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10 October 1985

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10 October 1985

BURKINA

LIVESTOCK RAISING EXPERIMENT, PROBLEMS EXAMINED

New Livestock Policy Under RPD

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 23 Aug 85 pp 33-37

[Excerpts] Burkina has thousands of head of cattle, goats, hogs and other animals. Some regions have so much poultry they do not know what to do with it. "Not so!" some systematically reply in neighboring countries, totally unacquainted with the facts, because they are convinced that in the Sahel, nothing is possible. If they only knew that the cattle, the fresh meat they receive, came from our country's deepest desert region!

In other words, by restoring the Sahel's once green mantle, livestock breeding will make a qualitative leap here and we will enjoy as much as we want of good-quality meat, while exporting to our neighbors. That is the hope of the Burkinabe people, a desire long stifled by past regimes, which succeeded in conveying to the masses the fatalistic concept that "one can do nothing about the drought. That is the way it is and nothing can be done about it."

Such a belief has no place under the RDP [People's Democratic Revolution]. Under the revolution, the CNR [National Revolutionary Council] believes firmly that the masses, mobilized and brought into the development policy, can roll back the desert, restore it to life and spread livestock raising in Burkina.

That is the concern motivating livestock officials, who are considering the implementation of a new livestock policy under the RDP. CA [expansion unknown], who has followed these reflections, tells you of them in his columns and on this opportunity, we are describing the experiment of the Banfora feedlot, an intensive cattle raising center, proof that we can definitely face up to the effects of the drought in Burkina.

Like other developing countries, Burkina Faso, whose economy is essentially based on agriculture, also has livestock potential. Like agriculture, livestock raising fits in perfectly with the policy of food self-sufficiency preached by the National Revolutionary Council. That is why the lecture

given at ENSA (National Animal Health School) by comrade Guigma Salif, technical adviser in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Raising, on the topic "the new livestock raising policy in Burkina," is of cardinal importance in our development strategy. Actually, despite the uncertainties of the climate, agriculture and livestock raising constitute a key to development. In Burkina's new policy, one cannot dissociate agriculture from livestock raising because they move evolve in the same direction.

Burkinabe agriculture has few favorable conditions. It depends on climatic and geological factors. The northern region of the country is the livestock raising area, the center that of grain, and the south, which has abundant precipitation, is the field of crop diversity with an abundance of tubers. Several factors limit the development of agriculture and livestock raising. The main factor is rainfall, which can be summed up by low totals, meaning an uncertain crop yield and even uncertain livestock results. Another factor is the absence of the association of agriculture with livestock raising. The absence of techniques using manure as fertilizer means the soil is exhausted and crops poor. The generalized practice of brush fires facilitates clearing and provides, it is believed, some fertilizer, but exposes the soil to erosion from wind and water. The lack of adequate farm machinery and implements is a serious handicap. The technical backwardness of the growing system subjects the people living in certain areas of our country to frequent shortages.

Deforestation: Serious Handicap

Actually, deforestation and the lack of pasture which we now experience is not surprising. This precarious situation is due to the old policy which did not give the people a true awareness of the need for real scope of the preservation of our ecosystem. One therefore witnessed anarchic cutting of wood, uncontrolled straying of livestock and above all, brush fires. These practices could not fail to lead to reduced chances or possibilities of development within the framework of the promotion of our livestock raising. Intensive or extensive livestock raising was characterized by the search for pasture, water stations, and so on.

The traditional transhumance circuits were highly precarious and appeared to be the reflection of nomadism. Evils afflicting Burkinabe livestock vary and are specific from place to place, from north to south. Generally, one witnesses an uncontrolled animal health, a failure to control or master feed, statistics and production parameters, but above all, problems of rational operations and marketing. If we are not careful, our country could find itself in a disastrous situation in which there could be constant food insecurity. In 1970, our livestock raising represented from 30 to 40 percent of our export products. By 1983, it represented only 6 percent. This reflects a real decline in animal production and these are a few disturbing signs that must be taken care of, based on a new strategy and with the constant cooperation of technical departments.

New Livestock Raising Policy

Under the RDP, the new livestock raising policy will consist of the following points: an integration of livestock raising and agriculture; intensified

production; a diversification of products; organization of professionals in the sector of livestock raising, in this case, the Peulhs, through training and organization of the rural world. This strategy is aimed at achieving a better partnership of farmers and livestock breeders for joint action in the direction of stimulating production. In a word, livestock breeders and farmers must not be harnessed by nature, but rather, harness nature. The livestock breeder, once considered to be a man without land, will now find areas to cultivate. Development of traditional livestock raising necessarily depends on the radical transformation of the latter in all areas so that it may be able to meet our needs for animal resources, but also be profitable from the standpoint of exports in order to bring in foreign exchange. Following the terrible drought of 1973, Burkina undertook a national effort to channel its efforts in three directions: rebuilding livestock herds; the grain supply; and water.

Despite the losses caused by the drought, Burkinabe livestock raising has remained in a potentially favorable situation (doubling of figures in certain cases because of Sudanese type). Cattle are estimated to number 2.6 million head, sheep 1.7 million, goats 2.5 million, poultry 11 million, and finally, hogs 160,000 head.

Regarding cattle, one finds a great majority of zebus in the north, while taurines are found in the south. A cross of the two breeds is found in the central region.

The ideal thing for the promotion of our livestock in the new livestock policy in Burkina is to make the farmer a breeder and the breeder a farmer. This would mean a veritable partnership in transforming the existing socioeconomic structures so as to begin a real food self-sufficiency.

Need for Forage Crops

In order to care for our livestock better, it is essential to develop forage crops. Such crops have a double role to play: feeding the animals and building up the soil. The accent would also be placed on constant sanitary protection of livestock by the fight against contagious diseases affecting livestock and parasites. One must further increase and upgrade by-products (milk, leather, hides) and increase production at a faster rate than we now have. This will imply that we meet not only our domestic needs, but foreign needs as well. Among the main importers are the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo and France. This strategy of developing livestock production will help to improve the income of breeders and therefore, their living conditions. The organization involved in marketing livestock remains ONERA (National Office for the Development of Animal Resources).

Protecting the environment and the establishment of the instruments needed to produce crops are one way to improve animal resources.

The new livestock raising policy includes work to provide information to and achieve awareness of the people involved in agriculture and livestock raising so that the agricultural and livestock sector may live and prosper.

Five-Year Plan

Within the framework of the 5-year plan, according to Guingma Salif, the seminar held in Matourkou by those involved in agriculture and livestock raising leads to many ambitions which, if they should be realized, would mean that in the long run or even once and for all, our agricultural and livestock-raising sector will experience a decline in production difficulties, extension problems and all arable areas will be worked.

The 5-year plan drafted by livestock officials, presented under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Raising, provides the following:

Each village will be divided into four areas, to wit: a living area; a growing area; a livestock raising zone; and a forested area.

This arrangement responds specifically to the organization of the rural world, but also to a desire for development and greater profit on the part of each village. Salif also emphasizes that the analysis of livestock for the 5-year plan provides 15 kilograms of meat per Burkinabe, 20 liters of milk, or 90 liters a year. However, vigorous action must be taken with respect to livestock feed so that the terrible plague of famine that certain Third World countries have always experienced will be banished forever.

With respect to production, the 1986-1990 5-year plan provides for the establishment of five dairy farms with an average of 50 cows each and also poultry farms. In addition to the three poultry centers now existing, more will be set up.

The integration of agriculture and livestock raising through the new policy will consist of work in the direction of reforestation.

Burkina's population growth has entailed changes in both the cities and the rural areas. The Burkinabe population has a growth rate of 24 per 1,000. With a birthrate of 49 per 1,000, the mortality rate is 25 per 1,000 and finally, the infant mortality rate remains high: 189 per 1,000 (1982). Based on the growth in the population, it goes without saying that it is accompanied by intense shifts in the socioeconomic sphere, but also consequences promoting the creation of an economic dualism. One of the consequences is the demographic migration that continues to be observed.

Actually, over 10 to 15 percent of our population leaves the country in search of work. This involves some 500,000 persons a year. These migratory movements may be internal: movement from one rural region to another that is richer and that has more people (migration of the Mossi to the Samos and Lobis country). There is also a rural exodus to the Burkinabe cities, which may be seasonal or definitive. These movements can also be external: migration to coastal nations such as the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Gabon, where they are employed in the mines and on the plantations. This may be seasonal (3 to 6 months), temporary (1 to 5 years) or definitive. The causes of such migrations are diverse. What could we do to reduce this migratory phenomenon?

The new livestock raising policy, as presented in these columns, and the 5-year plan will help us in the long run to rally all our productive capabilities so that every Burkinabe may individually increase or improve his standard of living and find happiness in keeping with the great efforts made to achieve food self-sufficiency, freedom and finally, dignity, for whatever one says, livestock and agriculture are the cornerstone of development.

Banfora Feedlot: An Experiment To Continue

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 23 Aug 85 pp 38-39

[Article by Justin Coulibaly and Tarbzanga Zoungrana]

[Text] The Banfora feedlot is an intensive cattle raising center located 5 kilometers from the city on the Syndou road. Set up in 1976 by the Federal Republic of Germany and ONERA, construction of the lots continued until 1977, when the fattening operation itself began.

The choice of the feedlot site was not an accident. First of all, a study was made of the area by German experts. This study made it possible to evaluate agricultural by-products accompanying modern livestock raising, both quantitatively and qualitatively. These by-products include sugar cane molasses from SOSUCO (Comoe Sugar Company), bran from the GMB [Grain Marketing Board] and finally, the Chinese rice-growing project. In addition to these very favorable conditions, there is the fact that the site chosen is on a sloping area with a multitude of ponds. With the consent of village officials, it was therefore decided to grant 700 hectares to the project, including 500 for the operational area and 200 for the reserve area.

The first head of cattle arrived at the feedlot in 1977. After 2 years of operation under German tutelage, the project was nationalized on 20 July 1979. A national official was named, the current director of the station, comrade Jean Phillippe Coulibaly, who saw the feedlot come into being and grow. We talked with him at length in order to learn more about this station that has impressed more than one visitor to the Comoe fair on 4, 5 and 6 April in Banfora.

The goals of the feedlot when it was created were: to produce meat for the slaughterhouses, thereby improving the quality of the products of our slaughterhouses, and export meat abroad. Actually, cattle production of the feedlot through ONERA is exported partially to Togo, Benin and the Ivory Coast. These importer countries have in fact increased in number due to the fact that the meat produced by the project is inaccessible to the average Burkinabe. The agricultural by-products used to maintain the feedlot, which cost nothing before the project was undertaken, have in some cases tripled in price. Cottonseed, which cost 6 francs a kilogram, for example, now costs 11 francs with the livestock raising project. The GMB, which in the past did not know what to do with their wheat and which consequently sold it for 4 francs a kilo, now sell it for 20 francs. None of this helps the project, which needs large tonnages to feed its animals.

The direct result of this state of affairs is that the cost price per fattened kilogram of meat is 290 francs, too high for the masses. To solve this problem, for that which is produced has to be consumed, exports now go to countries such as the Congo, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe.

The total cost to set up the feedlot thus comes to 300 million CFA francs. This sum was given to our country by the Federal Republic of Germany in the form of a nonrepayable loan.

