umar told the Sunday Triumph last week in an interview that the conditionalities being paraded around by the IMF would not augur well for the economy and people of the country.

Major Umar who is the first military governor to voice out his opinion on the controversial loan being sought from the IMF said that the N2.4 billion being negotiated was a meager sum that could be generated locally.

He identified borrowing from local private institutions, a halt to profit repatriation by big foreign companies and an imposition of proportional taxes as alternatives to the loan.

It was the governor's opinion that if the loan was obtained but no fundamental restructuring of the economy was affected, the loan would become a drain because it would end up servicing import-export activities and not production.

Governor Umar who said he supported the call by President Babangida for a public debate on the issue said it was only through intensified national debate that a consensus would emerge.

On agriculture, the governor said it was only through intensified national debate that a consensus would emerge.

The governor said it was unfair to allow big companies to appropriate land at the expense of small landholders.

The governor disclosed that in Kaduna state under his administration, farmers brigades would be organised in cooperative bodies to form the bulwark of an agricultural policy.

This, he pointed out, would serve as a check against land encroachment by these big companies, he said.

He, however, noted that since Nigeria's economy was 'mixed' with the co-existence of private and public sectors, government would be willing to encourage those foreign companies ready to produce their raw materials in Nigeria.

Governor Umar further disclosed that his administration was preparing for the expected bumper harvest this year in Kaduna.

To this, he said the state government would establish stores for preservation of crops, adding that a price stabilisation scheme was to be introduced to purchase excess grains from farmers so as to stabilise their incomes.

Major Umar noted further that his administration was committed to human rights and freedom of every citizen irrespective of his or her background.

Earlier in the week, the governor inaugurated the committee charged with the responsibility of reviewing cases of detainees and others who have served prison terms for ten years and above.

In his address, at the inauguration ceremony, Major Umar said the bane of third world in general was political repression and it was not the intention of the new administration to perpetrate such.

The committee is headed by a Kaduna High Court Judge, Justice Usman Mohammed.

CSO: 3400/80

NIGERIA

AKPAN CALLS FOR DOMESTIC ALTERNATIVE TO IMF

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Sep 85 p 1

[Text]

THE former national secretary of the banned People's Redemption Party (PRP) Mr. Una Akpan, has advised the Federal Government to contact Nigerian millionaires to surrender 20 per cent of their money into the Federal purse instead of borrowing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

"The IMF is a bait to penury", Mr. Akpan said.

IMF as a bank was only interested in the profit whether the country survived or not was not its concern.

"You will be surprised that at the end of the day, the money you will pay back to them will double what you bargained for. Those people are only money lenders," Mr. Akpan said.

The former politician said that those who advised Nigeria to take the IMF loan were not

traders. Traders who got loan from ordinary commercial banks are in a good position to tell what a loan means.

The Federal Government has a dossier of all Nigerian billionaires and millionaires. The government should invite them to surrender 20 per cent of their money because, according to Mr Akpan, they never lift a finger before they got such huge amounts.

He said the former governor of the Central Bank, Dr. Clement Isong was not realistic in his advice to the government on IMF loan.

"Dr. Isong is a professional banker and I'm not surprised that he fancied the IMF loan. He had worked with them for years, lived with the directors and managers of IMF and so in this case, affection has made him unrealistic", Mr. Akpan said.

CSO: 3400/80

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

FISHERIES COOPERATION WITH SPAIN OUTLINED

Lisbon AFRICA JOURNAL in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 15

[Article by Martinho Tavares]

[Text] Cooperation between S. Tome and Principe and Spain in the fishing industry--the main area of cooperation between the two countries--has been extended to the Spanish private sector. At this very moment, eight Spanish tuna boats of the Association of Major Tuna Freezers of Madrid are fishing in Sao Tome waters.

By way of compensation for the (renewable) 6-month license, the Spanish consortium--which also operates in the waters of nearby Gabon--will pay the government of Sao Tome an amount of 2.5 million pesetas and four small fiber glass boats for small-scale fishing, which the authorities are trying to develop. In addition to this, the Spanish enterprise will also supply S. Tome and Principe with information on the potential of the sea around Sao Tome and about the species of fish caught during the operations of the fishing vessels; there is no market for these fish in Europe but they are consumed in the archipelago.

Gabriel Farro, director of the Association of Major Tuna Freezers of Madrid, was in S. Tome quite recently where he signed the agreement now in force with Sao Tome Fishing Minister Celestino Rocha da Costa. A preliminary agreement was initialled in Madrid by the Sao Tome fishing minister who was in that capital recently. It is hoped that cooperation with Spanish enterprises in this field will grow even further and officials are looking forward to a visit by the secretary of state for fishing of Spain to Sao Tome shortly; this will be the first visit by a Spanish government official.

Under the terms of the agreement concerning the license grant, the eight tuna boats of the Association of Spanish Tuna Boat Operators will keep a minimum of 4,000 tons of tuna at the refrigeration warehouses in the one and only fishing port of S. Tome and Principe, the port of Neves, before they are shipped to canning plants in Spain.

Differences Resolved

Several steps had to be taken by the government of S. Tome to make this type of agreement possible. In addition to the recent measures of an economic

character that were adopted, the authorities of Sao Tome had to resolve the dormant (maritime) frontier difference between Sao Tome and Principe and neighboring Gabon. The exclusive maritime zone of S. Tome and Principe borders on the zone of Gabon in the western part of the archipelago. The difference was resolved as a result of the personal influence of Sao Tome President Manuel Pinto da Costa, who is a personal friend of President Bongo of Gabon.

It is calculated that, prior to the solution of this difference--which is not very old--Spanish fishing fleets operating with the authorization of the government of Gabon were fishing in Sao Tome waters. The authorities of S. Tome long ago began to charge that unknown boats were fishing in waters under their jurisdiction without license under conditions that were hardly possible if they had bases in the nearby African coastal areas.

Development of Small-Scale Fishing with Spanish Support

In their effort to get away from the single-crop situation represented by cacao as the sole source of foreign exchange, Sao Tome government officials are putting their money on fishing, giving priority to the development of small-scale fishing to achieve self-sufficiency in domestic supply of fish and to make use of the results of large-scale fishing for exports.

Spain and Japan are the two partners of S. Tome and Principe who might possibly participate in the project. While the government of Japan expressed its desire to become involved, the Spanish Association of Major Tuna Freezers will soon supply four fiberglass boats as part of the grant of the fishing license for Sao Tome waters. The small boats will be used on an experimental basis and they will gradually be supplied to Sao Tome artisan fishermen in the required quantity as an alternative to the rather fragile traditional canoes, if they prove to be profitable in the waters of S. Tome and Principe.

Direct Cooperation with Business

Except for Portugal and Belgium, the government of S. Tome has so far not been cooperating directly with the private sector of any other country. Cooperation with Spain until the beginning of this year included sporadic trade with advantages to that country and with the repair of industrial fishing vessels of S. Tome and Principe at the shipyards of Madrid. In this context, Sao Tome authorities secured loans from the Spanish government for two tugs--one of 250 tons and the other one of 450 tons--which will make up the fleet of the young Sao Tome fishing enterprise, EMPESCA.

5058

CSO: 3442/6

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

LIBYAN FOOD DONATION--The commissioner for food aid will this morning at 1000 receive a donation from Libya. The donation comprises 2,000 tons of rice and 2,500 tons of sorghum. This donation will be presented to the commissioner by the Libyan representative in Dakar. The presentation ceremony will take place at the former African Food Products Company [SAPAL, Societe Africaine de Produits Alimentaires] warehouse on Rufisque Road. [Text]
[Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Oct 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/164

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

PRC AIDED WATER PROJECT--Challe Colonel Ahmed Mohamed Farrah, member of the SRSP Central Committee's Political Committee and minister for minerals and water resources, who is leading a delegation on a tour in the northwest region, yesterday laid the foundation stone for the second expansion phase of the (Herdibleh) water dam in Hargeysa town. Speaking during the foundation-laying ceremony for the Chinese-aided project, the minister noted the importance of the scheme for Hargeysa town dwellers. He urged the experts involved in its implementation to speed up the work in order to help relieve these people of the water problems affecting them. [Excerpt] [Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 8 Oct 85 EA]

CSO: 3400/164

CALL TO DO AWAY WITH APARTHEID

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 4 Sep 85 p 16

["Political Picture" by Piet Muller: "Speak Loudly and Clearly: Don't Advance Looking Backward"]

[Text] The past three weeks have shocked South Africa into the realization that perceptions are often more powerful than facts.

The haste with which foreign banks tried to call in their South African loans was grounded not on facts about the South African economy but on a supposition that the country has landed in an unresolvable political dilemma.

It was not just foreign banks who got worried either. Some international companies sent observers to South Africa to get the actual "facts" and to report to them on how safe their investments in the country are.

In the same way the increasing pessimism in South Africa also has no connection with what the government is prepared to do, or not to do.

If you analyse government declarations, from the state president's Durban speech to the declaration issued before the departure of the three EEG ministers, it is clear that those in power have declared apartheid effectively dead and are ready to negotiate over full participation of Blacks in the political system.

For some reason, however, there is a serious short-circuit between what the government is prepared to do and what people think it is prepared to do. It is precisely this short-circuit that has led to a worldwide crisis of confidence, growing despondency among Whites and more unrest among Blacks.

The confidence gap is becoming so wide that white women who have been talking confidentially to black women for years now warn that "something" is building up in the black community.

The problem is naturally that the white community, whose lives are practically untouched by the state of emergency, can scarcely imagine the conditions now prevailing in the black areas. They are thus often unable to understand the messages signalled to them from black ranks.

As far as the outside world is concerned, the news media have been providing visual material about the unrest in South Africa for weeks on end: burning corpses, smoldering car wrecks, police laying into demonstrators as though they were trying to win Olympic medals for whip wielding.

The image of South Africa created by this is destructive, to say the least. It will take years before the country recovers. Unusual circumstances indeed prevail and call for unusual action.

In normal circumstances a government that goes quietly and undisturbed about its daily business is an assurance that everything is under control and that ordinary people can also proceed with their own daily tasks in peace. When times are abnormal, however, such behavior signals just the opposite.

Then the ordinary man gets nervous if the government tries to maintain that nothing serious is happening. He wants to see government action that corresponds to his own perception of the seriousness of the situation, or he is likely to think that the state has lost control of things.

South Africa is no exception. We also find it comforting to see members of the government walking around in the streets of places that were still in flames a short time before. And to see them holding discussions is a sign that we can still talk to one another.

That is why it was a matter of such importance when the state president went last week to see for himself how things are now in the Eastern Cape. The spontaneous manner in which he was received by the black people is an equally important indication that they also see his presence as a hopeful sign.

It is just a pity that the visit took place out of sight of the majority of the press and of television, because it could then have been a message of hope for the whole country.

On a quiet day one can still whisper, but when the wind rises you must often speak loudly in order to be heard. That's how it is in a state of emergency too. Then there must be no lack of clarity about the message the government wants to convey to its nationals. Neither must the impression be given that it is looking back while moving forward.

In the past weeks the government has made declarations that are among the most important ever made by any government in the history of the country, but they were so mumbled that few people understood them.

Just think of the declaration issued on the departure of the EEG mission. In it the government clearly speaks out against racial discrimination, against damage to people's human dignity, and confirms that everyone must have a say in the way their country is governed.

But the important message of the declaration is overshadowed by its preamble: "If by apartheid is meant . . ." Why can't we say baldly that we are against

apartheid? Why must we always use formulas that sound like an oath taken by an unwilling Jesuit and that make people wonder whether the Boers are not just up to some trickery again?

Can't we for once just say loudly and clearly that apartheid is dead . . . and then give the civil service instructions not to stand around in mourning but to give black people practical proof that apartheid has already been buried.

12906

CS0: 3401/286

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTS ON BOTHA CITIZENSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

President Botha Announces Policy Change

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 13 Sep 85 p 10

[Editorial: "An Important Door is Opened"]

[Text] By no means have all the implications of President P.W. Botha's announcement on the restoration of South African citizenship rights for inhabitants of the independent national states been worked out. But it is undoubtedly one of the most important developments in the process of reform.

White reaction in our country is positive, with the exception of the far-right political phalanx. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the black reaction, except for that of President Patrick Mphephu of Venda. And the first reaction from Washington was like a refrain on a record which is stuck: it isn't enough yet.

Perhaps the reaction would have been better if the announcement had come after visible discussions between the Government and the leaders of the national and independent states, and in the form of a joint statement.

The disappointing black and foreign reaction does not take into account, however, the true importance of the decision.

The full implications will certainly be worked out in the discussions between the black heads of state and the Government as projected by the President.

One aspect is that this opens an important door for progress toward a form of federation. This could mean that the National Party has abandoned its ideal of completely independent black states.

The restoration of citizenship for permanent SA inhabitants of homeland origin can also be interpreted as a termination of the policy of coupling with the national and independent states. It can mean elimination of the policy that blacks outside of their states of origin must exercise their political rights in those states.

Citizenship rights include much more than the right of residence and a passport. They also include political rights.

On that basis, the State President's mentioning of a potential referendum is, in our opinion, much more important than just a pacifying assurance. One should also read that together with Minister Chris Heunis' statement that the totality of laws affecting blacks in the Republic of South Africa will be thoroughly studied.

If the coupling policy lapses and if it is taken into account that citizenship also means political rights, one comes to the inevitable conclusion that blacks in South Africa can lay claim to full political rights. The alternatives proposed in the past to avoid that now will be completely defunct.

The excuses of the past as to why permanent Blacks in South Africa cannot have any say in the government then will no longer be valid.

It would thus not be unfounded to conclude that the State President meant with his reference to a referendum that drastic changes will come about in the government structure itself.

Not the inevitability of that, but the implicit recognition is important.

Let us express the hope that it will come about through visible negotiations between the Government and black leaders, so that the latter will be openly committed to agreements which are reached.

Action Urged on Policy Change

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 12 Sep 85 p 18

[Editorial: "Citizenship"]

[Text] Undoubtedly no one knows better than President P.W. Botha that his interesting speech yesterday on citizenship for Blacks is only a small step on the road toward constitutional peace. But it is also just as indisputable that if you want racial peace in the country, there is no other place to start than with citizenship. It continues to be the key to many doors which, as Minister Chris Heunis said on the same occasion, must lead to joint decision-making processes and a policy which will reflect the diversity of our entire population. Citizenship, the birthright and most valuable possession of every human being, has been denied by us (let's admit it) for a long time to numerous black people of the country.

Naturally that what President Botha has said with so much conviction will still not satisfy those who exploit black frustrations. Therefore content must be given as soon as possible to this concept with respect to the way it affects blacks, and one should not linger in applying it in practice.

We are convinced that that is also the feeling of the State President and the National Party, for President Botha has emphasized that the matter has a high priority on his party's agenda, and if fundamental or drastic changes should be made in the (political?) situation of blacks, people will get the opportunity to express their opinion on that.

South Africa has experienced a few weeks which no one would like to experience again; least of all those people in whose interest the struggle is supposedly being waged.

Thus let's go ahead and answer President Botha's clarion call: "Let's take each other by the hand and determine our own future."

But let's also remember that from now on deeds will talk much louder than words.

8700

CSO: 3401/2

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT POLICY SAID TO BE 'TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE'

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 4 Sep 85 p 4

[Article: "Too Little, Too Late"]

[Text] The Government's action against rioters, the arrest of Dr Allan Boesak and the ban on Cosas must be welcomed even though that action is somewhat belated and is occurring in installments. By this time it must be clear to the Government that its approach to the riot situation has been wrong for a long time, that it dallied much too long before taking action, and when it did finally start to take action, it was much too hesitant and limited. It allowed the authority in black towns, in schools and at universities to become seriously undermined, the rioters to get worldwide publicity to undermine confidence in South Africa, and figures like Dr Boesak and Bishop Tutu to create a cloud of rebelliousness and lawlessness by their activities.

Whenever a country has to deal with that sort of revolt and violence, it must not give the impression that it is afraid to use its power, for it is an invitation to the rioters to behave worse and worse every time. The funerals were an object lesson of this. They increasingly became an occasion for incitement and violence, especially since the news media so willingly gave publicity to them. This soon led to the burning of people alive and at the same time to the hoisting of the hammer and sickle at a funeral where Drs Boesak and Beyers Naude were carried on shoulders.

There are many questions which the Government will have to answer for itself. One is why Dr Naude's restriction was lifted right after growing riots. Another is why it did not earlier put -- and still has not put -- a ban on the UDF, knowing that that organization is virtually just the ANC in another form. Another question is what it is going to do with the communist-controlled black trade unions on the one hand and the American-trained and -inspired black trade unions on the other. Perhaps the most important and most urgent is the Government's flaccid and meek demeanor vis-a-vis every American meddler. To the great gratitude of Dr Henry Kissinger, Mr Pik Botha at that time virtually threw open South Africa's doors to almost any American who came here to teach Blacks the American Negro riot methods of the sixties. The American companies played their role in influencing Blacks against order. In the name of "cultural and educational exchange," hundreds of Blacks were taken to the USA to be indoctrinated there. How will the Government maintain law and order if

it is being continually undermined on an increasing scale from the USA? South Africa cannot allow its domestic order to be maintained according to foreign prescriptions while the foreign prescribers are just as actively undermining that order.

What is needed to again bring about stability in South Africa is first to have a government which has the visible will to rule. The present government is so battered that it is doubtful whether it is going to straighten itself out for the demands of this time. It should rather be removed to make place for a government which can approach and handle the country's problems from the rudiments.

13084

CSO: 3401/289

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY CRITICIZED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 4 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "Years of Mismanagement--Bankruptcy Threatens S.A."]

[Text] The Government's years of economic mismanagement have taken their toll. By the time this paper went to press it was announced that for the first time in history South Africa cannot repay its foreign loans.

The disastrous decline of the rand to just 36 American cents has finally proved that the Government's free-market monetary policy has finally failed. All hope of an economic revival in the near future is now gone, while an even higher rate of inflation is expected by economists. Authoritative economists agree that South Africa's current crisis has not been caused as much by political conditions as by the absence of control measures and weak management.

Dr Johan Cloete, chief economist of Barclay's Bank, told DIE AFRIKANER that the faulty policy of sky-high interest rates which the Reserve Bank has pursued for years has let South African companies borrow abroad without taking the risk of the value of the rand fully into consideration. Now the overseas creditors want to call up their loans at the same time. The rand is falling and lenders are suffering severe losses.

Failure

The Reserve Bank could have foreseen the political whims abroad and protected the country against them, Dr Cloete says. Abolishing the financial rand was a blunder, and the free money market that the Reserve Bank instituted has now turned out to be a costly failure. The present view is that the rate of exchange should rectify the mistakes of domestic economic policy, but that leads to unnecessary fluctuations in the value of the rand. A balanced economic policy should keep the value of the rand in equilibrium. Fluctuations in the value of the rand cause speculations with the monetary unit so that every financial pinch becomes a huge crisis. The monetary authorities have now totally crushed the country's economic growth, Dr Cloete says. The attractiveness of a healthy economy grows; and attractive prospects for profit, which have lured overseas investments to South Africa, are now lacking. These sober business considerations, and not politics, are

making overseas investors hesitant. If growth comes again, the rand will recover. A correct policy to fight inflation would make a growth rate of three percent possible, according to Dr Cloete. However, some form or other of currency control should be instituted.

Remedy

An economist from Volkskas, Mr Adam Jacobs, says that the Government already lost control over the economy in 1980 when the proceeds from the unprecedented price of gold were allowed to have an effect on the whole economy. South Africa will still have to continue to pay back large amounts for years, Mr Jacobs declares. That causes this year's and next year's economic revivals to be lost.

Unemployment

The common man will feel the consequences more and more in the form of higher inflation, slow growth of wages and salaries and unemployment. The only remedy is to vigorously encourage exports with export subsidies and further discourage imports with selective import control if necessary.

Stabilize

The chairman of DIE AFRIKANER's Economic and Financial Committee says that, as was expected, the Government's free-market system has failed. The Government should apply serious control measures to prevent the total collapse of the rand and the money market. Only appropriate control measures can stabilize the economy and save the country from the hands of speculators and destabilizers. "Political unrest and speculation are now working together hand in hand. A fixed rate of exchange, transfer of all foreign currency to the Reserve Bank and strict control over the outflow of foreign currency are a requirement. Anything less is merely darning and patchwork," he says.

The authoritative financial magazine, INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY REVIEW, pointed out as early as two months ago that South Africa has recklessly contracted short-term loans which possibly could not be paid back on time. That was front-page news in DIE AFRIKANER of 7 August.

The head of the Sanlam Group, Dr Fred du Plessis, came out with a warning last year in the Economic Advisory Council that the Government's financial policy is going to plunge the country into a ten-year depression. This warning is now coming true.

13084

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SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT CRITICIZED FOR GET-TOUGH APPROACH

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Sep 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Shooting Politics"]

[Text] After a long silence about the security situation, Dr Andries Treurnicht has at last come out with some words which sound rather bloodthirsty. Namely, At a press conference in Johannesburg the CP [Conservative Party] leader called upon the Government to "unleash" the security forces to end the unrest in colored residential areas rather than use

Although we recognize that this comes from a politician who is rather known for his hit-and-run methods, such language in the current situation can hardly be regarded as other than extremely irresponsible. The only deduction that can be made from this is that Dr Treurnicht means that policemen and soldiers should be "unleashed" to start shooting in the areas of unrest. Is any other interpretation possible?

Such CP vigor comes at a time when the country yearns instead for the calming of overheated emotions. An ever stronger plea for ending the violence is coming from colored ranks, which is apparent from the interviews that DIE BURGER had yesterday with a large number of colored members of parliament. The same disposition is significantly encountered in black areas where the state of emergency has been proclaimed and which have recently been visited by members of the Government, including the State President. Moreover, the Dutch South African churches, including the NG [Dutch Reformed] Church and its sister churches, are holding a nationwide day of prayer on Sunday to "pray together to God for more Christian love, mutual understanding and tolerance." But Dr Treurnicht wants to practice shooting politics. His reckless bravado about riots is supplemented with attacks on the Government over economic setbacks, something which is just as striking. What economic insight can be expected of a party leader who, for example, wants to declare the Transvaal PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area a white heartland?

Such daydreams would also certainly have to be realized by shooting politics; as a matter of fact, shooting is indeed actually the answer to all political problems for ultra-rightists like Dr Treurnicht. He has already clearly committed himself against any policy of negotiating with Blacks in the Government's forum. The shooting syndrome has already been experienced in

South Africa before, such as before the Second War of Independence [i.e., Boer War]; and then the talkers were the quickest to put up their hands in surrender, while those who did not want to shoot and wanted to negotiate the longest stayed in the field to the end.

13084

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SOUTH AFRICA

PRIMARY TASK OF ARMY STILL PROTECTION OF BORDERS

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 2 Sep 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Always Ready!"]

[Text] The army, with its unequalled history of successes against a communist enemy that continually seeks to penetrate the country's borders, has in more recent times been playing an additional part along with the police in maintaining internal law and order.

It had to help and succeeded well in extending an umbrella of protection to the populace in riot-torn communities so as to maintain a normal lifestyle as far as possible. The soldiers went out of their way to improve communication with the local populations and to create greater goodwill and better understanding.

But let no one forget that the primary task of the army is to keep the enemy away from our frontiers. The buildup of Russian troops and weapons in our neighboring countries is worrying, especially the expansion of their air power that in the words of General Constand Viljoen may easily tip the scales against South Africa and the West.

It is therefore necessary for the army see to it that the quality of its forces, its armaments and equipment will still have the power to frighten away those wolves from our door. And in that light the debate over compulsory military service held by the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] over the weekend looks doubly ridiculous.

12906
CSO: 3401/286

SOUTH AFRICA

MILITARY SELF-SUFFICIENCY VIEWED AS PARTIAL SOLUTION

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Other Challenges"]

[Text] A scrap of comforting news this week was the assurance of the minister of defense that South Africa may before long become entirely self-sufficient as far as armaments are concerned.

This is an achievement in which few others will be able to copy us. Within a couple of decades the country's armaments industry has pulled itself out of isolation. With such success that South Africa now actually sells arms on the world market.

The confidence and the insight of the then minister of defense--today the state president--were the stimulus behind this outstanding performance. But it was also the solid substructure of this country's industrial sector that, so to speak, helped drag the cannon through the pass. Krygkor and its branches met the challenge of establishing a self-sufficient armaments industry with distinction.

But, while we can boast of such an effective mailed fist, emphasis must be given to other challenges precisely at this period. Just as the weapons was put on a firm foundation, the entire economy of the country must now once again be given attention, because it stands on shaky legs.

In addition another giant challenge stands in the path to a peaceful future.

The best weapons in the world will not help us win here. Because it calls for an entirely different set of virtues and adaptations to prepare the country's political system against all attacks from within and without.

12906
CSO: 3401/286

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL PARTY OF FREE STATE SETS REFORM EXAMPLE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Sep 85 p 10

[Column by Dawie: "This is Now One Shared Fatherland--and the People Understand that."]

[Text] It should now be clear to all white South Africans: an exclusive fatherland of our own is now absolutely out of the question. The fatherland South Africa must be shared with millions of blacks, and all the implications of that must be faced.

This is an idea some people still have great trouble accepting. But numerous people have reconciled themselves to it and are willing to accept the future realistically.

Turned Around

An example of this was this week's congress of the National Party of the Free State.

A few years ago some Free Staters rather reluctantly tackled some of the drastic policy adjustments. This week a very positive message of encouragement for the Government came from the congress itself.

In the words of Minister Chris Heunis, a spirit of "political maturity" is emanating from the contributions of urban and rural representatives, which is greatly appreciated by the Government.

The impression left by the congress was that people have turned around and are very down-to-earth about it.

Don't Be Afraid

It was remarkable that no one talked about the question of whether blacks should be involved in the decision-making processes of the country together with the whites, Coloreds and Indians. This is a principle they have clearly accepted.

The lectures were instead aimed at how it should be done, and no one hesitated about the challenges of the new policy of the future.

One representative put it this way: "Today we accept that the black person must get a say at the highest level. We have chosen the path of reform. We must follow that path to the end and not be afraid of the consequences."

Another one: "It is clear that the policy of independent black states has not brought the final solution. We endorse the Government's acceptance of the permanent status of blacks in urban areas. This is a reality we can no longer deny."

Unthinkable

And a third one: "We must not repeat the mistakes of the past. We must not be half-hearted and timid in what we do."

With that spirit as a background, it is not surprising that the congress of over 450 representatives was almost unanimous in its recommendation that the old laws from the previous century which deny rights of residence to Asians in the Free State, are being abolished.

Until recently such a decision was actually unthinkable in Free State politics, at least not without a hard struggle.

Danger is Less

The State President's announcement on South African citizenship for blacks was received just as positively, as evidenced by the standing ovation he received for his explanation.

Perhaps herewith we are witnessing the beginning of something unusual in South African politics: that the acceptance of the political rights of blacks and the constitutional changes it necessitates will not set off the divisive powers which were so much feared.

The danger that the adherents of the party may lag behind in the things the leadership is required to do now seems smaller than ever. A desire exists to stand by the Government and to strengthen its hand for the reform.

This should be a reason to be thankful for the party leaders. The Free State spirit proves that the thinking processes the National Party has been involved with for a considerable time now have had an effect on the regular party members and made them receptive to the great changes which must come.

A new, enthusiastic spirit of standing together has been evoked. Presumably this will also be observed in the five interim elections which will be held in the north next month. Members of Parliament who are helping there say that their approach is to speak candidly about demands which are no longer on our doorstep, but are already with us.

Take Hands

There is no question at all of looking over the shoulder to try to outbid the far-rightists. And the Nationalists are taking heart that this frankness will find favor with the voters.

The serious domestic situation and world-wide attack on South Africa have contributed to jolting people into reality. They realize that the only thing left to do is to take each other by the hand and face the problems.

8700

CSO: 3401/2

SOUTH AFRICA

PUBLIC URGED TO EXPRESS OPINION ON NEW POLICY

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 13 Sep 85 p 8

[Commentary by Willie Kuhn in "Political Picture" column: "Come On, Fellow Citizens--It's Time to Help Finalize Rights"]

[Text] Now expectations are actually starting to be realized! What Durban did not bring about was started by President P. W. Botha's Bloemfontein speech. And in political circles one says that more changes are on the way.

This gives meaning to the famous Rubicon phrase. Such words are not spoken lightly, and that is exactly why certain announcements make it clear that South Africa is in the process of making the most fundamental adjustment in decades.

Shortly after he became prime minister, Mr John Vorster gave a speech in Bloemfontein which has had a drastic influence on the course of events in South Africa. It was the statement about Basil D'Oliveira; afterward it was acknowledged that this has become almost the most important factor in the sport attack against South Africa, and that it brought political results which are being felt even now.

Now there is President Botha's Bloemfontein speech, which attacks the essence of a system which has been developed since 1948 by means of hundreds of laws and regulations. Some people justly call this the end of the Verwoerdian dream of a number of nations, each of which was to enjoy its own political and economic freedom.

That dream never took into account economic laws which were unable to create viability on paper and political sentiments which would not abandon black claims to South Africa.

Then was that dream entirely futile? one is apt to ask. Definitely not, as evidenced by the statement of President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei after President Botha's announcement the day before yesterday. He labeled it "an interesting political innovation," but added that it would not affect the people of Transkei because that country is independent and has no connection with South Africa's politics.

Also those national states which do not want to accept independence do not want to give up their autonomy. This ethnic and even national pride will have to be reckoned with in the new South Africa.

But the most basic acknowledgement imaginable has been made--one South African citizenship and thus one destiny. This is implicit in the citizenship which will be shared by Whites and Coloreds, as well as people in non-independent black states. (The dual citizenship of some blacks is another matter; indeed, Minister Chris Heunis justly pointed out that they will not acquire political rights in South Africa.)

In the light of the above, it is rather ironic that critics of the Government can't get their priorities straight. They ask for specific steps to be done--steps which are no doubt praiseworthy, but which can always elicit the accusation of "cosmetic changes."

Influx control, for example, can be abolished or modified, passbooks can be eliminated--all symbols of apartheid. But the basic question of how, where and whereto with respect to blacks in South Africa has not been addressed yet.

Just as in the case of the Coloreds (a shared fatherland, shared responsibility, not a parallel parliament, but a sovereign one, etc.) a basic decision has now also been made on Blacks.

That's all very well, but where does that leave us? That is precisely the challenge for black and white in the country. It is something that must be negotiated in all aspects. The table has been set for a discussion on everything which is at stake: political expectations, group interests, fair economic participation, etc.

Are black leaders going to take advantage of the opportunity, or are we going to have to deal with the classical yes-but attitude? What you have done is good, but you must still do this and this . . . In that manner demands on components of the discussion can continually be made without anyone taking responsibility for starting negotiations on the future structure in South Africa.

If blacks don't want to enter negotiations sooner or later, one will start to wonder whether all their nice phrases on democratic participation and protection of the minority really mean much. It certainly requires courage to step forward in a climate which is so poisoned by revolutionary activities, but sacrifices must also be made for peace. Unfortunately a type of belief has started to take root in black ranks that heroism consists only of "revolutionary sacrifices," without the question ever being asked of what happens after that revolution.

How much more evidence do the peaceful-minded still need that the current reforms are not just make-believe? Don't they see that a logical progress has been made since South Africa started with constitutional reform? Only just recently Minister Chris Heunis stated again: The political future of whites, Coloreds and Indians cannot be finalized until the participation of Blacks in the decision-making process has been finalized.

Does this mean finalizing through negotiation or violence? Must this be participation in the fullest sense of the word, or mere domination? What do you say, fellow citizens?

SOUTH AFRICA

HENDRICKSE REAFFIRMS NON-VIOLENT LABOR PARTY POLICY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Sep 85 p 12

[Editorial: "The Two Choices"]

[Text] The strict choices South Africans from all population groups are facing today have been spelled out once again by the Reverend Allan Hendrickse at the Transvaal congress of his party: peaceful reform or violent revolution.

The choice of the Labor Party and the Reverend Hendrickse, a leader who himself was arrested in previous disturbances, is clear, significantly so. Precisely because of that there were all those attacks on the lives and possessions of prominent leaders of the party. Mr Luwellyn Landers, deputy minister of Community Development, was in the hospital for a long time after he had been seriously wounded in a cowardly bombing attack.

In spite of that, the Reverend Hendrickse has reaffirmed his party's commitment to peaceful reform and said that he will not be turned away from the course he has taken by people who promote revolution and violence. He gave the assurance that the democratically elected representatives of his party will carry out their task steadfastly. South Africa is only now entering the era of true reform, and that is to some extent thanks to his party.

His warning about the attack on the family, the heart of a nation, must be taken seriously by all reasonable South Africans. They must be on their guard that the radicals don't destroy the family under the slogan of freedom and undermine all forms of authority. In the current unrest in the country young people and children have been utilized to fan the flames of violence. They had to throw rocks, start fires, instigate boycotts and attack and kill people--and in the process they seriously damaged their own future.

The Reverend Hendrickse realizes that his community, the country as a whole for that matter, must not deteriorate into a state of increasing chaos. Violence breeds violence and can ultimately destroy anything of value. A revolution can even consume its own children. The spiral of bloodshed and destruction thus must be broken.

It is to be hoped that this will make a deep impression and that he and his party will not let themselves be intimidated like so many others, but that they have the courage to stand together, to dare and persevere for the sake of a freer and more democratic South Africa. More people will have to follow their example; too many are apathetic or stand fearfully aside.