Quarantine Station

The Banfora livestock station is divided into two zones: the quarantine station and the fattening station.

At the quarantine station, the cattle go through a period of adaptation. Cattle brought in from grazing gradually move on to the intensive phase, with a planned feeding program that includes cottonseed and sugar cane molasses. During this 3-week period, the animals are observed and protected against most diseases through the administration of vaccines. After 3 weeks, the cattle are transferred to the fattening zone, where they are fattened up and sent off to the slaughterhouse.

Cattle at the feedlot are bought from the breeders. However, only steers are purchases; no cows. This is so because the feedlot is not set up for breeding. Given high-quality feed, cows have difficulty giving birth. This happened once at the station and it took 3 days before the cow delivered, quite simply because the station is not set up for such situations. No Caesarian could be performed there.

In selecting its animals, the feedlot also avoids taurins, preferring zebus. This choice is guided by the demands of merchants, who are seeking both quantity and quality. Actually, a taurin cannot exceed 300 kilos under feedlot conditions, while zebus can go as high as 600. Furthermore, customs duties are the same for both.

The feedlot is made up of four lots with a capacity of 150 head each, which means that the entire operation has a capacity of 600 head of cattle. The fattening operation lasts 6 months and the feedlot can therefore theoretically support 1,200 cattle a year for slaughter. But in the opinion of the station director, it is impossible to reach this figure because of financial problems besetting the station and also because it is difficult to find the right animals.

To these objective factors, one must add difficulties of obtaining agricultural by-products, cottonseed in particular. This year, for example, production was insufficient because, according to the station director, the number of consumers increased and especially because unscrupulous merchants bought, hoarded and then later sold at speculative prices. To solve its problem, the feedlot had to negotiate with livestock officials in order to have a voucher for 250 tons. The last time, he was able to get only 100 tons, which forced him to continue negotiations with SOFITEX [Textile Fiber Company] to have first choice on cottonseed that would go for human consumption at 15 francs a kilo.

Brush Fires

In addition to these difficulties with feed, one must add the problem of water, which has begun to be crucial. Actually, because of the drought, the water levels in wells began to drop in 1981 and ponds dried up. The solution found was to bring water from Tengrela Lake. Another enemy of the feedlot is naturally the eternal plague of the brush fires, in addition to the straying of the animals. According to the station director, this last factor causes enormous damage to reserves and station managers. The solution to the problem is the construction of a paddock by the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] and the systematic capturing of all animals straying onto the feedlot.

Another difficulty the feedlot must face is nonpayment of ONERA debts, plus the fact that markets are not reliable or permanent. One can thus easily conclude that the current difficulties of the station are the responsibility of ONERA, which contributed to its establishment, not in order to solve the problems of the masses, but in order to exploit them. Such a conception must be eliminated under the RDP.

The Banfora feedlot experiment demonstrates that our livestock can be saved despite years of drought that periodically strike our country, especially in the northern portion. Such moves should be stepped up in regions offering favorable conditions. In other words, one should support and expand the experiment of the Banfora feedlot. To do so, we must above all rely on our own efforts, for the GTZ (German organization) that financed the project has put an end to its subsidies.

Work to expand the feedlot is 70-percent completed, but in order for the station to be truly viable, an operation fund should be set up for it. Such a fund would give the feedlot breathing room and enable it to have cattle production richer in protein, but not just for foreign consumers!

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CSO: 3419/542

10 October 1985

COMORO ISLANDS

BRIEFS

MUTINY TRIAL SOON--Between 80 and 90 people charged in connection with the mutiny in the Comoros presidential guard last March 8 are due to appear before the State Security Court on September 9, although so far there has been no official announcement to this effect. The trial will take place with none of the defendants represented by lawyers. As well as the 20 or more Comorian members of the guard who rebelled against their white mercenary officers, some 60 leaders of the opposition front Democratique will also be tried for alleged involvement in plotting the revolt. Up to now the front has denied any connection with this affair. I.O.N.--The sentences which the court will pronounce promise to be severe. The penal code provides for imprisonment for life and even the death penalty if the charges are upheld. By this trial president Ahmed Abdallah is trying to show that he is someone to be reckoned with at the head of the state, as since the mutiny his political survival has been constantly doubted, even among his own entourage. However, the social standing of a large number of the defendants in the Front Democratique should act in their favour. For since March several influential relatives of the detainees have brought pressure on the president to show clemency. A commutation of the sentences, or even pardons, cannot be ruled out; such gestures would go down well with a traditionally peaceful population. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Sep 85 p 4]

GOVERNMENT DENIAL PUBLISHED--The secretary-general of the presidency of the Comoros Federal Islamic Republic, said Ahmed Cheikh, has asked us to publish the following denial: "The Comorian government has noted with astonishment the report published by the Indian Ocean Newsletter of July 20, 1985 which is aimed at resurrecting a so-called 'new version' of a French plan for resolving the problem of Mayotte. This is nothing more than a repetition of the (1981) Socialist party manifesto for sub-Saharan Africa, which the French president has said formally could in no way be a government programme. The Comorian government formally denies these so-called revelations, adding that no foreign personage, or whatever nationality, has taken it upon himself to advise the Comorian president to relinquish power, even with his head high. Indeed, it was with his head high that president Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane reiterated before his ministers on June 6, 1985, his firm resolve to continue to the end of his mandate". [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Aug 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1192

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

LIBYAN LINKS--President Hassan GOULED did not go to Libya for the celebrations marking the anniversary of the September 1 revolution after all (se I.O.N. No 195). It is more than probable that pressure from western countries, and particularly France, were strong enough to prevent the visit, coming as it did after Libya's leader Muammar KADHAFI scored a success in the region by renewing diplomatic relations with Somalia. Anxiety at Libya's advances in the Horn of Africa have a great deal to do with the forthcoming visit to Somalia, from September 19 to 22, of the Italian prime minister, Bettino CRAXI, which has the strong support of the U.S. State Department. I.O.N.-While president GOULED was unable to go to Libya, Tripoli's ambassador nevertheless scored diplomatic points by being allowed to talk for 35 minutes on Djiboutian television on the occasion of the inauguration of the ultra-modern Libyan-financed Dar el Hanan clinic for gynaecology and obstetrics. The ambassador drew particular attention to the amount of aid supplied by Libya to Djibouti, including 30 light armoured vehicles, five ambulances, water-drilling equipment, official cars for the foreign ministry and the president, assistance for drought victims, etc. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Sep 85 p 2]

FAO AID--The Food and Agriculture Organization is to finance two of the six projects submitted by Djibouti last March to the international conference organized by the United Nations agency on aid to the 21 African countries hardest hit by drought. It will provide 15,600 dollars for a scheme for protecting and developing horticultural produce and 47,000 dollars to aid the activities of the national Soil and Water Laboratory. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Sep 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/1133

ETHIOPIA

REWA COMMITTED TO ESTABLISH PDRE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA) will undertake numerous development activities in future and is fully prepared to contribute its share of struggle towards the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE).

The statement was made by Comrade Asegedech Bizuneh, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and chairperson of the REWA, in a statement on the occasion of the marking of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association. Comrade Asegedech said that the occasion is being marked with the launching of a weeklong work campaign and holding of gatherings in offices of REWA chapters.

Comrade Asegedech noted that REWA is discharging its national, regional and international responsibilities properly and is particularly engaged at present in registering new members and organising basic REWA chapter thereby strengthening itself.

The REWA chairperson said that REWA has streamlined its structure in 30 higher UDAs and 585 districts of the 14 regions including Addis Ababa and the Assab provincial administration bringing the total number of members to 5,041,960 registered in 20,787 basic REWA chapters.

The task of REWA chapter included politicizing members and spreading the knowledge of Marxist-Leninist ideology through seminars, general meetings and conferences, Comrade Asegedech stated.

As a result of its commendable activities, Comrade Asegedech noted, REWA has emancipated 5.6 million women from illiteracy and has given opportunities to members to follow courses in sisterly socialist countries.

Upwards of 80,000 members were also trained in midwifery, home economics and other handicraft skills in line with the programmes worked out by REWA chapters, he said.

The women's magazine, ADDIS HIWOT, published every 3 months since 1982 has distributed so far over 725,000 copies among members who have educationally and ideologically benefitted from it, Comrade Asegedech noted.

Referring to the relations of the association with its counterpart associations of socialist countries, Comrade Asegedech said that REWA representatives had participated in over 50 international fora in an effort to expand its relations with international organizations in line with the policy of the party and government of Revolutionary Ethiopia.

The REWA chairperson also stated that REWA had done its level best in the implementation of the rehabilitation programme adopted by the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and has given its support to family members of campaigners fighting in the warfronts and has made the necessary contributions to the realization of the National Military Service (NMS).

Comrade Asegedech also reported that REWA has signed protocol agreements with seven women's associations of socialist countries and added that REWA has become a bureau member of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), which it has represented in various international fora.

Meanwhile, a mass gathering was held in the capital yesterday in connection with the fifth anniversary of the founding of Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA).

Present at the mass gathering conducted within the association's headquarters were members of the Central Committee of the WPE and other invited guests.

Comrade Tsehay Alemu, deputy chairperson of the association, made a statement outlining the association's activities during the last five years and the revolutionary struggle it will wage in future. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/1219

ETHIOPIA

REYA DETERMINED TO IMPLEMENT WPE PROGRAM

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Sep 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Comrade Getachew Robele, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and chairman of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA), said yesterday that members of REYA are determined to fulfill their historic responsibility of implementing the programme of the WPE and the Ten-year Perspective Plan.

Comrade Getachew, who made the statement in connection with the fifth anniversary of the founding of REYA, outlined the active participation of the youth in different areas of national endeavour.

In the statement he delivered at the Central Committee office of REYA, Comrade Getachew said that REYA members had shown exemplary participation in the National Military Service, the National Literacy Campaign, in the economic construction and in diverse activities related to public services.

The REYA chairman said that REYA today has 21,366 basic associations which altogether have 3.8 million members.

Comrade Getachew further noted that 500 youth committees had been mobilised for different activities organised under production and educational institutions. He added that in accordance with the responsibility vested in it by the WPE, REYA embraces student members organized in Europe and Cuba.

The REYA chairman further outlined the work accomplished by the organization in work and study teams, sports, arts, recreation, rehabilitation and other spheres.

Meanwhile, a pictorial exhibition was opened at the REYA Central Committee office yesterday reflecting the organization's achievements in different fields since its founding. The exhibition was opened by Comrade Abdul-Hafze Yusuf, member of the CC of the WPE.

In a similar development, meetings were held yesterday in Tigray and Shoa regions in connection with the fifth anniversary of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA).

At the meeting commemorating the REWA anniversary held in Makele town, Comrade Mulugeta Hagos, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Tigari region, gave certificates to REWA members who had undergone training in different vocations.

The REWA anniversary in Shoa region was marked at the assembly hall of the regional revolutionary police where Comrade Bayu Likissa, chairman of the Control Commission of the WPE Committee of Shoa region, made a statement outlining the achievements of the regional REWA.