8700

CSO: 3401/4

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT CRITICIZED FOR GET-TOUGH RECOMMENDATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Sep 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Dr Treurnicht Recants"]

[Text] Not entirely unexpectedly, Conservative Party Leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, at the Cape Province congress of the KP [Conservative Party] last weekend, recanted his recent appeal for the Government to "let loose" the security forces so that the disturbances in colored areas could be terminated, rather than using rubber bullets and buckshot.

This happened after the State President and various church leaders, amongst others, severely criticized that attempt of pursuing a shooting policy while everything possible is being done to promote negotiation.

Now Treurnicht is qualifying his position in a characteristic manner. Shooting is not the only solution, he says. The police must have the authority to use weapons, yes, but they must do that discretely, within the law, and only when it is necessary.

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, deputy leader of the KP, also has his little contribution in this context. The black states should give up their own policemen to black areas in white South Africa, he says. Those black police men would be able to deal with the disturbances much more economically "with pickaxe handles and clubs" than do the ineffective rubber bullets, which cost 7 rands each.

This is the newest example of the egg-dance of Dr Treurnicht and his party to clarify what he meant when he meant what he said.

Does the KP leader really expect to impress rational South Africans with that treading of water and those plays on words? And this at a time when the realization that South Africa must change is in the process of increasingly mobilizing white and non-white behind Mr P.W. Botha and his policy of peaceful reform in the interest of everyone in the country? How naive.

8700

CSO: 3401/4

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI SPEAKS TO RED CROSS IN SWITZERLAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Oct 85 p 13

[Text]

GENEVA. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday warned the international committee of the Red Cross that situations were emerging which foretold of disaster in South Africa.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister told a meeting of the committee in Geneva that a combination of frustration and anger, with poverty and suffering, had created the circumstances in which mob behaviour was erupting to express itself in violence ever more frequently.

He called on organisations like the Red Cross to deepen their acquaintance with the circumstances, which could worsen, and begin strategic planning to meet such circumstances.

"It is perhaps not nice to prophesy disaster," he said, "but I can envisage situations emerging in South Africa in which the terrible destitution now

borne as a great burden because of apartheid will be immeasurably increased in our strife-torn country.

"There are already about 22 million angry Blacks in South Africa who are being exhorted to violence. Millions of these live in terrible squatter circumstances, and the gravitation of Blacks from rural to urban areas is gathering momentum."

He said South Africa's 22 million Blacks had suffered racial oppression, leading to social and economic deprivation.

"Black South Africa has also been subjected to police brutality and the application of draconian laws which have embittered vast throngs of people."

"Black South Africa's

angry population is now being thrust into a deep and prolonged recession. Unemployment is on the increase, and everywhere there is a desperate shortage of money with which to acquire the necessities of life in circumstances where there is a dramatic rise in costs of goods."

In these circumstances, Chief Buthelezi said, the ANC's mission in exile was exhorting Black South Africans to use violence in every effort to make the country ungovernable.

"They are exhorting our children to defy all authority, to burn and loot schools . . . and to kill those Blacks in their midst whom the ANC mission in exile, and those who work with them, denigrate as being part of the apartheid system." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/169

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI GIVES SWISS VIEW OF POST-LIBERATION GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Oct 85 p 13

[Text]

LAUSANNE. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday gave groups of Swiss civil servants and academics a sketch in Lausanne of what he believed a Government's role would need to be in a "post-liberation" South Africa — provided there was not a military solution and a one-party Marxist or socialist state.

Whatever else happened, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said, there would have to be a government of national reconciliation and reconstruction.

The country would

have emerged from the turmoil of transition, and national unity would remain vulnerable.

Politics would be dynamic, and those dissident activists who were proved wrong because the armed struggle had not been necessary would become a kind of fifth column.

Economic expansion, self-help development schemes and development of the informal sector would all have to be phenomenally successful if the social and economic reconstruction of South Africa were to be tackled in a stable climate, he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/169

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI REJECTS CHAMBER FOR BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 85 p 3

[Text]

BERNE. — Chief Mangosothu Buthelezi announced here yesterday that he would continue to reject South Africa's new constitution even if a fourth chamber for Blacks was created in its idiom.

He told a meeting of Swiss Parliamentarians that the existing South African Parliamentary system made a "mockery of democracy" and he referred to the Constitution as an "abortion."

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha President conceded there had been some reforms under Mr Botha, but claimed most had flowed from economic or White-political imperatives.

Chief Buthelezi said that the only reform steps "which perhaps one can be less cynical about" were the stated intentions of scrapping the pass laws and reviewing influx control.

"However," he said, "while the Government retains the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act, the relaxation of influx control regulations and the pass laws must meet with qualified approval."

Chief Buthelezi presented the Swiss Parliamentarians with a detailed description of the composition and functions of the tricameral parliament, the role of the President's Council, the executive powers of the State President and the ethnic concepts of what were called "Own Affairs" and "Common Affairs." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/169

SOUTH AFRICA

DEPUTY MINISTER ON WEST'S IMAGE OF NATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 85 p 11

[Text]

A MAJOR reason for South Africa's negative international image is the fact that the country's peoples are "different", but yet "the same", as people in the Western world, according to Mr Kent Durr, Deputy Minister of Finance and of Trade and Industry.

Opening the Zululand Trade Fair at Richards Bay yesterday, Mr Durr said that a particularly unhappy feature of the contemporary scene was the degree to which the debate over the path of South Africa had been "internationalised".

This arose from the fact that while the country was unique in the complexity

of the challenges facing its statesmen, it was also paradoxically, a country with which most overseas critics or simply people observing the scene, could relate in some or other respect.

"We are simultaneously 'different' and 'the same'," said Mr Durr.

"Different enough to be interesting, similar enough to be understandable."

The upshot was that the news emanating from this corner of the world was bound to be interesting as it was perceived to be within the experience of the observer — but it was not.

CSO: 3400/169

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAY GROUP AREAS ACT ON WAY OUT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

THE Group Areas Act and Separate Amenities Act will be abolished in their present forms and certain "positive" aspects brought together in new legislation, according to informed Government sources.

The Citizen was told yesterday that the statement by the State President, Mr P W Botha, to the Cape Congress of the National Party last week referred to exclusive residential areas, and not the whole of the Group Areas Act as it now stands.

Amend

However, action to amend these legislative measures may not be taken at the next session of Parliament, because the re-drafting process will be a "long and delicate matter".

But some action is likely in 1986 towards reforming these laws at the 1987 session of Parliament.

This was the response to strong criticism of Mr

Botha's statement from leaders of the Progressive Federal Party in the House of Assembly, Labour Party in the House of Representatives and National People's Party in the House of Delegates.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader and Cabinet Minister, told his party's Eastern Cape congress at the weekend: "To hell with the Group Areas Act".

Yesterday fellow Cabinet Minister and NPP Leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, endorsed Mr Hendrickse's strong stand against the measure.

Removal

In the past, both Mr Hendrickse and Mr Rajbansi have said that their participation in the new parliamentary system depends on the removal of discriminatory legislation and both have named Group Areas and Separate Amenities as laws that must go.

But senior government members were yesterday not alarmed at a possible head-on collision about

the measures. They pointed to the fact that the constitutional affairs committee of the President's Council is examining them and is due to report to Mr Botha next year.

Mr Botha took the initiative in referring the 1966 Group Areas Act, 1953 Separate Amenities Act, 1966 Community Development Act and 1979 Slums Act to the President's Council for advice and recommendation.

The recent report of the Strydom Committee of Inquiry, which was critical of certain aspects of group areas and separate amenities legislation, was also referred to the constitutional affairs committee.

Strategy

This is the same committee which last month presented a strategy for "positive urbanisation" and recommended the total abolition of influx control and the pass laws.

In its report, the committee held that influx control would not be rec-

onciled with "the general rights of citizens and residents and with the principle of equality before the law".

The committee is expected to analyse group areas and separate amenities legislation against the same criteria. And while the Government has been adamant that separate residential areas and education facilities must be maintained, some possibility of "grey areas" has been mooted.

Consolidated

Further, Mr Botha has asked the President's Council committee to examine whether all these measures should not be abolished in their present forms and consolidated into a single Act of Parliament in a new form.

"The last word on Group Areas Act and Separate Amenities Act is far from having been spoken." The Citizen was told. "Within the next year or two these measures could be the focus of further reform initiatives."

SOUTH AFRICA

COLOREDS LOSE HOMES IN COUNCIL LAND REZONING ACTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 85 p 10

[Article by Andrew Thomson]

[Text]

THE Germiston City Council is demolishing brick houses in Germiston Township while most Coloured residents are living in tin shacks. Some have no accommodation.

In a desperate attempt to stop the demolishings, the Transvaal leader of the Coloured Labour Party, Mr Jac Rabie, and members of the Germiston Coloured Committee took newsmen on a tour of the area.

All 524 families resident in Germiston Township are to be resettled. Indians are being moved to Palm Ridge in Germiston, while Coloured residents will be moved to Eden Park in Alberton.

"All we're asking the Germiston City Council is to allow Coloured residents to occupy brick houses being vacated by Indians until alternative accommodation at Eden Park is available," said Mr Rabie.

The Citizen viewed clusters of tiny tin

shacks, one of them measuring just eight square metres in which a family of 11 lived.

Another resident, Mrs Rosie Milton, who has three children, showed The Citizen the remains of her shack being demolished by Council workers. She claims she bought it two weeks ago for R500.

In Germiston Township, between 30 and 35 have no accommodation, according to Mrs Sally Petersen, a Germiston Coloured Committee member.

Prime land

At Eden Park, development was stopped by the Alberton Town Council in 1981 due to a lack of funds when about 700 houses had already been built. The Germiston City Council, which was keen to resettle the residents because they were occupying prime industrial ground, offered a R4-million loan to Alberton, but this was declined. Alberton eventually secured a R3-million government loan to

continue developing Eden Park.

Mr Rabie said Coloured leaders had put a stop to the proposed extensions to Eden Park because the houses ("trein-trokke") which the Alberton Council planned to build were regarded as "slums of the future". The project was revised and better quality homes are now in the pipeline.

Council helps

A member of the Germiston Management Committee, Mr Ian McGregor, said Coloured residents are not allowed to occupy brick houses in the township because it would give them a false sense of permanence.

"We're trying to be as humane as possible and we have as much feeling for those people as anyone else."

Most families, he said, would have been resettled in new houses in Eden Park had Mr Rabie and others not put a stop to the intended expansion there.

Reacting to Mr Rabie's "trein trokke" houses claim, McGregor said the Council had surveyed the economic status of residents and found they would not be able to afford larger houses. Sixty-one of 222 families surveyed had no breadwinner.

"Mr Rabie's intervention set the project back by at least a year. Initially we had 214 Coloured families to be resettled, but in the intervening period the number has risen to 270."

He estimated that construction work on about 400 houses will begin in the new year.

After investigating Mrs Milton's complaint, Mr McGregor informed The Citizen that she had been denied permission to buy the shack from its Indian owner, and was not to move in.

The Germiston Coloured Committee had been formed six weeks ago with the blessing of the Council, and Council had met the committee three times since then.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEWSMEN DENY PAYING RIOTERS, TWISTING FACTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 85 p 10

[Text]

THE Foreign Correspondents' Association (FCA) of Southern Africa has noted with deep concern reports of allegations by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, that foreign television crews, in their coverage of unrest, have twisted facts

to serve their own ends and even paid rioters to simulate sensational scenes.

A statement by the FCA yesterday said: "These allegations according to the SAPA and SABC account of what the Minister said, were also coupled with a general threat that action

would be taken against foreign journalists held not to have reported 'correctly' on the unrest situation.

"The FCA intends taking up these reported remarks with the Minister. In the meantime, we can only reject such unsubstantiated allegations, which appear to be part of a mounting Government campaign of threat towards the foreign press in South Africa. If the Minister has proof, he should make it public.

"The past month has seen the expulsion of a foreign journalist, verbal attacks on individuals and their publications, police and army harassment of television crews and photographers, and an accusation that some foreign journalist have indulged in 'organised lying'. We can only view such actions and statements as attempts to intimidate foreign journalists." — Sapa

CSO: 3400/168

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER RIFT MAJOR ISSUES IN BY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 85 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The call by the State President, Mr P W Botha, for "national unity" and for Afrikaner unity in particular, is likely to become a political issue in the by-election campaigns which are now in full swing.

Either the Conservative party or the Herstigte Nasionale Party have candidates in all five constituencies, and they are openly blaming Mr Botha's reform policies for Afrikaner division.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, CP leader, said yesterday that Mr Botha's eve-of-election call was politically motivated.

"It is ironic indeed that the man who must bear the greatest responsibility for division in Afrikaner ranks should make such a

call," Dr Treurnicht said. "It is a very transparent political ploy."

Progressive Federal Party organisers said the call might reflect some anxiety by the NP at the strength of support for right-wing groups.

Mr Neil Ross, national director of the PFP, said of PFP participation in Port Natal and Springs: "Both are exciting contests because of the incredible amount of disillusionment with the National Party."

However, within the NP there is strong confidence that the Government will retain all five House of Assembly seats against its political opponents.

The NP is said to be "playing a very hard game" in the Free State, for the CP has its best

shot in Bethlehem and the HNP has its best chance in Sasolburg. In these two seats, the right-wing parties are supporting one another.

"In Sasolburg, we are convinced we have the edge," Mr Jaap Marais told The Citizen.

He was encouraged by the NP's narrow lead in postal vote applications at this stage.

What is said to be the Free State's first "mixed marriage" took place in the Sasolburg constituency and the event is seen as a political issue between the NP and HNP.

In the Northern Cape Constituency of Vryburg, both the CP and HNP have put up candidates against the NP. In the resulting clash, the NP appears more assured of success.

"The best the NP can hope for is that the split will give them the seat, but the HNP and CP votes taken together will still be in the majority," forecast Mr Marais.

Dr Treurnicht agreed with the assessment. "The climate looks good and we are fighting to win in Vryburg. But whatever the outcome, I believe the CP and HNP together will poll more votes than the NP."

At Springs, the NP is opposed by the CP on the

right and the PFP on the left.

The CP and the PFP have each forecast that the other will be "third and last" when votes are counted on October 30.

Dr Treurnicht said the CP had "a fighting chance" in the Constituency. Mr Ross said the PFP would "hold its own."

The NP said it was well entrenched in Springs as well as in Port Natal, where the party's Natal leader, Cabinet Minister Mr Stoffel Botha, is being opposed by the CP, PFP, New Republic Party and an Independent candidate.

Port Natal has been described by party organisers as a "scrappy affair." Both the PFP and the NP have submitted affidavits to the returning officer in regard to CP postal vote applications.

The major issue in Port Natal does not appear to be who will come first, but who will be fifth when votes are counted. Two different party organisers told The Citizen they expected the NRP to be bested even by the independent.

How the NRP fares in its home province of Natal against his full range of political parties could well influence NRP thinking on whether it should remain in existence as a separate political party.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON URGENT NEED TO SLOW POPULATION EXPLOSION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 85 p 11

[Text]

THE Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said last night that the greatest reality facing Southern Africa was an increasingly desperate need to curb the population explosion.

Addressing a meeting of the Bellville, Cape, Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Dr Van Niekerk said that this reality would dictate the future of South Africa, as well as of the rest of Africa and the developing world.

"The future will be determined by the degree and speed with which control can be obtained over the population growth," he said.

Demographically speaking, South Africa was already in crisis, "and if Southern Africa cannot succeed within the next two decades in cutting down on population growth, the already clear poverty cycle will intensify, and an ever greater proportion of the South African population will become poorer," he said.

South Africa's problem was the same, demographically as most African countries.

South Africa's population was at present growing at an average 2,3 per-

cent a year — and if this growth were maintained, the population would increase from the 28-million, including the self-governing states, to about 47-million by the turn of the century.

It would then escalate to about 80-million by the year 2020 and 138-million by 2040 — an increase of about 20-million people within 15 years.

"It is very clear that the growth rate will make tremendous demands on the South African economy, on social, health and education services, on agriculture and the sources of survival.

"At an estimated average economic growth rate of 3 percent a year within the next 15 years, only half the 1 000 people who will be entering the labour market every day will be able to get work," said Mr Van Niekerk.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRITISH RADAR SYSTEM NOT BEING USED BY MILITARY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Sep 85 p 4

[Text]

LONDON — A £48-million radar system which Plessey sold to South Africa was not being used for military purposes, the company said yesterday.

It denied claims that by selling the system it had broken the United Nations arms embargo.

There have been reports that the equipment, shipped to South Africa in the late 1970s, was an AR-3D radar system which, updated in 1981, was now able to track and target air and ground targets within a 500 km range.

The company said the system had been exported with full British Government approval. The Foreign Office said approval was first granted to Plessey to export the system in December 1974, three years before the UN embargo was introduced.

In 1977 the licences were examined again and revalidated. Equipment needed to update the project had been approved in 1978.

The Foreign Office said the system could be seen as having dual military and civil capability but that no one had produced evidence that in South Africa it had actually been used for military purposes. If evidence were produced the Government would examine it.