Comrade Maakelech Gidey, chairperson of the REWA branch of Tigrai region, and Comrade Tiruwork Abitew, chairperson of the REWA branch in Shoa region, gave reports to their respective constituencies outlining past achievements and pointing out future challenges. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/1219

ETHIOPIA

GAMBELLA PROVINCE REHABILITATION CAMPAIGN DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Teachers, students and workers in institutions of higher education have contributed significantly to development in Gambella Province and to the rehabilitation of drought victims, according to reports reaching here from the province with the return of the campaigners from the rehabilitation sites.

It was noted that the campaigners had undertaken numerous projects within the short span of time they were deployed at the rehabilitation centres. The campaigners built a large number of villages and constructed thousands of dwelling units.

Essential facilities like schools, clinics, assembly halls and model houses were set up for the drought victims through the active participation of the campaigners. The projects accomplished by the campaigners, it was noted, would help further strengthen the socialist construction endeavours at rehabilitation sites.

Representatives of the campaigners said that they had gathered valuable experiences during the campaign. They noted, moreover, that their deployment in Gambella Province where the soil is fertile and where there are abundant wildlife and other natural resources had created interest in them to undertake research activities.

The programme charted by the WPE and the Revolutionary Government in the rehabilitation sites has spurred its campaigners to brace themselves up for practical achievements, according to some of the campaigners interviewed by journalists. The campaigners noted that Gambella Province is highly endowed with agricultural potentialities, so that given a continued and sustained effort on the basis of what has been done by the campaigners and WPE cadres, surplus agricultural produce would be realised in due course.

WPE cadres, who had been mobilised to the rehabilitation areas earlier than the campaigners, had paved the way for the success of the campaign. They had organised the compatriots being resettled at the rehabilitation sites under peasants' associations, REYA, REWA and other mass organizations. It was noted that they had helped lay the foundation for a socialist mode of production and for joint cooperative endeavours.

Meanwhile, campaigners from various institutions of higher learning throughout the country continue to return from their places of assignment where they had helped in rehabilitation efforts to resettle compatriots affected by drought. Upon their return Tuesday to Debre Berhan town from the Metekel rehabilitation site, campaigners from the Debre Berhan Teachers' Training Institute were warmly welcomed by members of the Tegulet-Bulga provincial WPE Committee, representatives of government agencies and mass organizations, as well as thousands of residents of the town.

A warm welcome was also accorded to campaigners from the Robi Teachers' Training Institute on arrival in Goba town of Bale region Tuesday after completing their rehabilitation task in Metekel Province of Gojjam Region.

A similar enthusiastic welcome was also given to campaigners from the Gondar Medical Science College upon their return from the Metekel rehabilitation centre in Gojjam Region.

Present at the welcoming ceremony were Comrade Wagayehu Sahlu, Chief Administrator of Gondar Region, members of the WPE Committee of the Gondar Zuria Province, and representatives of government and mass organizations.

Similarly over 1,500 students, lecturers and employees from institutions of higher learning returned here yesterday from Gambella after a 2-month service at rehabilitation centres in the province.

The campaigners from the science, technology and medical faculties of the Addis Ababa University, the Building College, the Nazareth Teacher Training Institute and the Debre Zeit Veterinary Medical College were accorded warm welcome on arrival at Bole International Airport.

The "Meskerem Hulet" Brigade, with 1,427 members was cited as the group with the best performance and was awarded a silver trophy for constructing 3,500 dwelling units, an auditorium and five service rendering units.

Reports reaching here from elsewhere in the country meanwhile indicate that campaigners deployed in other parts of the country were also given enthusiastic welcome when arriving in their respective localities. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/1219

ETHIOPIA

DAIRY PROJECT IN PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Addis Abba THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Sep 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Melkam-Tesfa Beyene]

[Text] The Dairy Rehabilitation and Developments Project, under the Ministry of Agriculture, is in the process of implementation. This was disclosed by Comrade Abay Tedla, manager of the project, in an interview with the HERALD.

Comrade Abay said that, unlike in other parts of Africa, people in Ethiopia add milk and milk products to their diet though in small amounts. The country has the highest number of cattle in Africa. However an indigenous cow produces only 350 to 450 litres of milk during its lactation period whereas a good breed can produce 5,000-6,000 litres of milk. Besides, daily milk consumption of a person in Ethiopia is 24.1 litres compared to 100 litres per person in the developed world, he stated.

The manager went on to say that it was 40 years ago that modern dairy cattle rearing started in Ethiopia by foreigners and religious institutions. The establishment of agricultural institutions such as those in Ambo and Jimma and later Alemaya College, as well as cross-breeding branches of Abernosa, Gobe, Indosa and the like, accelerated modern dairy development in the country. The branches produce and annually distribute, a number of incalf heifers for cooperatives, it was learned.

Presently, Comrade Abay added, modern dairy cattle rearing is undertaken by the Ministry of State Farms Development and by 130 producer's cooperative dairy centres. The latter are established under supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. The dairy centres are run and owned by the cooperatives themselves. At the present moment, he continued, the Ministry is able to establish only 20 cooperative dairy centres. However, the number falls short of the demand of the cooperatives, he noted.

He pointed out that after the Dairy Rehabilitation and Development Project fully materializes, these and other problems will presumably be partially solved.

According to Comrade Abay, the project which is the first of its kind since the onset of the revolution, is estimated to cost over 54 million birr of which 44 million is obtained from the African Development Fund in the form of a loan

and while the remaining amount is to be covered by the government. The project is expected to last for 5 years after which it will be assessed and may continue to function. The project has a number of components. It includes establishing more cooperative dairy centres and improving the existing ones. According to the plan, 250 cooperative dairy centres will be established at the end of the first 5 years, at the rate of establishing up to 50 centres each year. The project will also enable the cooperatives to secure loans, through the Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank. It will reduce the problem of shortage of incalf heifers as present ranches will be expanded, specially Abermosa. In addition, 1,000 cross-breed heifers will be imported and be distributed to cooperatives. The project will also enable the ministry to establish mini cross-breeding centres in three regions within the environs of the cooperatives. This will enable the cooperative members to directly involve themselves in the endeavour. A type of breed known as Jersey, whose milk contains more fat, will also be imported and its bulls will be distributed to cooperatives, he said.

Comrade Abay went on to state that the project will also enable the ministry to establish veterinary services and livestock recording under which mobile veterinary units will follow up the health of dairy cattle in remote areas whereas its staff will collect data about the cattle. The project is also expected to improve the present butter marketing system. Trials and studies of the project as well as the training and technical assistance section are also included in the project. In general, the project will help increase the product of milk and milk products, through strengthening and developing dairy resources; contribute to meet the growing milk needs of the public; help the producers cooperatives diversify their incomes and in a way strengthen the economy of the nation, he concluded.

CSO: 3400/1219

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

SENIOR OFFICERS--Senior officers drawn from sector commands who excelled in a senior officers training course were awarded certificates and prizes here yesterday. The certificates and prizes to the outstanding officers were presented by Comrade Major-General Mesfin Gebre-Kal, member of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Commander of the Ground Forces. Comrade Maj-Gen Mesfin recalled the sacrificial dedication of the Armed Forces in the defence of the nation's unity and territorial integrity and of the gains of the revolution and noted the significance of the course. Comrade Col Sileshi Temtime, head of the Senior Officers Training School, pointed out that programmes aimed at producing officers capable of providing leadership in accordance with party policy and programmes should be continued. Among these present on the occasion were Comrade Maj-Gen. Abera Abebe, member of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Commander of the First Revolutionary Army, Comrade Col. Worku Cherinet, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and head of the Political Affairs Department of the First Revolutionary Army. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Sep 85 pp 1, 5]

SINANA WORK CAMPAIGN--Goba (ENA)--Members of peasants' and youth associations in Sinana District of Mendeyo Province, Bale Region, have harvested wheat over 959 hectares of land through a work campaign launched on a state farm. The 3,939 peasant and youth work force collected a total of 11,517 quintals of wheat from the Sinana state farm, according to Comrade Kedir Ture, Administrator of Sinana district. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Sep 85 p 8]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY--State farms play a significant role in meeting the basic food needs of the people and in strengthening the overall economic progress of the country and it is with this realization that the party and the Revolutionary Government are giving particular attention to strengthen this sector of the economy. The Wollega Agricultural Development Agency, run under the Northwest Agricultural Development Corporation is, one of the state farms, registering encouraging results. The agency is presently developing 37,518 hectares of land at eight agricultural sites. The agricultural agency, which was established in 1967 E.C. had not more than 1,000 labourers and a few experts, today mobilises close to 10,000 permanent employees and around 15,000 seasonal workers. It also organizes training to individuals from among the seasonal workers to upgrade their skills, according to the general manager of the agency. The 2,334,688 initial capital of the Wollega agricultural agency

has today grown up to 17,582,000 birr. In an effort to conserve natural resources, and to properly utilize them, the agricultural agency has built embankments on over 1,594 hectares and has planted tree seedlings in areas not suitable for agricultural purpose. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Sep 85 p 8]

SWEDISH AFFORESTATION AID--The Swedish Government is to embark on a new assistance programme in the soil conservation and afforestation scheme currently under way across the nation as part of the disaster prevention programme. A press statement released by the Swedish Embassy here noted that the six million birr aid, co-sponsored by the Swedish Red Cross, is being channeled in line with the on-going and expanding development cooperation between the two countries. The assistance will further enhance the long-standing Swedish cooperation in this sector, it was noted. The main components of the programme are the financing of hand tools, nursery equipment and training and research within the national programme being carried out by the Soil and Water Conservation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, supporting of soil conservation and community forestry activities in Wollo region and training of pilot activities in Gojjam and Wollo administrative regions. The Ministry of Education is said to be involved in the training of teachers and the participation of teachers in the Swedish-assisted programme. The Swedish Embassy press statement expressed the hope that the successful completion of the initial phase of the disaster prevention programme will become a major component of Ethio-Swedish development cooperation in the agricultural sector. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Sep 85 p 1]

COFFEE SEEDLINGS DISTRIBUTED--Mettu (ENA)--The Chora District Coffee Improvement Project in Illubabor region has distributed 852,568 coffee seedlings of an improved variety to peasants associations which had planted them on their farm-lands. The project itself had planted coffee seedlings this year on 171 hectares and has also given education to peasants of the district on modern methods of coffee plantation. In addition, the project has renewed old coffee plants on 81 hectares of land with the aim of further improving the quality of its produce. Pesticides have also been sprayed by the project on ten hectares of coffee plantation to overcome the effects of coffee berry diseases. As part of its contribution to the peasants of the districts, the project has built 32 kms of gravel road which would enable the peasants' service cooperatives transport their coffee to the nearby market. The project not only gives technical advice to the peasants, but also provides them with up-to-date implements and tools to help them shift from the traditional to the modern form of coffee production. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Sep 85 p 6]

MORE OIL PROSPECTS--A meeting to discuss the prospects for oil exploration in Ethiopia will be held in Addis Ababa on November 20 and 21. Concessions will be offered to foreign oil companies in the Red Sea and Ogaden basins, and in a region bordering on southern Sudan. Interested companies will be able to obtain an evaluation survey. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Sep 85 p 5]

TRADE WITH SOFIA-- According to the Bulgarian publication Informations Economiques, trade between Bulgaria and Ethiopia has increased 17-fold since 1981, and is now worth 18 million leva. A total of 36 agro-industrial projects are under way, including a livestock-raising complex under construction in the town of Kocha. The two countries are particularly interested in their joint venture company which will run a farm complex at Kassem Kabena. This development will become "a model for the production of cotton, tobacco and citrus fruit", the report said. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 31 Aug 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/1130

GHANA

LONDON-BASED MAGAZINE CRITICIZES ANTI-PNDC GROUPS

AB241956 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] A magazine, published in London, has warned that the destruction of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] would bring about a period of extreme reaction in which Ghana would become the victim of a completely neo-colonialist program.

The magazine, THE DAWN, said it is important to understand that the PNDC government took over a collapsed economy and its achievements are more worthy because they have taken place at a time of incessant intrigues and insurrections. It therefore called for a united front in Ghana to break the network of intrigue that involves people of disparate political ambitions and affiliations launched against the PNDC.

The magazine said although the United States, Britain, West Germany, and other capitalist countries recognize and cooperate with the PNDC, they still secretly support and contribute to any group which could undermine and overthrow the PNDC by propaganda and eventually armed intervention. It said these groups are being financed because they do not trust the long-term intentions of the PNDC which would yield more economic and social benefits to Ghanaians and thereby end the economic gains these countries derive from Ghana and Africa as a whole.

THE DAWN asked how several magazines, published in London without any advertising revenue, are financed, taking into consideration their retail prices which fall less than the production cost.

THE DAWN [word indistinct] which armed dissidents have entered Ghana and sought to overthrow the government. Who pays for the training facilities and maintenance of the armed insurgents when they are living outside Ghana? The magazine said these various dissidents and disgruntled groups outside Ghana work in cooperation certainly against the PNDC for the sake of convenience for they will never represent or present a viable, honest, and reliable alternative to tie PNDC.

CSO: 3400/4

GHANA

BRIEFS

ITU DELEGATION LEAVES--The two-man delegation from the International Telecommunications Union [ITU], which was in the country to carry out studies and review development activities concerned with telecommunications, has left for Freetown, Sierra Leone. The project officer of the ITU and leader of the team, Mr Alex (Imirck Ferguson Nikel), observed that there is an urgent need for a national study in telecommunications manpower planning and definition of training requirements. He said the delegation will submit its report to the ITU which will in turn discuss it with the United Nations Development Program and the Ghana Government for assistance for its implementation. While in the country, the mission carried out studies on the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, and the Ghana Frequency Registration and Control Board.
[Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/4

KENYA

BRIEFS

RELEASED STUDENTS RESUME STUDIES--Fourteen students from Nairobi university, whose convictions were quashed by the Kenyan supreme court on procedural grounds last July, will be allowed to resume their studies at the faculty, the Sunday Times, the organ of the ruling party, the Kenyan African National Union, reported on September 1. However, they will be subject to internal disciplinary measures, the university's new vice-chancellor, professor Philip Moithi, said. He was appointed to his post last week, replacing Joseph Mungai who had defended the students during their trial last March. Twelve of the students were sentenced to six months' jail, and the two remaining to one year. All were released following the success of their appeal. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Sep 85 p 6]

RETAIL PRICES INCREASED--The Kenyan government announced retail price rises on August 31 ranging between 16 and 20 per cent for maize, maize flour (a very popular staple), wheat flour and bread. In the official announcement the authorities justified the increased by pointing to the continual rise in the cost of fertiliser. They also said that the price modifications, which had been decided after a careful analysis of the situation regarding the consumption of basic foods, would not result in any new budgetary measures and would not be used to increase State revenue. I.O.N.--The retail prices of maize and wheat had already been increased by almost ten per cent in September 1984. Last January it was the turn of sugar, tea, rice, milk and meat to be made an average of 12 per cent dearer. Those rises were immediately followed by an increase in the prices paid to producers, which could happen again in these latest cases. After the serious drought in 1984 which compelled the government to appeal for international aid comprising a million tonnes of maize and 400,000 tonnes of wheat in particular, the Kenyan authorities would like to see the quantity of food imports reduced and encourage farmers to step up their output, taking advantage of the return of the rains. Even a steep rise in the price of maize and wheat should not cause the type of violent protest which broke out in recent months in Tunisia, Morocco and Sudan, as Kenyans are not accustomed to a policy of subsidising staple foods. It is undeniable, however, that these increases are a blow to the poor of Nairobi and elsewhere who are already suffering from a rise in the numbers of unemployed and continuing high inflation. Though this has been coming down (it was 16 per cent in 1983), it still stood at ten per cent last year. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Sep 85 p 6]

MINOR CABINET RESHUFFLE--Kenyan president Daniel arap Moi carried out a minor cabinet reshuffle on August 6, necessitated by the defeat of three ministers during the recent elections for posts within the ruling Kenyan African National Union. However only Robert Matano, a close follower of the head of state who was Kanu secretary-general until his defeat last July, has left the government, where he was minister of information. His successor is Moah Katana Ngala. Also worth noting is the return to the cabinet as minister for labour of Peter Oloo Aringo, a former information minister who was dismissed after the attempted coup d'etat in August 1982. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Aug 85 p 4]

CSO: 3400/1191

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

HARASSMENT CHARGES DENIED--The National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] has denied having knowledge of allegations by the Unity Party [UP] that members of the NDPL Special Task Force have harassed and threatened the life of a UP member, Mrs Ethel (Telewiyen) of (Gartnerville). Speaking during a press conference at the UP Headquarters in Monrovia yesterday, Mrs (Telewiyen) complained that members of the NDPL Special Task Force have threatened to deal with her drastically because of involvement in campaigning in the (Gartnerville) area for the UP. Mrs (Telewiyen) said further that because of the threat, she is insecure and appealed to the standard bearer of the UP, Dr Kesselly, to approach the appropriate authorities to save her life. Reacting to the allegations yesterday when contacted by a reporter, the national treasurer of the UDPL, Mr Samuel (Enzuma), said as far as members of the NDPL are concerned, they are law-abiding citizens. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 25 Sep 85]

LEADER URGES CALM--The standard bearer of the Unity Party [UP], Dr Edward B. Kesselly, has appealed to all UP partisans and supporters, especially those in Kakata, to remain calm and law-abiding and refuse to be provoked into taking the law into their own hands. At a news conference held on Tuesday at the headquarters of the UP, Dr Kesselly called on his partisans and supporters to remain committed to the principle of unity, peace, prosperity, and security for all Liberians regardless of their political affiliations. He used the occasion to inform the press that at the weekend, soldiers in Kakata, Margibi County, led by Lieutenant (Golu Sanna) arrested UP's senatorial candidate, Stephen (Notyet) Carter, on the orders of the super-intendent and kept him in common jail until Monday morning. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 25 Sep 85]

VOTERS' CARDS TO NDPL--The chairman of the Special Elections Commission [SECOM], Ambassador Emmett Harmon, has denied reports that SECOM has given out 250,000 voters' registration cards to members of the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL. Answering yesterday a VOA correspondent's question whether SECOM was aware of the distribution

of the voters' registration cards, Ambassador Harmon said in all honesty it was news to him. He said never has the commission given out a single card secretly to any political party. According to a VOA news report monitored in Monrovia yesterday, the NDPL has also denied reports that it had taken from SECOM 250,000 voters' registration cards. The spokesman for the party was quoted by the VOA as saying NDPL will never engage in such a malpractice. [Text]
[Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 24 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/3

MALI

BORDER COOPERATION TALKS WITH BURKINA REPORTED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 17-18 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Macire Yattassaye, RTM [Mali Radio and Television]: "Mali and Burkina Faso Ministers Meet to Enhance Fraternal Coexistence of Border Populations"]

[Text] The second Mali and Burkina Faso interministerial meeting of its kind was held at Bobo Dioulasso on 6-10 August 1985. Burkina was represented by Nogma Ernest Ouedraogo, minister of territorial administration and security, and Mali by Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahamane Maiga, minister of interior. Both ministers were accompanied by close associates, including Ousmane Dembele, Mali's charge d'affaires in the Ivory Coast, Hamadi Diallo, legal adviser to the president, the governors of the [Malian] regions of Sikasso and Mopti, and several Burkinabe high commissioners. This important meeting was part of a bilateral effort to enhance cooperation between the border areas of our two countries.

Items on the agenda included the regulation of tasks, administrative questions relative to the flow of persons and goods, security matters, and miscellaneous questions. In a frank, relaxed, and fraternal atmosphere, the two delegations were able to reach solutions of common benefit to both our countries throughout this meeting. This spirit which imbued the deliberations contributed greatly to mutual understanding.

This understanding is due primarily to the joint resolve of our chiefs of state, General Moussa Traore and Captain Thomas Sankara. This firm resolve, according to General Moussa Traore, is aimed at uniting our efforts to achieve harmonious development of our two peoples. The Burkinabe president, for his part, has concurred in this view: "We have no right to run counter to history. We have all decided to move in the direction of the mutual interests of our two peoples."

Thus this meeting's joint communique revealed that, in dealing with questions pertaining to the flow of persons and goods, both delegations committed the administrative authorities of their two countries to employ cooperation and coordination as the basis for settling disputes between stock farmers and other farmers. With reference to the transhumance of grazing stock, both parties committed their respective border officials to continue their informational and consciousness-raising efforts to obtain compliance with the

regulations in effect within each country. Both delegations also agreed to coordinate their actions to combat banditry along their common border.

Lastly, the two delegations agreed to intensify their cooperation in all fields by holding more periodic meetings between border administrative agencies, and by increasing artistic, cultural, and athletic exchanges.

In his closing speech, Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahamane Maiga dwelt upon the need to provide useful work for future generations by paving the way for genuine cooperation between the Malian and Burkinabe administrations.

"We must," he said, "insist that our administrative officials rigorously implement the decisions we have made here. This is essential to the fraternal coexistence of the populations concerned.

"It is up to men of the soil like us to promote every creative initiative designed to create a peaceful atmosphere on both sides of the border which instead of dividing us, should, on the contrary, bring us even closer together.

"Our administrators must understand that they can no longer dawdle over border problems to the detriment of their true constructive concerns such as drought and desertification control measures, and our struggle to achieve self-sufficiency as far as food is concerned. These are the things that contribute to improved living conditions for both our peoples.

"The Malian delegation leaves this meeting confident that the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between the Burkinabe and Malian peoples have been strengthened.

"The Malian delegation pledges to spare no effort to ensure that a spirit of peace, understanding, and cooperation reigns between our peoples.

"We know that we can count on you so that together we may set an example of fraternal cooperation for Africa to emulate.

"We return home fully confident of permanent and successful collaboration between our two nations, because a firm political will has underlaid all actions throughout our deliberations. You may rest assured of our abiding accessibility."

In response, the Burkinabe minister of territorial administration and security, Nogma Ouedraogo, welcomed the presence of the Malian interior minister at a time when the Burkinabe people were celebrating Year 2 of its revolution. "His presence, comrade Ouedraogo said, "strengthens my firm belief in the future of our two peoples and our intergovernmental relations. Furthermore, there can be no better sign of fraternity than that public gesture of solidarity you have just made in regard to us in the name of the Malian people, its party, the UDPM [Democratic Union of the Malian People], and its government, by sharing the hopes and faith of the Burkinabe people."