CSO: 3400/130

SOUTH AFRICA

'HESITANCY' OF BLACKS SAID TO BE BARRING REFORM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

The one huge stumbling block barring the swift progress of reform was the hesitancy, and even refusal, of some responsible black leaders at all levels to become involved in the negotiating process, the Transvaal leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, said last night.

Opening the Transvaal NP congress in Pretoria, Mr de Klerk said the negotiation process had become of crucial importance. "Without negotiation, accord between a majority of all groups is impossible. And without accord a lasting solution remains a dream."

WHITE THINKING

Mr de Klerk said that four factors were bedevilling the negotiation process.

These were:

- Intimidation and fear.
- Mistrust and suspicion.
- An incorrect interpretation of white thinking.
- The debate on who should or should not take part in the negotiation.

Intimidation of black leaders was a reality, and many people had told the Government that they dared not come forward for fear of their lives. This situation had to be rectified. "The Government will do its part. With responsibility and understanding for the innocent majority, we will continue with strong action against the intimidators and revolutionaries."

In an even tougher vein, Mr de Klerk warned that those who believed that whites could be pressured into accepting one man, one vote in a unitary state were making a big mistake.

CSO: 3400/130

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORT ON OTHER VOICES FILLING LEADERSHIP VACUUM

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Sep 85 p 29

[Article by Ken Owen]

[Text] **POLITICS**, like nature, abhors a vacuum. That is why the business community, the churches, and the schoolchildren, and perhaps even the armed forces, are taking charge of matters which the Nationalist government can no longer control.

President Botha is supposed to be the chief spokesman of the nation, but the word of Bishop Desmond Tutu carries far more weight in the world.

Mr Chris Heunis is supposed to be managing constitutional change, but it is Mr Gavin Relly of the Anglo American Corporation who leads a delegation to see the leaders of the African National Congress.

The meeting with the ANC was not intended to determine our future, but it has not been without consequences.

Among these is the enhancement of the ANC's claim to primacy in the liberation struggle, which raises worrying questions for Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, among others.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, is so worried about the need to negotiate that he has offered to work with President Botha to establish a forum, and is now creating a second forum of his own. He sees time running out.

Mr Pik Botha is supposed to be in charge of foreign affairs, but Mr Raymond

Parsons of Assocom and Mr Jan Steyn of the Urban Foundation were arguing South Africa's case at the UN this week, saying sensibly that we are in a process of unstoppable change.

Besides, Mr Louis Nel wanders off into the bush — without telling his boss — to see the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo).

Meanwhile, the SADF has been by dropping paratroops, taking in a few weapons, and sending "humanitarian aid" to Renamo.

Display of ineptitude

For the life of me, I cannot see the difference between the "humanitarian aid" which we give to guerrillas in Mozambique and the "humanitarian aid" which causes such an outcry from Pretoria when it is given to the African National Congress by Western churches.

All "technical violations" — a *ligte ou mistyk*, as the great Afrikaans editor Schalk Pienaar would have said — but also an astonishing display of ineptitude or recklessness in putting at risk the accord that has been South Africa's greatest recent diplomatic achievement.

Well, the explanations may hold up in Sasolburg and Port Natal for the by-elections but these are all symptoms of a government whose legitimacy is in

question, whose word carries little weight, and whose moral authority has been eroded until people begin to make their own solutions.

Elements of the armed forces in particular have given the impression for some time that they are going their own way, and one does not have to go back to the deceptions surrounding the 1975 invasion of Angola to understand why.

When senior army officers supplied weapons for the Seychelles debacle, their actions were — like Louis Nel's — "unauthorised".

When a small task force invaded Zimbabwe and got shot to pieces, it was also described as "unauthorised" until people started asking who then controlled the armed forces? Since then, sullen silence.

When the Government announced we had pulled out of Angola, a commando unit turned up in Cabinda.

When a captured officer who survived that debacle said his mission was to blow up American-owned oil installations, the Government insisted lamely that he was looking for ANC camps, and hinted that he was speaking under torture.

The price for the loss of credibility is getting heavy.

The American Government, its willingness to believe Pretoria blunted by

experience, has questioned the explanation of this week's incursion into Angola.

It seemed too much of a coincidence that the raid came precisely when Angolan Government forces were seriously threatening Jonas Savimbi's headquarters at Jamba, not far from the Caprivi border.

Uncanny record

The Angolan Government, which has built up an uncanny record of telling us things about our own armed forces that later appear to be true, says our Air Force attacked its army.

The Government's loss of credibility spills into other areas. Foreign banks have lost faith in the promises, and indeed in the will, to reform.

On this front I am sure they are wrong, but one can see their difficulty: it remains impossible to say what kind of reform the Government has in mind, or where it hopes to end up.

So Chase Manhattan wants its money and it wants to get out; Barclays of Britain has reduced its share of its local operation.

Phibro Salomon, one of the world's leading commodity traders, shut up shop after its senior executives had seen President Botha's Rubicon speech. Legal and General has sold out to Volkskas. The chicken run is on.

South Africa's reputation for probity in financial matters, like its reputation for a blunt Afrikaner honesty, has been squandered.

Dr Gerhard de Kock must go around the world with his cap in his hand,

trying to explain that we're not broke, we just don't have any money.

And the Financial Times, like millions of other people, concludes from this sorry episode that we can now be pushed "in the right direction".

If so, one might ask, who decides what direction? Our very sovereignty is in question.

The pretence that the Nationalists know what they are doing in managing the country has been shattered.

Other nations have found the self-discipline to bring down inflation; our Government continues even today to make its first priority the satisfaction of the limitless greed of the civil service.

Mr Barend du Plessis is beside himself with pleasure because Government spending, up by 20-odd percent over last year, is only a little above budget.

Dr Frank Shostak, the economist, says we do not have a monetary policy of any kind, and the results of the last ten years' endeavour by the Government would seem to bear him out.

We manage to combine astonishing unemployment with rampant inflation.

Third World membership

Even sympathetic observers are now saying that we are clearly headed towards membership of the Third World: a country where nothing really works, but everyone muddles along doing what he thinks fit.

The army dashes about the subcontinent, performing disastrous acts of deranging-do. Mr Relly and Mr Parsons, if not Mr Nel, try to make good the damage.

The Reserve Bank, having let foreign borrowings soar from R6 000-million to R21 000-million in five years, puts control of our finances into the hands of a Zurich gnome.

Foreign newspapers, not to say foreign governments, pronounce on the acceptability or otherwise of every action we take.

Clergymen are in jail, and thugs conduct their own courts and executions in the streets. Reform goes ahead to an unknown destination.

The crowning irony is that the party that tried to impose apartheid, but failed, is now trying to dismantle it, and failing. So everybody else is rushing in to fill the vacuum of leadership.

SOUTH AFRICA

ALAN PATON OFFERS VIEWS ON GROWING DESPAIR

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Sep 85 p 29

[Text]

What have we white people done? Have we really created a generation of black and coloured children who actually hate us? Whose idea of living is to burn, stone and kill? Who don't at this time see anything else to live for? Have we really done that?

I HAVE been thinking a great deal over the writing of this article, and the dominant words in my mind come out of the Book of Proverbs.

I remember them from my very young days, but it is unlikely that I understood them fully. The proverb is: Hope deferred makes the heart sick.

I don't think there is one person among my friends and acquaintances who does not know what these words mean.

We still hope against hope that our country will emerge from the darkness through which we are now living. That is the genius of language — to produce a phrase like "hoping against hope".

That is what most of us are doing now. Except, of course, those who have abandoned hope.

What have we white people done? Have we really created a generation of black and coloured children who actually hate us?

Whose idea of living is to burn, stone and kill? Who don't at this time see anything else to live for? Have we really done that?

Last week I attended the Reconciliation Initiative in Maritzburg.

I was told by a young white man from the Cape who does some kind of youth work that he had met young coloured children who actually wanted to die.

When they were asked why they stoned and burnt and killed, one of them said: "Because we want to be killed, that's why."

This was a girl, not a boy, and she was 12 years old. It is bad enough when we consider what we have done, but it is worse when we ask ourselves if it can be undone. And if you think it cannot be undone, you fall into despair.

I myself am not inclined to despair, but I have certainly experienced moods of melancholy during these past few months.

I must relate a sad story about myself. At half-past six in the morning my wife gets up to open the house, and at a quarter to seven she brings me the morning paper.

On the morning of June 24 great headlines tell me that 325 people have died. Where did they die? In the Cape, or Port Elizabeth or Soweto?

I force myself to read on and learn that they died when their plane crashed into the sea off Ireland. My emotion is one of relief that this tragedy happened in some other country.

What has our great fear been, a fear by no means confined to white people?

Our great fear has been that our country may become ungovernable. This word "ungovernable" has come to convey more fear than "violence" or "stoning" or "burning". What happens when the controls of society collapse?

There is no sign of collapse in the quiet village of Botha's Hill.

I go into our main street and it is full of people the majority of whom are black. They are going about their business, shopping and posting letters and talking and laughing.

I have lived here for 17 years, and many of the black people call me "Mkhulu", which means "Grandfather".

Overhead every hour or so are the planes that fly regularly between Durban and Johannesburg. Everything seems peaceful

and orderly, but the fear persists that it might all break down.

I have been a Prime Minister watcher for most of my life. I watch our State President very closely.

I have often stood up for him in the past, and I made some of my friends uneasy on this account. They need not have been. My brain is not softening.

All I want to see is our country emerging from the morass in which we have all been living. I believe the State President wants to see that, too.

I do not expect him fully to satisfy me, or the PFP, or the UDF, or the Black Sash, or the SA Council of Churches.

If I have learnt anything about the National Party in these past 37 years, it is that it will do things its own way.

I have never met the State President, but we have exchanged firm and courteous letters.

I am going to use this article to make some suggestions as to how the process of reform can be accelerated. If the Transvaal party congress can urge him to go faster — so I read — then I can do it, too.

Before I do this I want to comment on a report in a Paris letter that a military coup is imminent. It would be a triumph for Dr Treurnicht, a kind of Gotterdammerung. Surely our soldiers can't be as mad as that.

President Botha has said that he cannot issue a "declaration of intent" because that would prejudice consultations.

I think he is mistaken. All that is wanted from him is a declaration that his aim is the dismantling of apartheid.

He has said that he is not in favour of calling a national convention. I think he is right. It would in present circumstances

be almost impossible to get a national convention.

It is time to stop looking back to the National Convention of 1908/09. It was called in quite different circumstances.

It was a convention of four white self-governing states with strong common material interests, and one other common interest — namely, the maintenance of white supremacy.

We shall have to feel our way forward to any kind of national consultation. I watch with hope the PFP's efforts in this direction.

The State President should announce that he earnestly desires the end of the state of emergency, and that he will lift it the moment he is satisfied that the grave danger to life and property in the townships is decreasing.

How can he help to bring this about? It will be extremely difficult. His party made two cardinal errors in the Cape — it abolished the coloured vote and it destroyed District Six. We are paying a heavy price for that today.

The State President should repeal the Group Areas Act. If any law has made us all strangers to one another, it is this Act.

But the State President has declared its repeal to be non-negotiable. He should not make such statements.

Nothing is non-negotiable today except the very foundation of society, the rule of law, which has suffered such damage at the hands of the National Party.

I don't think the State President is ready to repeal the Group Areas Act, but he should find it possible to set aside residential areas open to anybody who wants to live in an open neighbourhood.

The Government should release the Rivonia prisoners un-

conditionally. What they will then do is unpredictable.

But as long as they sit in prison much of the future is only too predictable. Will Mandela embark on a campaign of violence, or will he try to use his great influence to help bind up the nation's wounds? Here one must hope against hope.

There is one last thing that the State President could do to appease the wrath of the Western world. He could abolish detention without trial.

It was argued once that we could not afford the cost of so many courts and judges, but we nevertheless had money to appoint innumerable boards of control.

The trouble, Mr State President, is that your two predecessors, Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster, had more faith in policemen than in judges.

I shall close with an observation of my own. I know that the State President has always shied away from the concept of the unitary state, even though he has lived his whole life in one.

But he appears to shy away also from the concept of the federal state. What other choice does he think exists?

Why doesn't he give Natal and KwaZulu the chance to form the first unit of a federal republic of South Africa?

Why doesn't he take an even more imaginative step and make reparation to the Zulu nation for the tearing up of their country in 1905 by the Colony of Natal with the express authority of the British Government?

Why doesn't he restore the country that was known as Zululand instead of wasting money and time on what is called "consolidation".

Then Zululand and Natal could get together, and I think they could make a go of it and give some hope to this country of despair.

Mr State President, I wish you well in your position of great responsibility, and make these proposals to you with one thought in my mind: the good of our country.

Hope deferred makes the heart sick. Well, give us something to hope for.

SOUTH AFRICA

COURT RULING ON 'BLACK SPOT' REMOVALS WELCOMED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Sep 85 p 14

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The Government will have to obtain a specific resolution of Parliament for every "black spot" community it wishes to resettle forcibly after an Appeal Court judgment declaring the removal of the Bakwena ba-Mogopa tribe from Magopa in the Western Transvaal illegal.

Miss Laurine Platzky, prominent campaigner against forced removals, co-author of an important work on resettlement and co-ordinator of the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR), said the judgment could have "enormous implications" for at least another 100 "black spot" communities under threat of removal.

Miss Platzky said the judgment, handed down by the Appeal Court last week, meant the Government would have to go to Parliament to resettle any "black spot" community which refused to move.

The Appeal Court ruled that section 5 of the

Black Administration Act, in terms of which "black spot" communities are resettled, meant that where a tribe refused to move from one area to another in compliance with an order by the State President, such an order would have no effect unless Parliament approved the removal.

"We are very pleased about the judgment. We think its an important legal victory that will have to be followed up for other communities," Miss Platzky said.

In February last year the Magopa tribe was forcibly resettled in Pachsdraai near Bophuthatswana after the Rand Supreme Court refused to declare the removal illegal.

"This could have enormous implications for other 'black spot' communities threatened with removal," Miss Platzky said.

She added that the Mogopa tribe would now apply for a reversal of the order expropriating its land.

SOUTH AFRICA

STATE REVISES SLICE-UP OF THREE HOMELANDS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Sep 85 p 13

[Article by David Braun]

[Text

Nearly 120 000 people have escaped resettlement in terms of the final decisions to consolidate Gazankulu, Lebowa and kwaNdebele announced today.

However, it is clear that there will still be some resettlement of blacks living in white areas in Lebowa and kwaNdebele.

According to documents released by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, these latter "will occur with the co-operation and the voluntary collaboration of the Ndebele inhabitants".

In terms of the consolidation plans, which have to be presented to Parliament for a final decision, the three homelands are to be expanded by close on 300 000 ha.

This final consolidation will settle the boundaries of the national states, and border fences will now be put up.

In the case of Lebowa, about 110 000 people who would have been resettled in terms of the 1973/75 consolidation decisions will no longer be moved.

The total area of additional land for Lebowa is about 134 000 ha, while the total area which would have been excised from the homeland in terms of earlier proposals — but which now remains part of its territory — is about 110 000 ha.

Land to be excised from Lebowa, or trust territory to be deproclaimed, totals about 79 000 ha.

The disputed Moutse Districts 1, 2 and 3 are added to kwaNdebele, while the Nebo and certain other farms which were originally to be given to kwaNdebele, are now included in the territory and area of jurisdiction of Lebowa.

Block 24, District Mokerong 1, near the Botswana border, is no longer to be resettled, but will be retained as a detached part of Lebowa. An area within the district is to be identified for the laying out of a regional town.

In principle, Zebediela Estates are to be added to Lebowa, provided that the governments concerned can agree on its maintenance and management.

A total of 105 000 ha is to be added to kwaNdebele, including the 66 000 ha of the Moutse district and 34 000 ha of the Rust de Winter area.

In all, 32 000 ha is to be deproclaimed or no longer added to this homeland, including the 24 000 ha of Nebo Farms.

The granting of Kuilsrivier and portions of Toitskraal and Zondagsfontein farms in the Moutse district to kwaNdebele

means that 3 811 families will now no longer be resettled, and members of the same tribe will not be divided.