It should also be noted that when in Bobo Dioulasso for this meeting, the interior minister met with that city's Malian community of approximately 6,000 persons, (according to that community's committee chairman). He outlined for

them the recommendations adopted by the latest UDPM Congress, and gave them a general picture of the drought which has stricken some of our regions over the past few years.

He also outlined the measures taken by the party and government to check the drought, for example: preservation of nature by, inter alia, intensive reforestation, prevention and control of brush fires, development of cultivable land, etc. Lastly, he urged our fellow citizens to exercise a great deal of discipline.

It must be added that this interministerial meeting coincided with festivities commemorating Year 2 of Burkina Faso's RDP [People's Democratic Revolution]. The interior minister represented Mali at these ceremonies.

In responding to questions from the Burkinabe national press, the Malian interior minister said he was impressed with all of the achievements and progress during the RDP's 2 years, particularly in mobilizing the country's women.

8041

CSO: 3419/556

MALI

PARTY SCHOOL GRADUATES FIRST CLASS

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 31 Jul 85 p 6

[Article by Brehima Camara: "First Party School Graduation: 60 Pioneers Will Provide Better Training for Party Members"]

[Text] The first leadership training class of the National Party School [ENP] ended with a graduation ceremony for about 60 students at the People's House last Saturday. The students had taken a 5-week series of classes. The ceremony was led by Gen. Amaldou Baba Diarra, assistant general secretary of the UDPM [Democratic Union of the Malian People]. With him were Messrs Djibril Diallo, the political secretary, and Sidiki Diarra, president of the National Assembly and ENP general director. Mr Diarra gave a welcoming address in which he noted that the dates 27 March, 24 June and 3 August 1985 are red-letter days in the ENP's Golden Book, because they mark important steps in the life of the School and the political development of the UDPM.

Last Wednesday 27 March, the ENP was dedicated and on 24 June it opened its doors to the first class of students, who had been chosen for their seriousness, devotion, and total commitment. They were chosen from the 52 sections of the Party, the Democratic Organizations (UNFM [expansion unknown], UNJM [Malian Youth Union], UNTM [National Union of Mali Workers], and the army.

The general director of the ENP then congratulated the students on their assiduous studies and accomplishments, which did honor to those who had nominated them. He likewise congratulated the faculty, who, despite often difficult working conditions, honorably performed the duties assigned them by the Party.

Mr Sidiki Diarra continued by saying that the ENP now makes available to the Party 60 cadres fully indoctrinated with the social, economic and political facts concerning the country. They are 60 pioneers endowed with practical and theoretical knowledge and have a mission to spread this knowledge to their respective sections and nominating organizations so that they may better train the ordinary party members. However, Mr Diarra admitted, the task awaiting the newly-trained cadres is a large one that will require more effort and sacrifice.

The ENP is a seeding ground where the Party can find at any time the cadres it needs to strengthen itself, but the ENP can fulfill its vocation in the future only if it has the minimum resources it needs to grow. It is temporarily housed in the Youth House and must acquire as soon as possible more functional housing, sufficient teaching materials, and more and more competent office staff.

The ENP director concluded by saying that the Party now has a most important tool for informing, training and educating its members in order to make them true fighters on the fronts where this country is striving to achieve real independence.

Speaking for the students, Mr. Tolo Yoro, from the Niono section, expressed the joy and respect he felt at the presence at the ceremony of the Party's assistant general secretary. He said it was evidence of the Party's desire to make its members capable men and fighters for better development. The student spokesman also expressed his complete satisfaction with the teachers, their talent and devotion to duty. The graduation of this first class, he said, was not an end in itself. The speaker expressed the wish that this class might be followed by others. In conclusion he expressed his and his colleagues' profound joy in belonging to the first ENP graduation class.

This speech was followed by the presentation of the class to the general director of the School.

The political secretary of the BEC [expansion unknown], Mr. Djibril Diallo, then gave the commencement address.

In his address, Mr. Diallo said that the essential objective of the ENP is to make the party member "a man aware of the needs of his environment and ready to learn and solve the problems of his society and times." He then invited all Malian citizens to lend their support to this new school in order to "make it better and fully functional." Only on this condition could it become an effective instrument in the country's development.

Addressing the 60 graduates, the political secretary counseled moderation and exhorted them to seek better knowledge of the Party and of all the nation's institutions. They should especially strive to raise their level of consciousness and consolidate their feelings of solidarity, which are characteristic of the Malian people.

Mr. Djibril Diallo concluded by congratulating the founders of the ENP on their commitment and devotion to their mission.

8782

CSO: 3419/536

MALI

OIL DEAL WITH ITALIAN FIRM REPORTED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 31 Jul 85 p 6

[Article: "An Oil Depot for Kayes"]

[Text] A construction contract for a petroleum depot at Kayes was signed in ceremonies held at the offices of the Autonomous Mortgage Fund last Friday. The contract between Petrostock and the Italian company Impianti is estimated to be worth 4 billion francs CFA [African Financial Community]. The ceremony brought together two technical advisors of the ministry of Transportation and Public Works, the general manager of Petrostock, Mr. Mahamane Toure, the president and general manager of the Italian company, Mr. Piaggio, and their associates.

After signing the contract documents with his Italian counterpart, Petrostock General Manager Mahamane Toure said that this agreement constitutes an important step for the Petrostock petroleum products stockpiling and supply company; it will be able to build the depot in good time and, especially, to start operating it with its Italian and other foreign partners in the framework set forth by the appropriate officials.

The rest of the project must also be considered. It involves building petroleum stockpiles in Sikasso, Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao and Koulikoro, and financing under conditions compatible with this country's economic means must still be sought. In this regard, it should be mentioned that the Italian company has already submitted to Petrostock an offer to build the Sikasso depot in the context of bilateral construction projects between Mali and Italy.

Mr. Mahamane Toure also spoke of the contract's importance as a symbol of the consolidation of the Malian establishment, which is to be the privileged instrument of government policy in building reserves indispensable to the country's economic growth.

Given the competence, international experience and technical capacities of the Italian company, Mr. Toure expressed the wish that the Kayes oil depot would be finished within the deadlines set forth in the contract.

To this end, he said that all Petrostock workers would be constantly available for work on all projects. In his turn, the president and general manager of the Italian company reassured the Malian party on its concern that all of this country's hydrocarbon reserve infrastructures be consolidated.

Previously, the president and general manager of Italimpanti had conversations with the minister of Transportation and Public Works, wherein they both discussed the strategic role and international political importance of the contract in question, which is an integral part of our overall energy policy.

It should be noted that this Italian aid is repayable in 20 years with a grace period of 10 years.

8782

CSO: 3419/536

MOZAMBIQUE

VARIOUS COUNTRIES TAKE PART IN MAPUTO INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Joaquim Chissano Opens FACIM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 85 FACIM Supplement p 1

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, yesterday inaugurated the 21st Maputo International Fair (FACIM 85). Accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Joaquim Carvalho, Daniel Gabriel, vice minister of foreign trade, and FACIM general director Abel Chicalia, Minister Chissano spent 5 and 1/2 hours visiting just the foreign pavilions.

By reason of the geographic location of the "stands" in the arena, the visit which signalled the opening of the fair was to the Italian pavilion, where the many projects which the Italians are carrying out in Mozambique were clearly evident.

The FRG pavilion, with several companies exhibiting, focused more on agriculture, displaying various chemical products. Electronic equipment and household appliances rounded out this exhibit.

The French pavilion was one of those at a disadvantage on the opening day of the fair, since the ship which was transporting the material from Europe for several exhibitors arrived in the country only yesterday, so not everything was in place yet. This was one of the exhibits of great interest to the visitors, since several French companies are also currently engaged in various development projects here.

Minister Chissano and his party spent several minutes viewing the items on display at the pavilion of the People's Republic of China. "All this material is to be donated to the Mozambican Government, the pavilion's director explained.

Anxious to introduce utilitarian articles, China exhibited products ranging from dishes to bicycles and including carpets and clothing.

The USSR pavilion is divided into three parts. At the entrance are faithful reproductions of communications and weather satellites, specifically, an exact

replica of "Sputnik," the first artificial earth satellite. The next section displayed educational games and machines for instructional drills, similar to those already existing in several of our professional training schools.

The Soviet exhibit is rounded out with a display of the potential of the Turkmen SSR. In addition to this covered part of the pavilion, the USSR also has an outdoor area where machinery and vehicles are on display and where, starting today, the "Gumez" [sic] group will be performing live in solidarity concerts.

Minister Joaquim Chissano went next to the exhibit of the Portuguese company "Textil Manuel Goncalves," which is taking part in FACIM for the 10th consecutive year.

The next visit was to the Swedish pavilion, featuring a "Scania" truck which has been in use in our country for almost 20 years, with virtually no breakdowns. The visitors were told about the work which each company represented there is conducting in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

At the exit, the minister was greeted by the director of the Zimbabwe pavilion, who pointed out the articles exhibited in the outdoor area where this neighboring country has its display. There are farm vehicles, an automobile and a jeep, all built totally or partially in Zimbabwe.

As it has already become tradition, the Portuguese pavilion occupies the largest covered area of the fair. Several companies are represented there, producers of a wide variety of goods and services. As explained to Minister Chissano, some of these businessmen already have partners in Mozambique and the first results of this cooperation are beginning to appear.

A new exhibitor at the fair is the Japanese company SITO, which is presenting ISUZU commercial vehicles and which plans to reactivate the existing assembly plant in Mozambique, owned by "FAMOL."

At the entrance to Great Britain's pavilion are Ford and Massey-Ferguson tractors; precisely these brands of tractor are currently in use in Mozambique. Inside the pavilion, photographs depict a series of activities in which England is engaged in our country.

Next came the visit to the Tanzania pavilion. From year to year, Tanzania has not only been improving the quality of the products exhibited here but has also learned what type of products may be of most interest to our country, making it possible to strengthen our trade relations.

It was already past noon when Minister Chissano paid a visit to the Foreign Trade Pavilion. He proceeded from there to the GDR pavilion, where the concrete results of a fruitful cooperation could also be seen.

The visitors' attention was particularly attracted to the "Xirico" radio, assembled in March of this year at the Mozambican factory, signalling the production of a half-million of these excellent transistor radios in our country.

Czechoslovakia is exhibiting products which Mozambique is interested in purchasing, namely tools and laboratory equipment.

Norway, which is represented for the first time at FACIM, is depicting the various sectors of activity in which it is engaged here. Although it is off to the side, the Zambia pavilion won comment from Minister Chissano, who noted several products displayed there, particularly sports equipment.

Angola's pavilion is basically devoted to its natural resources, such as coffee, woods and minerals.

The visitors commented favorably on the Malawi pavilion; although it is simple, it is imaginatively decorated.

At the end of the tour, FRELIMO Party Political Bureau member Joaquim Chissano was at the exhibit of the United States of America, whose theme for this year is "Useful Technology for Daily Living." It is displaying basic equipment which is easy to assemble and to use. There is also an exhibit of the results of the petroleum research conducted to date in Mozambique by the Shell and Esso companies.

It was already past 1400 hours when the visitors finally reached Zimbabwe's covered booth, a real showcase for the great economic progress which that country has experienced since its independence.

In the evening, the FACIM director presented a gala at the Cinema Africa, which was attended by Minister Chissano and at which the National Song and Dance Troupe performed.

Before the show, FACIM general director Abel Chicalia made a speech, stressing the importance of the international fair, which he said "has become an event with significance beyond our borders."

Sweden Increases Investments

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 85 FACIM Supplement p 2

[Text] The Kingdom of Sweden will increase its contribution to our country's economic development from 255 to 270 million kronor between now and next year. According to Bo Kalfors, Swedish ambassador in Maputo, his country's annual participation in the Maputo International Fair constitutes a solid basis for stronger cooperation with Mozambique. Sweden believes that our country has investment and business potential still to be explored.

The Kingdom of Sweden is represented at the 21st edition of FACIM by 21 companies and one government exhibition. It takes up about 430 square meters, with exhibits of agricultural and industrial equipment interspersed with photographic representations. Sweden's national colors--blue and yellow on a white background--dominate the pavilion.

As Ambassador Bo Kalfors said, the Swedish pavilion is exhibiting a unique item this year: a 20-year-old truck, produced by the SCANIA company, which has already gone 1.4 million kilometers and is still in perfect working condition. In displaying the vehicle, SCANIA means to prove that its trucks "never grow old. They only need love and attention."

The ambassador explained: "This is why, in the middle of this pavilion, there is a 20-year-old truck, in good condition. It was built only 1 year after FRELIMO launched the armed struggle for national liberation, but it is 10 years older than the nation's independence. It is a historic truck, which has contributed to the building of this new Mozambique."

The Swedish company SAAB-SCANIA is the major Swedish exhibitor at the Maputo International Fair. Since 1979, in cooperation with the Mozambican company SOBRAUTO, SAAB-SCANIA has trained at least 900 Mozambicans in driving techniques, mechanics, electrical repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles.

The Swedish Agency for International Development (SIDA) has a prominent place in the Swedish pavilion. SIDA has played an extremely important role in cooperation between Sweden and Mozambique and also at the regional level.

Other Swedish exhibitors are VIAK-AB and REJLERS, engineering firms engaged in consulting work. REJLERS, which has just formed an association with VIAK-AB, was involved in the restoration of the runway lighting systems and power systems for various airports in our country. It also had a part in the power distribution project, the Messica urban development project and the installation of emergency generators for the Ministry of Agriculture.

Another company represented at the Swedish pavilion is OVERUMS BRUK, which currently produces a variety of sophisticated farm equipment.

This company has worked in our country since 1984, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Energy, on the industrial rehabilitation program promoted by SIDA. OVERUMS BRUK, in coordination with the Swedish company SWEDIND, is engaged in rehabilitating old industries in Mozambique which are no longer functioning adequately.

The Swedish pavilion also includes an exhibit of ATLAS COPCO, which has been a major supplier of such equipment as compressors for the textile, cement, steel and other industries, as well as heavy machinery for the mining and construction industries.

Other Swedish firms represented include DYNAPAC, ABSKF, SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA NEBKEN, SWEDTEL and TRANSATLANTIC, among others.

Trade With USSR Increases

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 85 FACIM Supplement p 2

[Text] Trade between Mozambique and the Soviet Union reached a volume of \$163 million last year, representing a significant growth over prior years. For the past 9 years, trade cooperation between the two countries, which forms the basis for our bilateral relations, has shown a pattern of sustained growth and the list of goods traded has been expanded. Thus the Soviet participation in the 21st edition of FACIM is seen as an important basis for stronger cooperation with our country.

Anatoliy Kuznetsov, director of the pavilion of the Soviet Union at the 21st Maputo International Fair, reported that this year the Soviet exhibit will include sections devoted exclusively to the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of our national independence and, simultaneously, the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

There will be displays on various aspects of political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural relations between the two countries, with particular emphasis on bilateral cooperation in the fishing sector.

Much of the pavilion will be devoted to the Turkmen SSR, one of the 15 Soviet republics. The exhibit will occupy a covered area of 500 square meters and another 400 square meters in the open air.

Anatoliy Kuznetsov explained that the exhibit's sections and booths are aimed basically at showing the export potential of the various branches of Soviet industry, particularly the manufacture of automobiles and tractors, metalworking and light industry. As he said, the visiting public will be able to view VAZ and UAZ automobiles, several models of power lathes, rectifiers and other types of mechanical equipment.

"In the section devoted to light industry, we should mention household appliances, watches, silk fabrics and articles, shoes and recreational materials. Light industry is particularly prominent in the Turkmen SSR exhibit, which occupies 200 square meters of the pavilion," the director said.

It is noteworthy that this year, for the first time, the Soviet Union has brought displays illustrating research projects and the role they play in the national economy. Visitors will have an opportunity to view a model of the first artificial earth satellite, launched by the Soviet Union in October 1957, and a model of a weather satellite which increases the accuracy of weather predicting and sounds the alarm in the event of forest fires. There is also a model of the ECRAN communications satellite and other interesting displays.

The independent sections will be devoted to Soviet foreign trading companies, such as "Aviaexport," "Raznoexport" and "Mejdunarodniana."

Stronger Trade Cooperation

Trade relations between Mozambique and the Soviet Union have been experiencing constant growth, owing to the principles of equality and mutual advantage. The commercial agreement between the two countries was signed in 1976 and formed the juridical basis for the development of the bilateral trade.

Yuriy Filerov, commercial representative of the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, reported that his country is supplying Mozambique with considerable quantities of petroleum derivatives and frozen fish. At this time, he said, the refrigerator ship "Simferopol" is being unloaded in the port of Maputo. The ship is carrying 2,100 tons of frozen fish.

It is noted that this year, for the second time, the Soviet Union has donated \$12 million worth of consumer goods to our country to stimulate agricultural production in the family sector and for the agricultural marketing campaign.

"Each time we have participated in the Maputo International Fair, we have sought to present new categories of merchandise which, in our opinion, can be extremely important to this country in its economic recovery effort," the [commercial representative] said.

Turkmen SSR Minister Here

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 85 FACIM Supplement p 1

[Text] Berdykh Gulmanov, minister of rural construction of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, is in Maputo, leading a Soviet delegation to the current edition of the Maputo International Fair (FACIM 85).

Asked to comment on the USSR presence at FACIM 85 and particularly the presence of his republic, Minister Gulmanov said that one of the primary objectives is "to demonstrate the development of the Turkmen SSR since the revolution, particularly in the industrial, agricultural and cultural sectors."

He said his delegation had come to Mozambique to strengthen mutual understanding between the two countries.

Referring particularly to the materials displayed at his republic's pavilion, Gulmanov said that the Turkmen exhibitors had brought technology which can be adapted to Mozambican conditions and applied to rural construction.

As examples, he mentioned the technology for the production of solar energy, in which, he stressed, his republic is in the vanguard of the Soviet Union.

The Turkmen rural construction minister added that, within the same perspective, the USSR exhibitors at FACIM have brought their experience in cotton farming. He noted that the Turkmen Republic not only demonstrated that it was a major producer in the USSR but also had an industry for the manufacture of cotton-based products.

We note that the Turkmen delegation to FACIM also includes the musical group GUNECH, which will be performing at the fair.

Chinese Envoy Praises Cooperation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 85 FACIM Supplement p 1

[Text] To make the participation of the People's Republic of China in FACIM an occasion not only to strengthen friendship between the two countries but also to stimulate the development of our trade relations: this was the desire voiced by Wang Hao, ambassador of that Asian socialist country, during the reception which he offered yesterday for exhibitors at FACIM, in celebration of the National Day dedicated to his pavilion.

The reception was attended by Jose Carlos Lobo, vice minister of foreign affairs, and members of official trade agencies, representing the Mozambican Government, as well as national and foreign exhibitors.

The event was held in the China pavilion, which this year is exhibiting articles of practical use which our country needs now, presented aesthetically and tastefully in handsome display cases.

Sincere Friendship

Chinese Ambassador Wang Hao said on that occasion that his country was engaged in a process of economic reform and opening to the outside world, which he considered to be a long-range policy.

According to the ambassador, China is interested in developing economic, technological and trade cooperation with various countries, based on equality and mutual advantage, and in promoting understanding among peoples.

"The peoples of China and Mozambique forged a sincere friendship during [Mozambique's] prolonged armed struggle for national liberation. In the last 5 years, our friendly relations have reached a higher level," the Chinese diplomat stressed.

After noting the intensification of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, Ambassador Wang Hao voiced his wish that "China's participation in FACIM will not only strengthen our friendship but will provide a stimulus for the development of our trade relations."

Experience of Mozambique's Needs

For his part, Carlos Lobo, Mozambican vice minister of foreign affairs, thanked the Chinese for their participation in FACIM, which he said was very important.

He noted that the friendship between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Chinese People's Republic dated from the period of the armed struggle, "hence our relationship is built on a very strong foundation.

"China is familiar with the needs of a country like ours, and this is evident in this pavilion. For this reason, we offer our wishes for even stronger cooperation," the vice minister of foreign relations said."

6362

CSO: 3442/405

NAMIBIA

INAUGURATION SEEN AS MILITARY EVENT TO IMPRESS

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Aug 85 p 16

[Report: "SWA Territorial Force Adds Luster to Celebrations; Inauguration of National Unity Government in SWA"]

[Text] The South West African Territorial Force had a lion's share in the extremely successful celebrations in connection with the inauguration of the National Unity Government for the Southwest on Monday 17 June 1985.

During the early morning hours, thousands of people watched an imposing march through the streets of the black residential area Kastatura, the colored area Khomasdal and downtown Windhoek. Participating in the marching column were white, black, colored and Bushman members of the Territorial Force, as well as members of the SWA police, the prison service and the railway police --altogether some 900 fighters for the security of the inhabitants of the South-West.

Afterward the iron fist of the Security Forces followed: dozens of personnel carriers, field pieces, Elands, Badgers and Buffalos [units] and even a railway mine sweeper. The whole parade took over 10 minutes to pass by a certain point.

At about 11:00 o'clock that morning, a proud honor guard composed of young leaders who are being trained at the SWA Military School in Okahandja was awaiting the South African State President, Mr P.W. Botha, at the Eros Airbase.

Later the honor guard was also arrayed at the official residence of former Administrator General of the Southwest, Dr Willie van Niekerk while the State President was having lunch there.

Young soldiers were also utilized to line the streets from the Southwest House to the Tintin palace, where the State President signed the proclamation for the establishment of an interim government for the Southwest.

Shortly afterward the honor guard took leave from Mr Botha when he left from Eros at about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Meanwhile also the Territorial Force contributed its part to the arena presentations in the fully occupied Southwest athletic stadium where the celebration lasted from 11:00 to 19:00 o'clock. The celebration included a drill exhibition by a Nama school cadet corps from Keetmanshoop, and a giant parade was presented when members of the new Cabinet of the Southwest and of the National Assembly arrived at the stadium.

The flight exhibition team of the South African Air Force, the Silver Hawks, had the almost 25,000 spectators gasping for air with their flying talent.

The fact that the inhabitants of the Southwest are proud of their own soldiers was very obvious from the speech of the first chairman of the cabinet, Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout. He was full of praise for the Security Forces and showed his confidence in their capacity to preserve stability and prosperity in the Southwest.