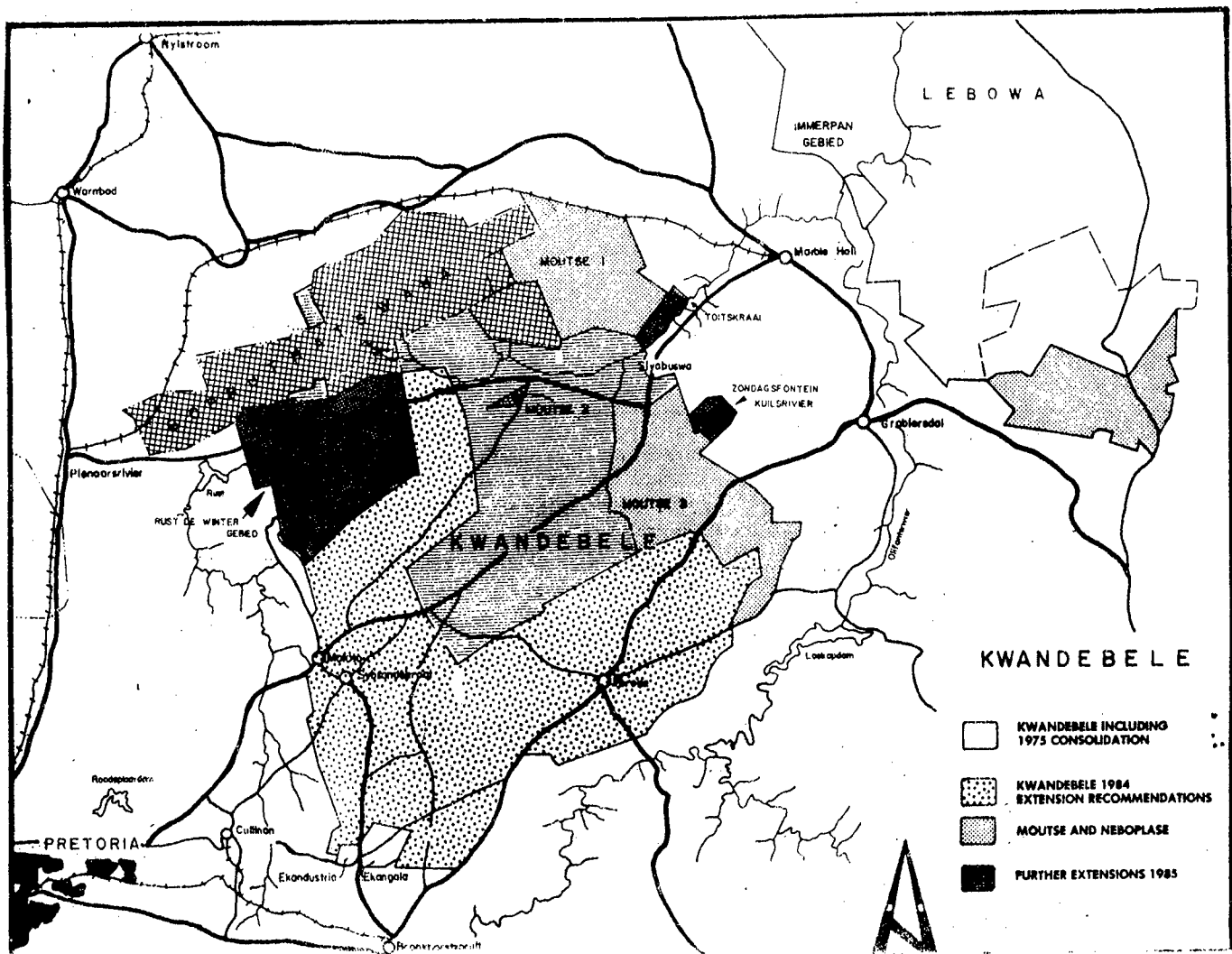
A total of 13 farms in the Rust de Winter area near Warmbaths has been added to kwaNdebele as a replacement for the loss of the Nebo farms, and to be used as an area for the resettlement of Ndebele people from Geweerfontein, Bloedfontein and Kalkfontein farms.

Mr Heunis said that these people had already agreed to co-operate and voluntarily collaborate with this resettlement. The Rust de Winter Dam remains in South Africa.

With regard to Gazankulu, the total additional land for the homeland is about 16 700 ha, while about 240 ha are to be excised.

The total land which in terms of earlier proposals would have been excised but which now remain part of Gazankulu, is about 2 000 ha. About 5 000 people will, as a result, no longer be moved.

Klipfontein in the Soutpansberg area will no longer be resettled, but is retained as a detached part of Gazankulu.



CSO: 3400/130

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESSMEN ON PLANS FOR RSA TRADE, INVESTMENT

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 14 Sep 85 p 13

[Article by Staffan Bruun and Mosse Wallen: "Export Worth 550 Million"]

[Text] Tougher measures against South Africa can be expected. Kaarina Sounio's move against Keke Rosberg is considered to be an indication of this. So far cultural and sports representatives who enjoy state support have been forbidden to act or compete in South Africa.

The Ministry of Education is now bent on plugging the gaps that have existed. The boycott against South Africa is to become total in culture and sports.

Politicians and businesses are lying low while sports people are debating Keke's competing in South Africa.

Finland's export to South Africa last year was worth 547 million marks. The value of the imports was 124 million marks. Several major Finnish companies have large deals under way in South Africa.

Last year state-owned Valmet began to sell papermaking machinery to South Africa. State-owned Outokumpu is also said to be negotiating with South Africa about a major project.

According to Kauppalehti the companies which sell most to South Africa are Enso-Gutzeit, Myllykoski, Kajaani, Kemi, Kaukas, Valmet, Tampella, Kymmene-Stromberg, Serlachius, Neles, Kone, Jaako Poyry, Ahlstrom and Outokumpu.

HUFVUDSTADSBLADET called some of the companies and asked how the government's harsher policy toward South Africa is being implemented in practice.

Can the companies continue their South Africa trade as if nothing has happened, while Keke Rosberg gets his license to compete withdrawn?

We contacted mainly politicians who are on the administrative councils of state companies. They are politically appointed and must follow Finland's official course.

We also checked the mood in a few of the private groups of companies.

Outokumpu

Outokumpu has long had business connections with South Africa. According to rumor, the negotiations for a major project in South Africa have just been concluded. The only thing missing is the signature of the leadership on the contract.

Social Democratic party secretary Erkki Liikanen is chairman of Outokumpu's administrative council.

"It is a lie that we are negotiating for a major project in South Africa. Our trade with South Africa is very small; rather, we compete with South Africa. My attitude to the trade with South Africa is that it should decrease," Liikanen says.

[Question] What concrete measures do you intend to take in order to halt the trade?

[Liikanen] At present the extent of the trade is being studied. When this is done, we will see whether we can decrease it.

[Question] If cultural and sports people are prevented from all contact with South Africa, should not the state-owned companies follow the same policy?

[Liikanen] Yes, I did say that I thought the trade should diminish. The Foreign Trade Committee in Parliament has already brought up the issue in order to see how trade can be cut back.

[Question] Should not trade with South Africa be stopped altogether?

[Liikanen] Can't you be patient and wait for the study of how large the trade actually is? The best, of course, is not to trade with South Africa, but I still don't know whether that is possible.

Member of Parliament Mikko Elo (Social Democrat) is also on the Outokumpu administrative council. He has not yet thought about Outokumpu's South Africa trade.

[Elo] The question has not been before the administrative council. It will probably come up. Then we will see what happens.

[Question] Keke Rosberg is prohibited from driving in South Africa; shouldn't state-owned companies then also follow the same policy and stop trading?

[Elo] In principle I am of the same opinion. But in practice it has turned out to be difficult to halt trade, primarily exports. It is a matter of Finnish jobs and Finnish money.

[Question] So the sanctions against South Africa deal only with issues in which financial interests are not threatened?

[Elo] That is definitely not what I mean. I'm only saying that it is very difficult in practice to halt trade.

[Question] Do you promise to work on the administrative council for a total halt to trade with South Africa?

[Elo] No, I really can't promise that. But I can promise that the question will be studied and that it will be brought up for discussion. It is necessary to be cautious in this matter. I am not about to put my neck on the block.

[Question] Is Social Democratic Minister of Education Kaarina Sounio following one line and the Social Democrats on Outokumpu's administrative council another?

[Elo] It might appear that way, but in fact Minister Suonio herself has decided on this stance. I am opposed to Keke Rosberg driving in South Africa, but I do not like the threat of withdrawn state support for the auto sport association.

[Question] At the same time you also know very well that the two things cannot be compared.

Member of Parliament Pertti Salolainen (Coalition Party) is of the opinion that the South Africa trade should be brought up before the administrative council.

[Salolainen] But it is up to the government to decide on a course in the relations with South Africa. It is not possible to require the companies to undertake restrictions on their own initiative. The companies must comply with the decisions made by the government. But the government does not seem to be getting anywhere on the South African issue.

Trade with South Africa is one thing, Keke Rosberg's competition an entirely different one. One shouldn't even try to connect the two. Personally, I do not want to take a stand on Keke's competing.

Member of Parliament Esko Aho (Center Party) has been on the administrative council for only a few months.

[Aho] That's why I don't know the volume of the trade with South Africa. In principle I believe that it should decrease. A complete halt is impossible to achieve. That would primarily affect Finland, not South Africa.

[Question] Shouldn't the state companies be treated the same as those in the world of culture and sports?

[Aho] Sure. A conflict occurs if Keke Rosberg's license is withdrawn while the state companies are allowed to continue trade as before. It must be remembered that the authorities cannot prohibit a Finnish citizen from

competing in South Africa. In Keke's case it is the threat of withheld state support which is interpreted as a new, tougher government policy.

The new policy should obviously also apply to the state companies even if we are not even aiming for a total boycott, as long as it is not carried out internationally.

Ele Alenius (People's Democratic League) says that he has repeatedly brought up the trade with South Africa in the administrative council.

[Alenius] Previously no one was interested in the question. Now perhaps greater interest could be mustered. The principle of measures against South Africa is important. I have always worked for it.

[Question] Do you promise to do everything in order for Outokumpu to halt the trade?

[Alenius] Whom should I promise that?

[Question] The readers of HUFVUDSTADSBLADET.

[Alenius] I have always been faithful to my ideals, although people don't seem to believe it. I work for what I believe in without all the journalists in the world extracting promises from me!

Valmet

Foreign Minister Jermu Laine (Social Democratic Party), who is chairman of Valmet's administrative council, does not want to differentiate between state-owned or private companies when it concerns South Africa.

[Laine] The government is opposed to the racial discrimination policy in South Africa and potential measures should apply to all companies. It think that is reasonable. Even state companies have to function according to economic rules and they cannot be placed in a less favorable situation.

[Question] But don't you think that the state companies have a special responsibility in this kind of question?

[Laine] No.

[Question] So you cannot promise to work in Valmet's administrative council for a halt to exports to South Africa?

[Laine] An export ban is not within the competence of the administrative council but lies under the operational leadership. If anything is to be done in order really to influence conditions in South Africa, it must be done on a broad front. For example, joint Nordic urging in the UN is of greater importance than if individual companies for moral reasons halts their exports.

[Question] So your party comrade Kaarina Suonio and you take widely different views of this issue?

[Laine] As long as one is in the government one must see to what is possible. It is possible to send out moral signals, but if results are desired it must take place on a broad front.

[Question] But don't you think that it is silly to stop Keke Rosberg while major state-owned companies are able to export freely?

[Laine] You could say that. But on the other hand it is logical to follow the recommendations issued by the UN for culture and sports.

[Question] Do you intend to bring the question of Valmet's South Africa export before the administrative council?

[Laine] No, not personally. We cannot do more than discuss the matter; we cannot decide anything.

Member of Parliament Pirjo Ala-Kapee (Social Democrat):

[Ala-Kapee] We have a meeting of the administrative council on Tuesday and then the matter will be brought up. The thing must be discussed.

[Question] Do you promise to do everything in your power to halt exports to South Africa?

[Ala-Kapee] The principle is that now we must do something.

Member of Parliament Juhani Tuomaala (Center Party):

[Tuomaala] It is not the administrative council which decides questions of this kind but that decision is taken by the operational leadership.

[Question] Do you promise to do everything in your power to halt exports?

[Tuomaala] I usually don't promise anything but I will do my best.

[Question] Your best to get a halt to Valmet's export?"

[Tuomaala] Well, now, I want a discussion of the issue. We must also get more information regarding this. According to my knowledge there is no direct export to South Africa.

[Question] Then what is there?

[Tuomaala] Well, it is more some form of economic cooperation, I believe.

Kemi

Heikki Haavisto (Center Party) is a member of Kemi's administrative council. He sees no reason to act on the basis of Kemi's trade with South Africa.

[Haavisto] We should wait for directives from the government. It is up to society to see to it that uniform directives exist which apply to all.

[Question] But different principles are now being applied to companies and sports and cultural representatives?

[Haavisto] That is correct. The rules should be made uniform. But it is up to the government to do it.

[Question] What do you intend to do in order to end Kemi Oy's trade?

[Haavisto] Nothing in this phase.

It is news to the chairman of the administrative council, Teemu Hiltunen (Social Democrat), that Kemi is doing business with South Africa.

[Hiltunen] The administrative council deals only with major things. The deals are made by others.

[Question] Isn't trade with South Africa today a major deal?

[Hiltunen] Certainly it is serious. I must now quickly demand an account of the South Africa trade from the chairman of the executive board. When we have the facts before us we can react.

[Question] Do you promise to do everything in your power to halt the South Africa trade?

[Hiltunen] I cannot imagine a situation in which I go against the country's government.

[Question] Does that mean that you will try to halt trade?

[Hiltunen] I'm saying nothing more.

Enso

Parliamentary Speaker Erkki Pystynen (Coalition Party) on Enso-Gutzeit's administrative council thinks that the question of the South Africa export is difficult.

[Pystynen] I believe that the company's executive board and administrative council should discuss this thoroughly, and so far we haven't done so.

[Question] Do you think that it is right for a state-owned company to export to South Africa in this manner?

[Pystynen] Enso's export was not built overnight but grew up over a long period. Therefore it is impossible to cease exporting suddenly; it must take place over a longer period of time. I understand, however, that we must avoid this perhaps by boycotting South Africa.

[Question] Do you promise actively to do everything in your power in order to put a halt to Enso's export to South Africa?

[Pystynen] Of course I will do what I can within the realm of possibilities.

[Question] Can you promise that the question will be properly discussed within the administrative council?

[Pystynen] I promise that if the company's executive board or the chairman of the administrative council do not bring up the question at the next administrative council meeting, then I will do it.

Center Party member Mikko Pesala, who is second deputy speaker of Parliament, has been a member of the board of Enso-Gutzeit for 10 years. He says that during his time the export nations were never discussed by the administrative council.

[Pesala] But maybe we should consider the question of South Africa.

[Question] Do you intend to bring up the matter in the administrative council?

[Pesala] I am not the one to bring it up; that should be done by the principal owner, the state.

[Question] But don't you think that it is wrong to try to stop Keke Rosberg at the same time as state companies are permitted to export to South Africa?

[Pesala] It is a distinct conflict. But I emphasize that it is not I who tried to stop Rosberg.

[Question] Do you think that was wrong?

[Pesala] It was. Rosberg drives where the master tells him to. On the other hand, one should understand enough not to arrange competitions in South Africa.

[Question] What do you say about the boycott of South Africa?

[Pesala] The only possibility of influencing the situation of the blacks in South Africa is through economic pressure. But I don't know whether Rosberg and Enso are the ones to initiate it.

Managing director of Industrial Insurance Carl-Olaf Holmen (Swedish People's Party), who is on Enso's administrative council, says that he does not know how the company's exports are divided and that South Africa has not been discussed.

[Holmen] But if such a question comes up it should be the duty of the executive board to decide policy. Of course, the matter could be brought up in the administrative council as well. The principle should then be that the decision is made within the company and not through discussions in the daily press.

Holmen further says that he does not think there is any major difference between privately owned and state-owned companies.

[Question] Can you promise to bring up the matter in the administrative council?

[Holmen] I have no plans to do so. The agenda for the administrative council is prepared by the board. It would be incorrect for me to take a stand in the newspaper.

He adds that the company will certainly follow government directives in the matter of South Africa exports. If such a directive is issued.

[Holmen] Our policy in this case is determined by the government and not by individual companies. The government issues the directives it deems best.

Kymmene-Stromberg

C-O. Tallgren (Swedish People's Party) on the executive board of Kymmene-Stromberg believes that industry should adopt a uniform course of action.

[Question] Do you advocate a total halt to trade with South Africa?

[Tallgren] That I cannot answer. It is always possible to say yes emotionally, but that is not how things work in practice. If one company stops selling, another jumps in and takes over the market. That's why joint measures are needed.

[Question] Do you advocate that the measures should be as strict as possible?

[Tallgren] Certainly I believe in principle that everyone should sock it to South Africa. But the question is whether we can agree on the methods.

Ahlstrom

Vice managing director Pekka Rantala at Ahlstrom says that the company is not planning cutbacks in exports to South Africa.

[Rantala] It is not individual companies which decide the policy. Directives must come from the government that apply to all of Finland, preferably in consultation with the rest of Scandinavia.

Pekka Rantala insists that Ahlstrom is following the government's decisions and can act earlier in a phase where the trend generally leans toward a boycott.

"But in this phase we are exporting as before without restrictions," Pekka Rantala says.

Kajaani

Managing director Juhani Ahava at Kaajani Oy says that the company follows the rules for Finnish trade policy.

"We deliver orders to South Africa as before. We have no reason not to. If the government issues new directives, we will of course follow them."