8700

CSO: 3401/311

NIGERIA

OVERHAUL OF FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES CALLED FOR

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Sep 85 p 6

[Text]

INTERNATIONAL politics is a power phenomenon which does not have to be crude before it could be exercised.

But all the same, it could be real power in the sense that others perceive your importance, your future, your capabilities and then decide that they would rather be your friend than your enemy.

However, it should be emphasised that national interest is a sine-qua-non of any foreign policy objectives. Permanent interest, as opposed to permanent friend or enemy forms the bases of the foreign objectives of any country in the world today.

National interest could be constituted by the sum total of the nation's values, the continuing ends of what the nation cuts.

As Joseph Frankel says, national interest being the key concept in foreign policy, it follows therefore that morality in international relations can only be relevant as far as it enforces national interest. Morality is quickly thrown overboard once it conflicts with national interest.

Given this perception of Olusanya, the recent international relation therefore, it seems that our present foreign policy objectives particularly as it relates to our relationship with the African continent requires an optimal reassessment in the context of the recent happenings in the continent.

If one should go by the statement made by Professor G. O. Olusanya, director general of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, vide Daily Times July 19, 1985 then a call for a reassessment of our foreign policy objectives is not only timely but very desirable.

According to Professor

rather soft approach to things that affect us internationally.

In fact it is one thing to formulate an aggressive foreign policy resolutions but what is vital is the practical pursuit of such foreign policy goals in concrete terms.

At the inception of Buhari administration, the former Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Ibrahim Gambari enumerated the four point guidelines for the country's foreign policy.

They include (i) safeguarding Nigeria's national interest (ii) Promoting the economic and social well being of Nigerians. (iii) Enhancing the status of Nigeria in Africa and (iv) Defending the independence and territorial integrity of African states. All these clearly posit that Africa still

remains the centre piece of the country's foreign policy objectives. In fact the country's clear perception of what a foreign policy should be began right from the time of the Murtala/Obasanjo regimes in 1975.

Hitherto, Nigeria could hardly be said to have possessed a clear-cut foreign policy. In the first republic for example, her economic politics and culture were systematically tied to the whims and caprices of Britain.

The same however cannot be said of the imagination be said of the Muhammed/Obasanjo regime in what became an aggressive foreign policy with Africa as the centre piece, the regimes successfully manipulated the once festering Angolan situations in spite of the

stout Gerald Ford-Kessinger concert in opposition.

And by the eve of its retirement from the political scene, the administration had successfully applied the weapon of oil both as an arm twister and a whip to thrash Britain's. "Iron Lady" into submission thereby, wresting Zimbabwe from the clutches of the triangular Pretoria, London and Washington conspiracy.

Herein lies the essence of a dynamic and clear-cut foreign policy objectives. The end result of such display of dynamism was respect for the country by the international communities. Nigerians wherever they went were loved and respected. In the African continent, the country became respected and the leading role that the country was aiming to play became concretized. This in effect means, that respect for Nigeria by the other African countries has much to do with her role in the world policies.

Thus, it became clear that it is not enough to make Africa, the centre piece of our foreign policy objectives but more importantly, such "centre piece" must be defined in concrete terms.

The Shagari government in 1979 inherited this dynamism in our foreign policy although situation later changed due to bad handling.

Thus both during Gowon and Shagari regimes, the big brother role of the country became more pronounced. The country then assumed the "Giant" of the continent. Nigeria was seen as the chief spokesman of the continent. In Shakespearian language, therefore "some Nigerians and Nigeria's admirers came to regard the

country as the colossus that bestride the African continent.

But oblivious of the fact that power is most powerful when not used. The false impression already created among the African states was soon to enhance their growing disenchantment towards the country and her nationals. Although since the inception of the last administration, efforts have been geared towards a re-appraisal of our foreign policy objectives in order to once again be put in our proper position, but it appears that the continued harassment and molestation of Nigerians whereby they go in the continent has gone beyond mere diplomatic rhetorics.

It now demands a practical step towards restoring our respect and dignity as Nigerians.

If Nigerian citizens abroad could get thrown into jails arbitrarily as they have been in Ghana, Zaire, Ivory Coast, Equatorial Guinea and in far away Saudi Arabia, if Nigerian athletes could be persistently molested and manhandled as it recently happened in Ethiopia and Ivory Coast if a midget Cameroun could incessantly harass Nigerians at the country's border with her, and even despite Nigeria's OPEC connections it could fail to persuade Saudi Arabia to stop its senseless policy of glutting the oil market, if all these could happen, then a more realistic approach to our foreign policy is not only timely but very much overdue.

A foreign policy which does not guarantee even the most basic objectives should be a cause for concern.

The America's policy

towards the release of her nationals held hostages during Amin's government, and even the continued clash between Israel and Egypt at the Western Bank are all based on the concept of permanent interest as an inevitable adjunct in foreign policy objectives. While we hold the interest of fellow Africans and any other people for that matter dear to our hearts, we must strive to grapple with the need to first seek our natural interest and welfare which is like seeking first the kingdom of heaven and expecting everything else including the gradiose dream of international relations to follow.

Is it not for national interest that honest men are sent as ambassadors abroad to propagate the good of their nationals.

Afterall, leadership is a social process and social processes are time phenomenon. At least all African countries should by now realise that Nigeria can mount a disciplined operation by herself without the economic or logistics of other African countries.

Although no country is an island to itself, the principle of interdependence itself requires a dynamic foreign policy if only to evoke the confidence of others.

Nigeria's Africa's centre piece should not be allowed to be misconstrued to mean diplomatic weakness. While systematically pursuing our leadership role in the African continent, any African country with inherent hatred or enmity towards the country and her nationals should be treated as situations demand and be properly placed where it belongs.

Our size and endowed natural resources should be a source of joy and not one of unhappiness, sorrow and regrets as some African countries are wont to turn it to.

NIGERIA

NEW STATE GOVERNORS SPEAK OUT

Borno Governor Pledges Detainee Review

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Sep 85 p 16

[Article by Abdullahi Idris]

[Text]

GOVERNOR of Borno State, Major Abdul Mumini Aminu has constituted a three-member committee to review all cases of political detainees in the state.

A government House statement in Maiduguri yesterday said the committee was made up of a member each from the army, the police and the National Security Organisation (NSO).

Governor Abdul Mumini had said the issue of those detained in the state would be looked into immediately to facilitate the release of the innocent or those being unnecessarily held.

In an address to the people of the state on Wednesday, Major Aminu said the action was in keeping with the new government's respect for human rights.

The governor said the WAI campaign would be confined but with less fanfare and financial commitment. He said only trophies would be provided to be competed for, adding that a suitable institutional framework would be introduced so that the various phases of WAI would become effective.

He said the problem associated with taxation generally would be examined with a view to syn-

chronising the need for intensified revenue generation to meet the developmental needs of the state and the hope and aspirations of the people.

The governor explained that emphasis was being placed on agricultural and rural development because of the belief that greater majority of people live in rural areas and depended largely on agriculture and allied activities for existence.

Integrated rural development, he said would be the centrepiece of government policies with particular attention given to provision of more water, electricity, rehabilitation of schools and improvement of the health care delivery services.

Government, he said would explore ways and measures that would minimise the effect of drought and that the effort of the federal government in its afforestation programme would be supplemented.

Major Aminu said the impression of Borno State as being a disadvantaged in terms of industrialization would be modified because the government intended to initiate the establishment of more viable industrial plants.

In this regard, he said private investors would be encouraged and the formation of co-operative societies intensified.

Major Aminu said government policies and programmes would

centre around the provision of good education, adding that he would be briefing the people of the state on this from time to time.

The governor noted that the tasks ahead were numerous which would require methodic and purposeful conduct and strict adherence to ethics and prudence in order to succeed.

He said there would be constant monitoring of the implementation of government policies and programmes and that periodic reports would be submitted to his office by ministries and parastatals.

He said after determining the problems confronting the state, he would cause the preparation of a supplementary estimate to be made before the end of this month in which resources would be devoted to priority areas.

Benue Governor Explains Lack of Progress

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Mever Ayilla]

[Text]

UNHEALTHY ethnic rivalry has been indentified as the cog in the wheel of progress and development in Benue State.

The governor, Group Captain David Jang, made this observation in his office on Thursday when the Attah of Igala, Alhaji Aliyu Obaje, led some traditional rulers from Igala area on a courtesy call.

He advised the three major tribes, Tiv, Igala and Idoma to close ranks and work collectively and harmoniously for the progress of the state.

Governor Jang said he had been informed that civil servants were engaged in rumour monger-

ing and sitting on files to delay actions on them.

He warned that such retrogressive acts which are responsible for some of the abandoned projects in the state must stop henceforth.

Group Captain Jang assured the traditional institutions of his co-operation, adding that his appointment should be regarded as aimed at ushering in peace and progress.

Earlier in his speech, the Attah of Igala, Alhaji Aliyu Obaje, told the governor that tribal differences in the state were disappearing.

He attributed the differences principally to the diversity in the cultural and social background of the tribes.

Among other members of the delegation were the Onu of Dekina, Alhaji Yusuf Ocholi and the Onu of Egume, Alhaji Sule Abu.

Sokoto Governor Urges Rapid Implementation

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Sep 85 p 10

[Article by Adebisi Adekunle]

[Text]

GOVERNOR of Sokoto State, Colonel Garba Mohammed, has warned civil servants in Sokoto that he would not tolerate a situation where implementation of government policies were delayed because of unnecessary bureaucratic procedure.

Colonel Garba Mohammed, while addressing permanent secretaries and heads of parastatals said all matters under their consideration should be treated with despatch.

In a situation where their adv.

ere sought, the governor said, such advice should be given dispassionately and taken into account the overall interest of the state.

He said he would at all times demand dedication, commitment on all of them and where this was not forthcoming, he will take firm and decisive action on whoever is involved.

He told them that a new state executive council would be form-

ed and sworn-in in a few days time, adding that "I expect smooth and cordial relationship between you and your commissioners." He said the business of governance required the spirit of framework and understanding.

Governor Mohammed further told them that the challenges ahead were enormous but once they were able to work as a team, determine to improve the quality of life as their people, "we are more than half way through the solution to the problem."

The governor who described the permanent secretaries as principal channel through which government policies were transformed into action affirmed that their role should be carried out with thoroughness and speed.

Plateau Governor on Citizen Well Being

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Sep 85 p 10

[Article by Andrew Orolua]

[Text]

THE Plateau State Governor Lt-Col Mohammed Alli has said that the over-riding concern of the state government was to enhance the general economic well-being of its citizens through prudent management of available resources.

He said in a maiden broadcast to the people of the state on Wednesday that in this connection, the new administration would give priority attention to agricultural production and marketing of produce.

He said government would hasten industrialisation and commerce, educational progress, the provision of health services, upliftment of sports and the restoration of hope, unity, mutual understanding, respect and co-operation.

He said he was aware of the

enormity of problems in Plateau State and the plight of the people which were brought about by gross mismanagement of resources in the period spanning from October 1979 through December 1983. A sad situation which he said, was exacerbated by the inability of the people to come together and developed the state.

Colonel Alli said although the task ahead was no doubt daunting, it is surmountable. It requires that people of the state should give their proven dedication, loyalty, support and understanding.