"I do not take a stand on a ban on individual sportsmen competing in South Africa. Our company sells paper."

Kaukas

Chief director Rolf Kullberg at Bank of Finland is a member of Kaukas's executive board but does not want to discuss the South Africa question at all. Yesterday he sent a message through his secretary that "Kaukas itself must express opinions on this matter."

Jaakko Poyry

Sten von Troil, who is managing director of Jaako Poyry International, states that it is hoped that the government will maintain relations with South Africa such that it will be possible to continue doing business there.

"Our company cannot afford to choose customers with regard to the political conditions in the respective country. Then we would soon only be trading with Finland and Sweden."

According to von Troil, the company has no export to South Africa right now, but he is hoping that it will get orders in the future. He is also of the opinion that the debate about Keke Rosberg's competing has been strange.

"During the Olympic Games in Moscow there was widespread talk that sports and politics should not be mixed. Now, those same people think it is very appropriate to mix auto races and politics."

von Troil also says that Minister of Education Kaarina Suonio was wrong when she spoke on television about the markets of the wood processing industry in Africa.

"Suonio said that the South African market can easily be replaced by markets in black Africa, but that is not correct. The markets there are very limited."

11949

CSO: 3498/1

SOUTH AFRICA

COOL INTERNATIONAL BANK RESPONSE CAN HAVE FORCE OF SANCTIONS

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 Sep 85 pp 161-163

[Text] International banks are boycotting the apartheid state most effectively: they no longer grant any credits.

Normally, the heads of central banks become particularly reticent when something becomes critical in the worldwide monetary system. But last week, Pierre Languetin, president of the Swiss National Bank, did not adhere to this rule of the financial world.

South Africa had announced that, for the time being, it would not repay debts to its foreign creditors. Once again, a mood of crisis struck the banking world; Gerhard de Kock, chief of the South African Central Bank, went on a goodwill tour.

Swiss banker Languetin was asked if he had talked with the South African. He did not hide behind a "no comment;" Languetin stated solemnly that he had definitely not received his colleague de Kock for a talk.

The other heads of central banks from the ten most important industrial countries, who were in Basel for a two-day conference with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)--a kind of central bank of the national central banks--, also refused to invite into their midst de Kock who was in town.

The bankers are trying to keep their distance, and they demonstrate it openly. Whether in Basel or Zurich, Frankfurt, London or New York--even the managers of private money institutions show great reserve vis-a-vis the man from Pretoria.

This reserve is less for political reasons, however. It is above all a matter of money: No one wants to give new credit to the South Africans. They all consider their previous loans to be in the greatest of danger.

Without first asking South Africa's creditors, finance minister Barend du Plessis ordered a temporary payment stop. Du Plessis announced that for the rest of this year, his country will be unable to make either interest payments or repayment of principal to creditors abroad. South African banks are allowed to transfer money to foreign accounts only for trade deals and services.

South Africa's debt, compared to the economic strength of the country, is actually not overly large: about \$24 billion, only half the size of Argentina's foreign debt, about one-quarter of the amount that Mexico owes to foreign creditors.

Yet the bankers, by now experienced in crisis matters, should have been able to foresee that South Africa would land in the debt trap.

After all, \$14 billion are falling due within the next 12 months. The necessary foreign currency is missing, however, because foreign investors and creditors have been pulling back their money for months now.

And yet, to the bitter end FRG bankers apparently tried to ignore the fact that the industrial state on the Cape, largest gold producer of the Western world, would develop into a candidate for debt rescheduling. As one credit manager in Frankfurt says, "until now, there was no risk prevention planning."

According to estimates by experts, as much as 10 percent of South African foreign debts are owed to German banks. Among the large banks, Dresdner Bank is at the top of the list with DM 1.2 billion; Deutsche Bank has DM 780 million, Commerzbank DM 450 million of South African debentures on their books. About one-fourth of each amount is guaranteed by the government through the Hermes insurance.

Credit managers now can hardly avoid making so-called value adjustments: insiders estimate that about one-third of the credits will have to be written off.

South Africa's debt moratorium has hit financial institutions in Great Britain and the United States even harder. The Boer republic owes them the most money. In early August, when matters began heating up more and more at the Cape, two U.S. banks--New York's Chase Manhattan and California's Security Pacific National Bank--were the first to pull the emergency cord. According to insiders, both financial institutions called back large amounts from South Africa. A short time later, the well-known U.S. financing company Phibro-Salomon withdrew completely from the South Africa trade.

The refusal of U.S. banks to routinely extend short-term credits soon landed Pretoria in payments difficulties. When the pendulum of trust swung the other way in the United States, the South Africans could not expect any help from elsewhere. Central Bank chief de Kock experienced it in person. For 12 days, he hurried through Western banking metropolises. In New York and London, in Frankfurt, Zurich and Basel, the South African looked for assistance for a debt rescheduling agreement. But the South African was offered nothing more than "sympathy" (de Kock).

The Johannesburg trade paper BUSINESS DAY concluded that "the international financial markets have practically instituted sanctions against South Africa which are much more serious than President Reagan's package of boycotts."

The financial crash reveals that South Africa, for some time now, has been living above its means with borrowed money. Just as the North Sea oil in Great Britain, gold in South Africa covered up the fact that its citizens were spending far more foreign currency than they could actually afford on the basis of sales of finished products.

When in January, 1980 the price of gold reached its highest level of \$ 850 per ounce, the country earned more than enough in order to pay for its enormous import requirements. But the steady decline of gold prices to the present level of not quite \$ 320 shrank Pretoria's reserves of gold and foreign currency.

The South Africans had no difficulty in borrowing the necessary foreign currency from banks abroad. Since 1982, foreign debts mounted quickly. When the worldwide recession spread to South Africa over 2 years ago, the government and public enterprises financed their enormously growing expenditures largely with borrowed money. With interest rates of up to 25 percent, it paid to borrow cheaper money abroad.

Now, loans for de Kock can only be had for gold pledges. And the gold reserves are also dwindling noticeably. At the end of 1980, Pretoria still had 12 million ounces of gold reserves--at last count, there were only 6.5 million ounces (worth about \$ 2 billion).

Anthony Richardson of the South Africa department of the London finance company Rowe and Pitman thinks that "under present circumstances, probably no one will want to lend money to the South Africans."

South Africa's leading businessmen apparently see it the same way. They charged Gavin Relly, chairman of the largest private South African enterprise, the Anglo-American Corporation, to fly to Lusaka in Zambia at the head of a delegation of entrepreneurs. Purpose of the trip: talks with the leaders of the liberation movement African National Congress, outlawed in South Africa, on possibilities of a political solution.

BUSINESS DAY in Johannesburg commented: "perhaps an act of desperation."

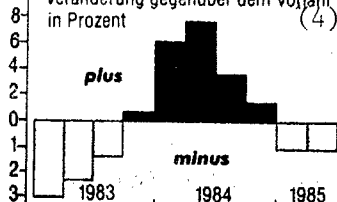
(1) **DIE RESERVEN SCHWINDEN**

(2) Wirtschaftsdaten aus Südafrika



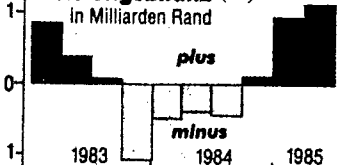
Bruttoinlandsprodukt (3)

Veränderung gegenüber dem Vorjahr in Prozent (4)



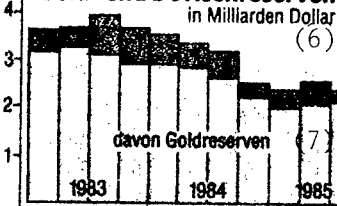
Leistungsbilanz (5)

In Milliarden Rand



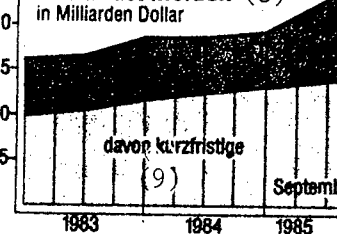
Gold- und Devisenreserven (6)

in Milliarden Dollar



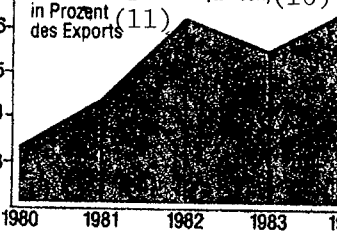
Auslandsschulden (8)

in Milliarden Dollar



Schuldendienst (Zinsen) (10)

in Prozent des Exports (11)



Key:

1. Reserves are dwindling
2. Economic data from South Africa
3. Gross Domestic Product
4. Change compared to previous year, in percent
5. Current account, in billion rands
6. Gold and foreign currency reserves, in \$ billion
7. of these, gold reserves
8. Foreign debts
9. of these, short-term debts
10. Debt servicing (interest)
11. in percent of exports

9917

CSO: 3420/93

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TRANSVAAL FARMERS CONFRONT GOVERNMENT--Transvaal farmers are heading for confrontation over the latest consolidation announcements for Bophuthatswana--claiming that the Government has "ignored" them in defining the areas. Flip du Plooy, secretary of the Transvaal Agricultural Union told the Citizen yesterday. He said the union's executive would meet at the end of the month to formulate a plan of action. Two weeks ago the union also protested about the final consolidation plans for Lebowa, Gazankulu, Venda and Kwandebele. Mr Du Plooy said the union refused to "accept" that it had not been consulted by the Government--despite promises to do so--before the final plans were evolved and announced. "Whenever final decisions vary drastically from earlier announcements, the union believes that it has the right to further discussions before decisions are made that cannot be recalled." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 85 p 13]

CSO: 3400/168

SWAZILAND

PRIME MINISTER REJECTS SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 85 p 10

[Text]

MBABANE. — The Swaziland Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has again strongly defended his country's refusal to support sanctions against South Africa.

During a meeting at Lombamba at the weekend with the President of Senegal, Mr Abdou Diouf, who is also current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Prince Bhekimpi said that Swaziland rejects apartheid which he said had created instability in Southern Africa.

He said this had in turn affected the entire international community.

"Nevertheless," said Prince Bhekimpi, "Swaziland rejects violence and the imposition of sanctions against South Africa as solutions."

He said Swaziland believed all the parties concerned had to be brought together without any preconditions, prescriptions or prejudice, to work out through peaceful negotiation a mutually acceptable means of saving the sub-region from the cata-

strophic consequences of violent confrontation.

President Diouf, who is on a goodwill tour of OAU States, was met at Matsapha Airport by the Queen Regent's representative, Prince Mboni, the Prime Minister and members of the cabinet and supreme council of state. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/170

SWAZILAND

TRADITIONAL HEALERS ON GOVERNMENT PAYROLL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 85 p 4

[Text]

MBABANE — The Swaziland Minister of Health, Prince Phiwokwakhe, has revealed that about 5 000 of the country's traditional healers are already working as part of the government health services because of the acute shortage of qualified conventional doctors and other medical personnel.

Speaking at the opening of an inter country workshop on primary health care in Mbabane yesterday, the Minister said that traditional healers were proving a valuable and important asset to the country's health services.

The president of Swaziland's 20 000 strong Traditional Healers Association, Mr Nhlavana Maseko, announced recently that a draft constitution for the association which had been requested by the government before a merger of the traditional and conventional doctors could take place had been completed.

He also said that plans had been finalised for the building of a central hospital by the association which would include dual medical facilities and dual medical personnel where patients could be treated by either traditional or conventional doctors.

CSO: 3400/170

SWAZILAND

MINISTER CLAIMS NATION IDEAL ALTERNATIVE FOR RSA DISINVESTORS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 85 p 10

[Text]

MBABANE. — The Swaziland Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mines and Tourism, Mr David von Wissel, has said that Swaziland should take the present opportunity to woo potential investors who were

pulling out of South Africa.

Addressing members of the Matsapa Industrial Association which represents the bulk of Swaziland industrialists, Mr von Wissel said Swaziland offered those disinvesting in South Africa "an ideal alternative".

He said the government was aware, however, that industrial expansion was being hampered by a shortage of suitable land.

He said that government was also aware that this shortage was being caused by speculators who were hanging on to waste land waiting for the prices to rise.

The government, he said, intended to take strong action against these people. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/170

UGANDA

RWENZURURU MOVEMENT THREATENS TO REESTABLISH KINGDOM

Kampala FOCUS in English 27 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] The Assistant District Commissioner, Kasese Mr Biraro Olwa last week called for an abrupt meeting to discuss the deteriorating situation in Kasese following threats against local chiefs in the area.

Since the taking over of Kasese, the chiefs in the District are in suspense not knowing their role. They are being threatened by people especially those said to be professing D.P. that they will take over their offices.

The fears were aggravated following the NRA directive last week to chiefs and Market Masters to stop collecting revenue from the people and Market Vendors.

The Treasure of Kasese District, has estimated that over two million Shillings has so far been lost as a result the NRA directive since the toppling of Obote.

The talks which were also attended by the Administrative Secretary Mr. Frimia Rukara, discussed the problems facing the district and how to work for unity in view of having a common approach.

In another development the Rwenzururu movement in the Ranges of Rwenzori Mountains in Western Uganda is threatening to swing back in action by re-establishing its Kingdom in the Mountains and forcing people in the District to pay allegiance to the movement.

The new self-styled leaders of the movement have established headquarters at Bukikira in the mountains.

In letters to the District Commissioner, Kasese and another to one of the former leaders of the movement, Mr. Yerima Kihhgho, dated 17th August 1985 but only reached them last week, the new Rwenzururu leaders have threatened to take drastic measures if they don't heed their demands.

The Rwenzururu leaders told the District Commissioner that from the date of their letters onwards he should no longer be called DC of Kasose and thirdly to hand to the Rwenzururu authority all the graduated tax revenue paid by the citizens of the Kingdom since 15/8/82 when the former Kwenzururu King gave up.

In a letter to one of the former leader, Yereimiya Kihigho the Rwenzururu demanded him to take back the Arms and Ammunition he descended with in 1982 and to go back to Rwenzururu together with the people he descended with.

The letters were signed by the Queen Biira Nyamukama and Prime Minister of the movement Dogas Mulemwa and other leader of the movement.

CSO: 3400/174

UGANDA

NORTH KOREAN MILITARY TRAINING TEAM LEAVES

Kampala FOCUS in English 29 Aug 85 pp 1, 3, 4

[Text] More than 1000 members of the North Korean Military team that Obote's regime had brought to train the army and the special force as well as certain private UPC commandos have left for home after the cooperation agreement between Uganda and this Asian country has been cancelled on the initiative of the new Uganda government.

Informed diplomatic sources have disclosed that the team which had been strongly resented by public opinion in Uganda has been phasing out in groups. The first group which has already left was made up of 194 men while the other due to leave consists of 200 men. Since the July 27th coup, very few of the North Koreans have been seen in public, although according to our research desk, reports that about 150 of them had been placed under arrest were incorrect.

The North Korean Team has been in Uganda for the most part of Obote's regime. In addition to the security men they also trained UPC youthwingers in methods of political torture and general harassment. Ugandans were opposed to the North Korean [portion omitted] here was basically to train our army and special police force in tactics of human rights violations. Theirs was a mission of indoctrination into the training in all forms of human torture and indiscipline. The atrocities committed by our armed forces during the Obote regime were largely blamed on the North Koreans programme in Uganda. Their exist was reacted to by Ugandans with a sigh of relief and hope that fanaticism of ideology would no longer dictate our local politics in future.

In 1981, the Obote regime concluded amilitary technical assistance pace with Pyongyang.

Under the agreement, Uganda purchased a host of weaponry from North Korea and later the same year an initial team of 100 military personnel came to Kampala. Another batch of North Korean Army personnel arrived in Uganda between 1983 and 1984 and it consisted of a number of highly specialised gunners, booty-trap specialists and other ballistics brains, and a few more anti-insurgency operatives.

A foreign news paper recently reported about the boasts "occasionally overheard from the North Koreans themselves that the Ugandan authorities were

paying to each of them (Korean officers) US Dollars 100 per week and to each soldier US Dollars 20"

The same report said that "In addition, each North Korean combatant received an adequate allowance. A lot more money was pledged by Uganda in the event of any of the officers and men from North Korea being killed in action"

CSO: 3400/174

UGANDA

LOANS AGREEMENT WITH FRENCH FIRM

Kampala FOCUS in English 27 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The Uganda Government has secured loans which will enable it to embark on immediate rehabilitation of hotels and the tourism industry in general.

The first two hotels under the programme include Lake Victoria Hotel in Entebbe and Crested Crane in Jinja. The rehabilitation of Lake Victoria to a three Stnadard Hotel will enable international Airlines to come back and use the Entebbe International Airport, it is hoped.

And the Crested Crane Hotel is to be turned into a training Institute to train Ugandan in Hotel Management.

The agreements were signed last Friday in Kampala between the Uganda Government and a French Company, Hotelexport a subsidiary of a French Bank "Societe Generale".

The group will re-design the hotels in addition to recommendation of suitable international reputable hotel management.

The first phase of rehabilitation which is expected to be completed within 21 months will cost 7 m dollars. It will be followed by the second phase of rehabilitation which will include Mweya Paraa and Kyobe Lodges for which preliminary studies have already been done by Hotelexport. Overall cost is expected to be about 15.8 m U.S. dollars. It is hoped that the hotels will be able to repay the cost of their renovation after 6 months grace period.

Mr. Robert E. Ekinu, the Secretary to the Treasury signed the agreement on behalf of the Uganda Government. He appreciated the understanding of the French Government which has enabled Uganda to have access to the loans.

Mr. P'Leach who signed on behalf of company Hotelexport noted that Uganda and France have a long tradition of tourism and stressed the importance of tourism as a natural wealth.

Mr. Ben Otto, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Tourism and Wild Life.

CSO: 3400/174

UGANDA

PRINTING MACHINERY FROM SOVIET UNION

Kampala FOCUS in English 27 Aug 85 p 2

[Text]

THE government owned "National Mirror" Newspaper, the heir of Uganda Times, has ran into financial difficulties and might not appear on the street for the rest of this year unless something substantial is done to save it from the financial dilemma.

Efforts by the new Information Minister to make the paper resume production using its own Printery also seem to have met an obstacle as one of the machine needed to make the printery start operating (a step down Transformer) has to be imported from the Soviet Union, something that can take about three months to arrive.

The weekly broadsheet similar in outlook like the North Korean "Pyongyang Times" started production on the Labour day, May 1st 1985, but came to an abrupt stop last month after publishing about ten issues.

According to well informed sources at the Information Ministry

the Sapoba Bookshop Press, at Katwe which was printing the paper, is demanding 24 million Uganda Shillings as printing costs for the issues it has published before they resume to print. But the Ministry is said to be lacking funds to settle the debts.

Sources further said that the staff which was working on the paper had received no pay since the paper was started in May up to the time it stopped last Month, July.

The Printing Press, which is being assembled in the Industrial area to print the paper and other vernacular papers published by the Ministry of Information, has machinery imported from the Soviet Union.

CSO: 3400/175

ZIMBABWE

ZANU (PF) SECRETARY: TRADE WITH WEST HOLDS UP SOCIALIST DIALOG

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 85 p 5

[Text]

A DIALOGUE with the socialist countries is necessary to establish trade relations that do not involve the use of the United States dollar or the British pound, the Zanu (PF) secretary for foreign affairs Cde Didymus Mutasa, said yesterday.

He told The Herald: "Relations with other socialist countries are very important to maintain."

"We are in our position because of the assistance that the socialist countries have given us and we would like now to consolidate Zimbabwe's relationship with them."

In terms of trade this was costly at present, "because before trading with the socialist countries we have to buy the American dollar, the British pound or the Swiss franc, making the totality of trade more expensive than if we were able to deal with them directly in our own currencies".

He said that probably the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, "has got to advise us as best he can on how we can trade with our friends, regarding our common moneys as useful".

Cde Mutasa, who is also the Speaker of the House of Assembly and was recently appointed the party's secretary for foreign affairs, said that as the party was supreme

to the Government, his functions would "include supervising the Ministry of Foreign Affairs".

He said he would discuss a number of ideas with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, "and get the ministry streamlined in its external duties with regard to ambassadors overseas so that they are not only looking at the functions of Government but also at those of the party".

It would mean that "our ambassadors and High Commissioners who are members of the party would also assume the role of party representatives".

Asked to list Zimbabwe's priorities in foreign affairs, he said that the struggle against apartheid was the most important issue.

"I want to single out the things at our doorstep, because we are next door to apartheid and as a Frontline State, whether we like it or not, we cannot escape the problems of apartheid."

Another issue of importance was the cultivation of close relations with members of the Non-Aligned Movement, "without forgetting that there are people in the West that need to be educated".

It was relatively easy to work with members of the Non-Aligned Movement, because there one was working with friends. But more "efforts have to be directed to those who do not understand what we are doing, in order to explain to them why we have chosen the one-party state and socialism as our goal", Cde Mutasa said.

He said the success of his task of explaining such issues to governments and parties outside Zimbabwe would depend on how they were "drummed home to our people and how they were successfully practised in Zimbabwe".

If there was no success to show in Zimbabwe, the task of convincing outsiders that the one-party state and socialism were good policies for Zimbabwe would be more difficult.

31 October 1985

ZIMBABWE

MP'S CHALLENGE ZAPU ARREST STATEMENTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] Amnesty International was recently taken to task by a Zimbabwean Parliamentary team in London for alleging that prominent PF-Zapu members were being detained for opposing a one-party state.

The Speaker of the Assembly, Cde Didymus Mutasa, said yesterday the allegations came to light in Ottawa, where a four-member Zimbabwean delegation attended an Inter-Parliamentary Union conference which started on September 2.

The delegation, led by Cde Mutasa, included the Deputy Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Cde George Chinengundu, the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, Cde Amos Midzi and two officials, Cdes Austin Zvoma and Edith Mukotekwa.

Cde Mutasa said the conference discussed several issues one of which was human rights.

"There is a small committee of the inter-parliamentary union concerned with the human rights of parliamentarians and we found waiting for us an array of questions and draft resolutions concerning members of Parliament who were detained here.

"This committee wanted to know what was happening in Zimbabwe. We put Zimbabwe's case as straight as possible," said Cde Mutasa.

"We pointed out to them that this was a matter that was provided for by the constitution and that before the Government exercised that power, the process first went through Parliament."

He said he explained in detail the procedure through which a state of emergency was declared and renewed every six months.

"I told them parliamentarians are the custodians of that process. They should not regard themselves as immune to that law which they helped to establish, and renew every six months.

"I also explained that the cases of detainees are reviewed and decisions taken whether they should be released. We pointed out to them that the constitution of Zimbabwe was paramount to us as a sovereign state and owe allegiance to it.

"We said we were not happy to be cross-questioned about it.

"I was angry with the committee and demanded to know where they had been told Zapu officials were being detained because of their opposition to a one-party state.

"We pointed out that Zapu had never spoken against a one-party state and that in any case no one could be detained now for opposing that idea because there was no one-party state in Zimbabwe at the moment."

Cde Mutasa said eventually they were told IPU had had its information from Amnesty International. "On our way from the conference we passed through Amnesty's headquarters in London and asked to know where they had got the information they fed to IPU."

The information, said Cde Mutasa, had been based on assumptions.

"We have asked the IPU committee of the human rights to come here and discuss with us here and not depend on reports which are distorted. We asked them why not come to Zimbabwe and see if they will still adhere to the same thinking. We have nothing to hide."

Cde Mutasa said Zimbabwe had been chosen to host an African regional conference on agriculture in developing countries next year in November.

The IPU conference dealt with issues on contributions of parliaments to the International Youth Year with particular regard to a full exercise of youth to education, vocational training and social security.

The promotion of judicial and other means of combating illicit international drug trafficking.

Contributions to parliaments towards determining and consolidating the work of decolonisation was started 40 years ago by the United Nations. There was a general discussion on political and economic situations aimed at removing the foreign debt on developing countries.

CSO: 3400/118

ZIMBABWE

BANANA CRITICIZES PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST NATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The propaganda campaign by certain Western powers and other prophets of doom about insecurity and political instability in Zimbabwe is largely unfounded and geared not only to scaring away investors but tourists as well, President Banana has said.

Such negative publicity against Zimbabwe never took into account the realities of the country's situation nor that of the region, said the President.

He made these remarks in a speech (the text of which was released in Harare yesterday) read on his behalf by the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Cde Victoria Chitepo, in Sofia, Bulgaria. She is attending the 10th anniversary meeting of the World Tourist Organisation which started last week and ends on Thursday.

"The fact that peace and tranquility prevails in Zimbabwe is unquestionable," said the President, "and this is confirmed by the ever increasing number of international tourists visiting our tourist resorts."

Zimbabwe was not committed to the concept of international co-operation alone, as evidenced by its membership of the World Tourism Organisation, but it had developed bilateral relations with neighbouring countries through permanent commissions. Those included Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

A variety of topics was being discussed, including the possibility of developing a Zambezi basin authority to exploit Zimbabwe's considerable resources, joint training schemes and pooling of market resources.

Cde Banana said it was time for the less developed countries to formulate a clear idea of their untapped or partially tapped resources.

Tourism's economic impact worldwide was growing as evidenced by the fact that it grew by 6 percent in 1979 over the previous year and internationally by 9,6 percent that year.

Although realisation of the impact was being felt in developing countries, which accounted for 68 percent of international tourist arrivals, the rate of growth during the past few years had been greater in the less developed regions of the world.

Zimbabwe's regional and international tourists links had increased due to its election to serve on the executive council of the WTO and as vice-chairman for 1985.

Racist

"Despite the remarkable achievements so far recorded at the subregional level (in Southern Africa) our developmental efforts have been largely frustrated by the systematic destabilisation tactics of the apartheid racist regime which trains, finances, arms and deploys bandits in the Frontline States in an attempt to deny us the exercise of our inalienable rights to self-determination and independence."

Cde Banana assured the WTO of Zimbabwe's political support in its vital role as a catalyst to the growth and expansion of travel and tourism.

The president also urged the WTO to work tirelessly in increasing international awareness and condemnation of the apartheid system and isolation as well as rejection of South Africa in areas of international trade, commerce, sport and tourism.

CSO: 3400/119

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE SAYS TOUGH MEASURES SET AGAINST CORRUPT CIVIL SERVANTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 85 pp 1, 9

[Text] Tough corrective measures will be taken against civil servants who misuse public funds to enrich themselves at the expense of the State and the people, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, warned yesterday.

Opening the 67th annual conference of the Public Service Association in Harare, Cde Mugabe said, however, that the Government was proud of its achievements of the past five years in which it had created a people-oriented civil service aimed at developing the nation, especially in the rural areas.

The civil servants had undergone considerable development and change based on the Presidential directive to correct the racial imbalance--effective operation in rural areas and a change in role from a revenue-collecting and regulation-enforcement agency to a development-oriented administration.

The development of a professional and dedicated public service could best be assured by the enhancement of the status of the public service, attractiveness of careers and its sensitivity to the welfare of the masses, he said.

"It is important that the public service should attract and retain the best of Zimbabwean society who will lead and staff it. This requires sympathetic attention to the conditions of service and benefits of a career to ensure that it is sufficiently competitive in relation to other careers."

Civil servants also needed confidence in a career and a promotion system based on merit and not personal connections.

Financial and other incentives were however, not enough and there was an urgent need to develop among public servants a greater sense of commitment towards the needs and development of the society.

"During the course of the last five years various negative features have emerged in the public service. We are all aware of these features and continue to take action against them.

"These include the extent to which inexperience has adversely affected the quality of performance of officers and instances of financial maladministration and corruption which have had great publicity," said Cde Mugabe.

Inexperience by officers would be cured with time and training. A comprehensive training programme had been established, supported by a network of training institutions to carry this out.

But, the Prime Minister warned: "Any form of financial maladministration is unacceptable and it has been the Government policy to ensure that all such cases are fully exposed and dealt with to the fullest extent of the law and relevant regulations where they are established."

The policy was for open criticism and frank appraisal of any shortcomings in ministries for an efficient and honest civil service, said Cde Mugabe.

"However, let me warn those who are inclined to bend and even break all rules in order to enrich themselves at the expense of the State and the people at large that we shall give them no quarter and shall be quite ruthless with them.

"Our public service is simply not the place for the buccaneer and the get-rich-quick artist. Our watchword must be service to the people at all times," he said.

The effective operation of the civil service in rural areas and the extent of its duties had been greatly increased. This had taken place because the people sadly lacked many of the amenities those in urban areas enjoyed.

This exercise had necessitated a larger civil service and the creation of new ministries.

Cde Mugabe said those who complained that the civil service is too large should be asked: "Too large, in relation to what?"

"From a financial point of view the Government has found it necessary to contain the size of the civil service and has done so through a freeze on establishment, but related to the size of our population its size is easily justified."

In developed countries the size of administrations in relation to the size of their populations was pro rata and was much higher than was the case in Zimbabwe.

Cde Mugabe said he was pleased to note that changes had been made in the PSA.

"When I opened your annual meeting in September 1981 I said that I did not believe that your association as it was then structured truly represented the majority of workers in the Government, and said that this was a weakness which needed to be changed if the Government was to continue to recognise it."

CSO: 3400/94

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER URGES CHURCH TO WORK FOR POOR

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] The Zanu (PF) secretary for the commissariat and culture, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, last night urged the Christian Council to call for the redistribution of both the wealth and the means that create it.

Addressing a group of Christians in Harare on Christianity and socialism, he said the council could work with the Government to take development resources to the poor.

Cde Ushewokunze, who is the Minister of Transport, said: "The Church can also work with the party in reducing competition and conflict at the local level."

He said there was a tendency by some Christians to want to be the leaders at the local level, thus creating conflict with the local party leadership.

He called for the practice of liberation theology which he said "goes back to the Bible and points out that the Church need not be for the rich only".

CSO: 3400/119

ZIMBABWE

PIONEERING FARM CO-OP OPENED BY MUGABE

Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, yesterday toured Cold Comfort Cooperative farm near Harare where for the first time in Zimbabwe he officially opened a co-operative venture.

Speaking before opening the co-operative, Cde Mugabe said the function was a fitting tribute to Cold Comfort in that the farm had long been established as a socialist-style co-operative in a country that was then capitalist.

Cold Comfort was set up as a co-operative in 1965 and provided "comfort" in days of political persecution to political stalwarts such as Mr Guy Clutton-Brock, Cde Didymus Mutasa, Cde Moven Mahachi, Cde Arthur Chadzingwa, Cde Newton Nyamupingidza and many others who were the co-operators.

But the farm was confiscated by the Smith regime, which alleged it was being used as a political front, and it was passed on to private management.

In 1981, however, the farm reverted to its old hands who were now running it as a 55-member co-operative under the trusteeship of President Banana and the chairmanship of Cde Mutasa and his vice-chairman Cde Mahachi, with Cde Nyamupingidza the treasurer.

Cde Mugabe said yesterday that although he had received several invitations to open co-operatives before, yesterday's function was his first.

"Cold Comfort has a long history that surpasses other co-operatives. We now hear that this co-operative started in 1981, but we know it was there long before when we worked with Guy Clutton-Brock before it was banned by a government that thought it was being used as a political movement.

"But we resolved then to keep the name and the spirit up and as a new Government we have kept that spirit," said Cde Mugabe.

He said he had been impressed by the co-operators' spirit of perseverance that was now beginning to pay dividends.

A socialist co-operative venture and the capitalist system of individualism shared the same motive; that both were profit-orientated.

But the difference in that the former benefited the majority while in the latter the profits went to an individual.

He said co-operatives, like any other business venture, needed the services of qualified and experienced managerial and technical staff as well as tools for the job in order to succeed.

Co-operatives were the kind of business that involved the sharing of ideas and labour for collective progress.

"We need many co-operatives, but the problem is that they sometimes have few implements like trucks to carry the produce to markets.

"Co-operatives also need skilled and experienced technicians, management and accountants to keep them going."

Cde Mutasa told the people at yesterday's function that some who were with Cold Comfort after independence were at first apprehensive of the success of the present concept of co-operatives, but that had now been dispelled.

CSO: 3400/118

ZIMBABWE

HUNGARY OFFERS HELP TO NATION'S FARMERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] HUNGARY is willing to help Zimbabwe in agricultural development and research, the visiting Hungarian President, Cde Pal Losonczi, said in Harare yesterday.

Cde Losonczi, himself a farmer, confessed: "I feel my own wounds" after his visit to Nijo Produce, a sprawling 1 042,48 ha estate bought by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority two years ago.

The Hungarian leader was responding to remarks made by the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Settlement, Cde Moven Mahachi during a tea break at the estate.

Cde Losonczi praised the progress achieved at the estate and quipped: "We wouldn't have dared to show our visitors any of our farms after only two years of State acquisition because of the multiple organisational problems."

"I take much pride in being a farmer and I remain so at heart," he said.

He wished Arda success in achieving its objectives. "To put it modestly, Hungarian agri-

culture is more advanced than that in Zimbabwe but the strides made within a relatively short time were great and augur well for the country," he said.

The Hungarian leader arrived at the farm at about 8 pm and was met by Cde Mahachi, and his deputy, Cde Swithun Mombeshora.

The estate grows tomatoes, onions and carrots on 120 ha of irrigated land. A dry land maize crop is produced yearly. The estate caters for the army and several vegetable retail outlets in the city. It employs about 300 workers.

Earlier yesterday Cde Losonczi visited the Prime Minister's Highfield home.

As the Presidential motorcade pulled up at the house in New Canaan, hundreds of Highfield residents gave Cde Losonczi a rousing welcome. Highfield is Cde Mugabe's constituency.

Cde Losonczi was shown around and fully briefed by President Banana about the historical attack on the house in 1980 in which a man was injured.

The bullet-peppered walls have been left intact.

Cde Losonczi also visited Heroes' Acre where he laid a wreath, accompanied by President Banana and the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe.

After completing his tight tour schedule Cde Losonczi later received Cde Mugabe, who paid a courtesy call on him at Guest House. — Herald Reporter, Ziana.

ZIMBABWE

VICTORIA FALLS RESIDENTS CHEER HUNGARIAN LEADER

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Text]

HUNDREDS of Victoria Falls residents yesterday turned out at the town's airport and lined roads to welcome the visiting Hungarian President, Cde Pal Losonczi.

After watching traditional dancers, the visitors were driven to the Victoria Falls on an extensive tour of the town's major tourist attractions.

They first visited the crocodile farm, where they saw some of the more than 5 000 crocodiles on the farm. After lunch they were taken on a two-hour cruise on the Zambezi River.

Accompanying the Hungarian leader were the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Cde Nathan Shamuyarira, and Zimbabwe's ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, Cde Moses Mvenge.

● The Zanu (PF) Harare provincial secretary for publicity and information, Cde John Zhakata, yesterday appealed to party leaders to organise people to be at the airport today to give a rousing send-off to Cde Losonczi at the end of his three-day State visit to Zimbabwe.

CSO: 3400/149

ZIMBABWE

DRIVE UNDER WAY TO WIPE OUT PROBLEMS FACING POLICE

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Enos Nkala, said the police force is not able to react to calls as fast as it should because of lack of transport and lack of manpower.

He told The Herald in an interview at the weekend that his ministry was aware of the problems it faced and negotiations were going on with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development in order to get more funds to buy vehicles for the police.

At the same time, money was being sought to expand the police force so that it could cope with the extended services, he said.

"For such a big force, which is expected to be swift to cover both security and crime operations, they do not have transport. What we have is so old that it is not able to effectively meet police duties."

The minister said over the last five years there had been little expansion of the police force despite the fact that the population had increased.

"The ratio between the police and the number of people who have to be taken care of by a single policeman has so phenomenally grown that the policemen cannot cover everybody."

Despite this, the force had not expanded. What has been happening was replacement of people resigning and retiring. "So each time people hear of a pass-out parade, we will be talking to people who are coming in to replace those who have left," he said.

On efficiency he said there were a number of contributory factors such as lack of transport, the size of the police and low morale.

"If morale is low in any organisation, due to a variety of factors, you are bound to have the element of inefficiency," he said. "The public should really be sympathetic to the police rather than denounce them."

Cde Nkala said corruption in his ministry was not as widespread as was portrayed. Referring to three policemen who were arrested for allegedly swindling the Agricultural Show of money, he said they were a few individuals who did not tarnish the image of the police force.

Cde Nkala said just because a few policemen were corrupt, people should not paint the whole police force with the same brush and say every policeman was corrupt.

"The public should be cautioned because they can destroy the morale of the police. Yes, a few members of the police are corrupt as much as you get corrupt people elsewhere. Why should it all be heaped on the police as if it is the only institution that is corrupt?" he asked.

He said the public should spare the police because a lot of them were good officers and quite exemplary in their dealings with the public.

"I have spoken very strongly against corruption and even said those who are involved or are on the touchline of this phenomenon, have no home in the police force. Look at the Commissioner of Police, he was suspended further investigations and he was a very high officer in the police."

Cde Nkala said the police force was a reflection of the nation and therefore was required to be exemplary in its duties. Visitors usually looked for help from the police and if this was not forthcoming, they would leave with a bad impression of the country, he said.

"Our policemen are sufficiently disciplined. They don't go around beating kids in the streets and doing things they shouldn't."

The minister said when people denounced the police force and its actions, they must not forget that they were in fact denouncing themselves.

Police Aim To Tighten City Beat

The Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Enos Nkala, has assured the public that the police will effectively deal with thieves and muggers in the city centre.

The recent increase in pickpocketing in the city and stealing of property from cars, would soon be stamped out.

"We have discussed that and the Commissioner of Police has worked out a way to deal with the situation. We don't want to tell the thieves what we are going to do to them, because they will improve their methods," he said.

Cde Nkala said the police was becoming more sophisticated and therefore would be able to deal with any problems that it encountered.

CSO: 3400/118

ZIMBABWE

SOUTH AFRICA ACCUSED OF CLANDESTINELY INFILTRATING BANDITS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 85 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — South Africa was carrying out a clandestine operation to infiltrate dissidents into Zimbabwe, the Minister of State (security), Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said on Thursday night.

In a televised interview he said South African reconnaissance units had been moved from the Northern Transvaal to the Caprivi Strip in Northern SWA to make preparations for the infiltration of bandits into the country.

He said two officers, a former Special Branch man and a former Selous Scout, were charged with the responsibility of fur-

thering banditry in Zimbabwe should the unity talks between the ruling Zanu (PF) and its strongest rival, Dr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, succeed.

The Security Minister also said he knew of a conference in South Africa between elements of former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Dr Nkomo and the exiled leader of Zanu, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole aimed at an alliance which would seek permission from Mozambican bandits of the MNR to open a front in Zimbabwe's eastern districts.

However, the Security Minister said, such plans would never succeed just

as attempts by the MNR to establish bases along the Zimbabwe border with Mozambique two years ago had failed.

He said the MNR would never attempt to come into Zimbabwe after what he called "the Gorogozo lesson," adding that there were enough forces to deal with internal security without affecting the contingent guarding the pipeline to Beira.

Mr Munangagwa also said two of the 12 dissidents who murdered 21 people in Mwenezi (formerly Nuanetsi) in the south-east of the country, were killed in follow-up operations and two were captured.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said that similar allegations had been made by the Zimbabwe Government at regular intervals over the past few years.

"There is nothing new in these allegations and therefore the Defence Force is not prepared to react to this sort of propaganda," the spokesman said. — Sapa.

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ZIMBABWE

MINIMUM WAGE SPARKS CRISIS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 85 p 12

[Text]

HARARE. — Two Zimbabwe Cabinet Ministers are to meet employers to discuss crisis caused by the new minimum wage for certain classes of agricultural workers — a massive 120 percent hike to ZD143.75 per month, which the employers refuse to pay.

More than 10 000 jobs are in jeopardy. The sectors involved are those in which the product is largely processed on the estate — mainly tea, coffee, sugar, citrus and timber.

The employers, who include parastatals and multinational companies, said they simply could not afford the new minimum, laid down recently by the Zimbabwe Government, and would

have to make mass dismissals at the end of the month.

Some growers in the province are planning to stop tea and coffee production and switch to maize and wheat, a move that would seriously affect the country's foreign exchange earnings.

Most employers have applied for exemption from the increase but no response has yet been received from the government.

Representatives of the Commercial Farmers Union, the Cotton Growers Association and timber and sugar cane growers called for a meeting with the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Mr Frederick Shave, without success. — Sapa.

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ZIMBABWE

FIVE NEW TRANSMITTER NETWORKS GO INTO OPERATION

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Sep 85 p 11

[Text] Five new transmitter networks go into operation within a month, ensuring better reception for all radio listeners throughout Zimbabwe, the director-General of the ZBC, Cde Tirivafi Kangai, disclosed last week.

The transmitters are at Beitbridge, Kamativi, Chivhu, Gokwe and Kenmaur.

"Once we do that we can cover most of the country by FM and SW network. The medium-wave network covers all the urban areas."

The Beitbridge transmitter is of an FM-type and is being installed to provide better listening to the people in the border area, but it will also help to counter South African Venda programmes, which have a certain "political doctoring."

Development

It is, he explained, geared towards development, will counteract the South African propaganda and should be completed in the coming two weeks.

"In Kamativi we are putting up a transmitter that will also service television reception for the area's mining community. This is expected to provide transmission to the Hwange area and should come into service in two weeks' time. It only awaits commissioning."

The equipment for the Chivhu transmitter is already in the country and the corporation is negotiating for a site where the transmitter will be installed. Commissioning of the Chivhu transmitter will mean programmes will reach areas in Bikita, Buhera, part of the Midlands Province and Charter, where it had been difficult to pick up transmission signals.

"We will also be putting a transmitter in Gokwe which will cover the whole of the area up to the Zambezi escarpment. Another transmitter will be at Kenmaur."

Although the Beitbridge transmission network will help in transmission of programmes in Venda, since January this year Venda programmes have been

beamed from the ZBC's Bulawayo studios. But the signals have not been powerful to provide clear listening.

Venda is the third language that ZBC has used for broadcasting since independence. In 1982 Tonga and Kalanga broadcasts were introduced.

Of Radio Four, introduced in October 1982 to cater for educational broadcasts, Cde Kangai said he was satisfied with the progress the station had made since its establishment and that feedback from both the Ministry of Education and school headmasters was "encouraging."

Cde Kangai said provision of transmission networks was necessary as this provided the best way of reaching the majority in rural areas.

"Radio is particularly effective in mobilising the povo for development, and I think for that matter the leaders of the country should be visiting Mbare studios more to put their views on national development."

But while ZBC expresses satisfaction in its efforts, it still battles to explain and convince the general public that some of its programmes--those favoured by advertisers and also watched by many urban dwellers--are not seeking to promote capitalism at the expense of the Government's expressed ideological goals.

Critics of the programme planners at ZBC have charged that popular television series such as Dallas, Dynasty and Falcon Crest promote capitalist ideals. There is also a renewed debate, albeit less vocal, on what the national broadcasting and television channel should or should not be showing.

Quality

ZBC counters its critics pointing out that since independence it has increased the percentage of locally produced programmes from 20 percent to 55 percent, something that has not been achieved by many Third World television stations, including some in the developed countries. The quality of our programmes and their presentation continues to improve day by day.

Said Cde Kangai: "The public should be made aware of how the corporation derives its revenue in order to meet its day-to-day operations, which have recently expanded rapidly. As figures compiled by the corporation's commercial services will show, Dallas, Dynasty and Falcon Crest at the programmes the advertisers are interested in, and they are also the ones that tend to generate the bulk of the corporation's revenue."

ZBC is required to generate revenue to finance its own operations and recently, Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero, in his Budget speech, urged parastatal organisations to operate profitably. This, says ZBC, is what it is attempting to do by programmes that bring in two-thirds of its revenue.

The remaining third of the corporation's revenue comes from the licence fees. However, a determining factor in what the corporation shows on the screens is that the economic power and estimated to be in the region of 80 percent of the country's wealth, lies in the control of a community that likes Dallas, Dynasty and Falcon Crest.

Asked about why there was very little in the way of programmes from socialist countries, apart from the odd "documentaries" screened on occasion to mark certain of these countries' national days, Cde Kangai said an exercise had considered this alternative but found it "prohibitive" because there were no shared costs.

ZBC can afford to show Dallas, Dynasty and Falcon Crest because of the existence of a "bicycle system" which ensures that as soon as a series is shown here it is sent to the next country that has ordered the programme. This system reduces the cost to the individual television stations. Apart from that, among some of the leading socialist countries the viewer will find these programmes being screened, and so, argues ZBC, the screening of these programmes does not mean it does not identify with the Government's expressed ideological stance.

Argues the ZBC director-general: "We are trying to meet the interests of the whole of our population, by catering for those who like serious programmes, and those who want programmes on development, education and information, and those requiring entertainment. We are trying to strike a balance."

Much of the improvement was the result of overseas aid. The Friedrich Ebert Foundation of West Germany had provided studio equipment for Radio Four.

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ZIMBABWE

BIG ALUMINUM DEAL SIGNED WITH AUSTRIAN FIRM

Harare THE HERALD [Business] in English 19 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Andrew Rusinga]

[Text] In a deal believed to be worth \$5,5 million Aluminium Industries of Harare has signed an agreement with an Austrian firm, Austria Metall AG, to expand its aluminium extrusion facilities.

Aluminium Industries will import capital equipment and technology which will enable further beneficiation and value added to locally mined copper and open up export markets through agreements with the Austrian firm.

Two engineers from Austria Metall are in Harare to complete the technical details of the agreement and the timing of the programme.

The contract with the Austrian company--one of the only three firms in the world with the known-how in this field--covers the design, supply, erection and commissioning of all plant and equipment, and training of Almin personnel. Technical support and development is assured through continuing cooperation contracts.

Construction and commissioning of buildings, plant and equipment at Almin's site in Willowvale will begin shortly and the project is scheduled for completion by the end of next year.

The deal will enable Almin, an associate company of the Industrial Development Corporation, to manufacture copper and brass extruded sections, extruded and drawn tubing for refrigeration, heat exchanger and plumbing applications, copper rod and bar for electric motor and switchgear applications and special profiles to customer's specifications. Most of these products presently have to be imported.

A medium-term credit package has been arranged by Almin's bankers with an Austrian bank under terms approved by the Treasury and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

The Austrian trade commissioner in Harare, Dr Wolfgang Harwalik, who was heavily involved in negotiating the deal for the past two years, said:

"We are happy about this programme. Apart from the close cooperation which Austria has with Zimbabwe in the iron and steel industry, this is a new high-technology project. Austria Metall is one of the only three companies in the world who have the know-how in this field."

Aluminium Industries extrudes aluminium sections and roll aluminium foil. The company also has an anodising service and casting division which makes aluminium castings.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

CHIKOROWE FOR BRAZIL--The Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Cde Enos Chikowore, left Harare for Brazil on Friday to attend the biennial congress of the International Union of Local Authorities. He is leading a delegation of councillors, town clerks and officials from his ministry. The congress, which starts tomorrow and ends on Thursday, is expected to be attended by thousands of local authority officials from over 100 countries. [Text] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Sep 85 p 2]

GOOD WHEAT CROP NOT ENOUGH--The wheat crop in the ground could yield 30 000 tonnes--double last year's crop--but rationing for millers will continue, the Grain Marketing Board has told The Chronicle. The acting general manager, Mr Tony Hawke, was quoted as saying the yield will not be enough for the domestic market. It is not a question of inadequate supplies of wheat which contribute to rationing, but demand exceeding supply. "We are hoping to have a good crop this year: almost double that of last year," Mr Hawke said. "However, wheat will still be on allocation to millers." The monthly allocation was recently increased to 2 000 tonnes per miller. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 85 p 21]

MINISTER ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER--Although there has been a marked increase in the transfer of technology to this country since independence, Zimbabwe has an existing technology base, the Minister of Energy and Water Resources and Development, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, has said. Addressing a monthly meeting of the Zimbabwe American Society in Harare on Friday evening, Cde Kangai said this technology base had mostly been transplanted from outside, but modified to take into account Zimbabwe's circumstances. "It would seem to me that it is in the field of communications and industry that the greatest changes have taken place." [Text] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Sep 85 p 2]

PARATROOPERS GET WINGS--Paratroopers who helped defeat the MNR bandits at Casa Banana in Gorongosa last month were among those who received wings at the 1 Paratroopers Battalion in Harare on Friday. Thirty-nine who received wings graduated from an initial 54 members. They spent 11 months on a recruits' training course and a month on the paratroopers' course. The courses involved basic skills, demolition, armed combat, rock climbing and endurance. The commanding officer on the paratroopers in the Zimbabwe National Army, Col. Lionel Dyke, told The Herald that the paratroopers had to break their training for operations in Mozambique where they helped the Mozambican army destroy the MNR

headquarters. Presenting the wings to the paratroopers, the commanding officer of Grey Scouts, Lt.-Col. Fitzgerald, reminded the soldiers that they had to have absolute loyalty to Zimbabwe, the Government, the army, their regiment and paratroopers group. There was more training to be done and the soldiers had to be geared for that. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 85 p 1]

PROTEST OF RSA DETAINEES--Harare--The Zimbabwe Fellowship of Reconciliation has written to the South African authorities protesting against the detention of four anti-apartheid activists of the End Conscription Campaign and calling for their speedy release. Mr Ted Lockwood of the ZFOR said this week that the four, Miss Anita Kromberg, Mr Richard Steele, Miss Sue Britton and Mr Michael Evans, were being held under emergency powers and could not be seen by families, friends or lawyers. "As far as we know they are still being locked up", Mr Lockwood said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 85 p 11]

CHINESE FACTORY TEAM LEAVES--The Chinese technical team which advised on the establishment of the Chitungwiza garment factory leaves Harare for China today. The team, led by Cde Zhang Yaoting, was instrumental in setting up the State-owned factory which falls under the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs. The under-secretary for community projects, research and planning, Cde Barney Masanzu, said yesterday the 10-member team arrived in 1983 and in June last year started installing the \$72 000 worth of equipment given by the Chinese. Full production began in December last year and the factory was officially opened by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, in January. It has since made school uniforms for 33 schools in Chitungwiza and wider markets have been established. Thanking the team for its work, Cde Masanzu said: "The team will be remembered for its dedication and hard work and will leave behind a job well done." The factory has 70 workers--16 men and 54 women--and the team played a role in the selection of the trainee managerial, technical and production staff. A Chinese team remains behind to supervise specialisation and expansion. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 85 p 8]

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