He urged the people to reckon with the government that the era of sacrifice was not yet over, "until the economy is put on its proper footing, we must continue our contribution and sacrifices with deeper and unalloyed commitment", he added.

He called on people of the state to continue to initiate self-help projects to supplement government efforts, and appealed to traditional rulers, farmers, members of the business community, civil servants, press and the opinion leaders of the various communities to face the challenges, give support to the governments.

The governor said the administration would treat problems of social ills with vigour and instil accountability, responsiveness and respect in the body politic and conduct of affairs.

He reiterated the administration's earlier pronouncement to run an open-door policy and tolerate genuine and constructive criticism and suggestions but warned that critics must support their criticism with alternative proposals, especially on area of revenue generation.

Niger Governor Calls for Harder Work

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Sep 85 p 16

[Text]

CIVIL servants in Niger State who are not prepared to put extra vigour into their working attitude have been asked to resign.

State Governor, Lt.-Colonel David Mark, told newsmen on his return from Lagos, on Tuesday that "this time around we are going to work at a faster pace."

Colonel Mark said the government would not condone indolence, idleness and laziness from any civil servant, adding that "we must all work as a team for the progress of the state."

The governor dissolved the state executive council and asked permanent secretaries to take charge of ministries in the mean-

time.

He said appointment of new commissioners would be made in due course.

Colonel Mark said he had no regrets for any of the policies formulated in the last 20 months because they were in the best interest of the state.

The governor said the War Against Indiscipline would be intensified in the state, pointing out that the demolition of illegal structures would continue.

He added "we are not carrying out our own environmental sanitation campaign for any monetary reward."

He said the environmental sanitation campaign was launched in the state before it was launched at the national level.

Governor of Benue State, Group Captain David Jang, has sacked

the state executive council.

A government statement in Makurdi said new commissioners would be appointed soon.

Group Captain Jang has promised to ensure that the state attained equal developmental status with other states.

He told newsmen shortly on arrival on Tuesday in Makurdi that he would draw out a programme of action after consultations with the secretary to the government and permanent secretaries.

Governor Jang observed that Makurdi had developed from what he knew of it as a young officer. He promised to run an open government.

Governor of Borno State, Major Abdul Mumini Aminu, said in Maiduguri on Tuesday that he would retain all the commissioners who served under Major-General Abubakar Waziri.

He told newsmen on arrival in Maiduguri that the commissioners would continue in the same capacities except those who might be found wanting.

At the Shehu of Borno's palace, he met members of the state Council of Chiefs, and assured them of his determination to work for the development and upliftment of the people of the state.

He said the government would give priority to agriculture and rural development and urged the people of the state to rally round him.

Governor of Ondo State, Com-

mander Mike Akhigbe, said his priority programme was to create a "rapport" among the people of the state.

He told newsmen in Akure that an atmosphere of mutual trust was the only vehicle for development.

The governor said that the issue of either to retain or sack the commissioners was a matter of protocol and that the decision of the government would soon be made public.

Former Governor of Bauchi State, Brigadier Sani Sami has asked civil servants to continue to cooperate with the new leadership in the state.

In a farewell speech to top civil servants and traditional rulers at the Government House, Bauchi yesterday, he said the state was lucky to have a dedicated civil service, adding that if the trend continued it would be one of the best.

The occasion marked the official handing over of the state administration to the new Governor, Lt.-Colonel Chris Garba.

The Governor of Kano State, Lt.-Col. Ahmed Daku, said in Kano yesterday that he had no immediate plans to appoint new commissioners.

'If there is need for me to appoint new commissioners, later, I will do so,' he said.

Lt.-Col. Daku told newsmen that he would study the problems facing the state 'before deciding on what should be my priority'.

NIGERIA

BAR ASSOCIATION TO CONTINUE TRIBUNAL BOYCOTT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Sep 85 pp 1, 7

[Text]

THE Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) has re-affirmed its decision that its members should not appear before military tribunals set up under Decree No. 3 of 1984.

According to a 12-point resolution at the end of its five-day annual general conference in Port Harcourt, the NBA mandated its committee to find ways of combating excessive court fees, which tended to make the courts inaccessible to most Nigerians.

The bar association regretted that the retiring Chief Justice of the federation, Justice Sodeinde Sowemimo, did nothing to correct

the ills of the judiciary in the country while in office, but resorted to voicing them out at the time of his retirement.

The association also resolved that the Council of Legal Education be restructured to limit the number of deans from faculties of law in the council adding that such appointments should be rotated annually.

It condemned alleged acts of repression and oppression by the NSO as well as the "dehumanising conditions in police cells all over the country" and called for

the setting up of an independent body to monitor the welfare of suspects in custody.

It expressed delight at the new administration's declaration to uphold fundamental human rights and pledged its support to it "so long as it remained steadfastly committed to its avowed goals."

On South Africa, the association condemned Botha's recent rejection of efforts aimed at ending apartheid as well as his continued acts of oppression against majority of the country's citizens.

The association suggested that the government should provide electronic recording equipment and technical staff to speed up trials and decongest the courts and that superior courts should appoint lawyers as registrars to deal with simple "interlocutory matters."

It also called for the decentralisation of the forensic laboratory to ensure that tests of exhibits ceased to delay proceedings for too long. (NAN).

CSO: 3400/1203

NIGERIA

BENDEL STATE IMPORT LICENSES ALLOQATED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Aug 85 p 11

[Text] The former Bendel Commissioner for Commerce and Industry, Dr. Clement Alile, said yesterday in Benin that about N70 million had been approved for import licence for the private and public sectors in the state since last year.

Briefing newsmen on the activities of the ministry, Dr. Alile, said that the ministry received many applications for import licences.

On Bendel Brewery Ltd, Dr. Alile said that a recent reorganisation of the company had reduced its work force of 1,300 to 750 and that price per carton of beer had been reduced from N-9 to N8.40 to streamline prices with other brands of beer.

On Bendel Insurance Company Ltd, Dr. Alile said that debts owed the company was about N7 million, with government parastatals owing N5 million.

He said that an agreement for the reactivation and expansion of the Bendel Soap Factory in Sapele had been signed, adding that the ministry was trying to secure import licence and foreign exchange to enable work to commence on the factory.

Dr. Alile added that the state government had also approved the restructuring of the company with the state government taking only 20 per cent, the technical partners, 20 per cent and the public, 60 per cent.

He further said that the contract for the reactivation of the Bendel Glass Industry at Ughelli, had been awarded to Toledo Engineering Incorporated of the USA at a cost of more than N6 million.

Dr. Alile said that in accordance with the government's decision not to own more than 30 per cent in any industrial venture, the Bendel Glass Industry had been restructured with Leventis Company getting the lion share of 51 per cent, the state government, 20 per cent and the public 24 per cent.

He said that the rate of production at the Bendel Textile Mill Ltd. Asaba, had risen from about 4,000 metres of textiles materials daily to 8,000 metres daily.

NIGERIA

ALLOCATION OF IMPORT LICENCES DETAILED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Federal Government gave out import licences worth three billion Naira to manufacturers this year.

They were for the procurement of raw materials, spare parts chemicals and the needs of agro-allied sector.

Records made available to the New Nigerian by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry showed that the agro-allied sector got the highest allocation of 830 import licences worth a billion Naira.

The chemical sector received the second highest number of 810 import licences worth about 90 million Naira.

Others are engineering sector with 648, agro-industries received about 300 import licences, baby food 40, fire-fighting and security equipment got about 80.

Almost all the import licences allocated to the various categories have been released according to a source close to the ministry.

Meanwhile, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. J. K. Oyegun has advised prospective applicants for the on-going 1986 import licences to effect relevant payments in any of the federal sub-treasuries in the country rather than all coming to the ministry's headquarters in Lagos.

In a statement in Lagos yesterday, the permanent secretary said the decision to decentralise the collection and submission of 1986 import licence was to ease the problem of the payment of fees and submission of application forms.

The statement said submission of application forms could be made in any of the states' Ministries of Commerce and Industry, adding that the decentralisation arrangement was designed for the convenience of applicants and to eliminate extra cost they could have incurred if the exercise was concentrated in the ministry's headquarters in Lagos.

Also, some industrialists who refused to disclose their names have complained of all alleged wrongful demand of 30 Naira by the ministry's chasers before import licence fees are accepted.

They complained that cashiers deliberately refused to speed up the fee collection in order to attract more money from the applicants.

The permanent secretary could not be reached for comment as his personal secretary said he was not available for comment.

CSO: 3400/1196

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

UNNECESSARY FOOD IMPORTS--Nigeria's foreign reserve is the focus of the NIGERIAN TIDE. It observes that the reserve has fallen to an all time low of 787 million naira and attributes the situation to the poor state of the nation's economy. The TIDE believes that despite the talk about the present economic situation, Nigerians are not doing enough to arrest the trend. It advises the government to stop the importation of what it calls unnecessary food items, arguing that until this is done all talk about self-reliance will amount to an exercise in futility. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Sep 85]

JOB RESERVATIONS--Yesterday, President Ibrahim Babangida told a delegation of the Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, that the administration is compiling a list of jobs that will be exclusively reserved for Nigerians in the public and private sectors. He said that the step was being taken to ensure that no expatriate was employed where qualified Nigerians were available. The president asked the NLC to forward proposals on how to increase productivity and create more employment opportunities. It should also make proposals on how to reduce the government's involvement in the economy [words indistinct]. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Sep 85]

SOLDIER'S FRINGE BENEFITS WITHDRAWN--The minister of internal affairs, Lieutenant Colonel John Shagaya, has explained that fringe benefits for soldiers were withdrawn because of the slump in the nation's economy. He told troops of 174th Mechanized Battalion at Badagry yesterday that apart from the bad economic situation, the army was indebted to various parastatals. Fringe benefits temporarily withdrawn include cost allowance, overnight allowance, and leave allowance, which have been reduced by half. Col Shagaya, who was formerly the commander of the 9th Mechanized Brigade, is currently on a farewell tour of units under the brigade. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Sep 85]

PLATEAU ORDERS DETAINEE RELEASE--In Plateau State, seven political detainees were yesterday ordered to be released on the orders of the Federal Government. They include two former commissioners: Mr Emmanuel Elayo and Dr Sylvester Nagba. A statement from the governor's office asked the detainees to report to the federal authorities in Lagos for further directives. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Sep 85]

WATANAPA APPOINTED PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY--A new principal secretary to the president and commander in chief has been appointed. He is Mr Hamidu Watanapa, aged 38. Mr Watanapa has held many administrative posts in the Borno State civil service. He rose to the position of deputy permanent secretary in the state Ministry of Trade and Industry in 1979, and was appointed deputy secretary at State House, Marina, Lagos, last year. Mr Watanapa, who holds a bachelor of science degree in government and a master's degree in public administration, will be sworn in at a date to be announced later. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Sep 85]

NO LAY OFFS FOR PETROLEUM WORKERS--Petroleum resources minister, Professor Tam David-West, today explained that no worker of the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] will be laid off as a result of the planned reorganization in the corporation. He gave the explanation at a meeting in Lagos with representatives of the workers' union. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1133

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

ZERO INFLATION RATE--According to official government statistics, the Seychelles recorded for the first time since 1982 a zero inflation rate over the 12 months to last July. Rice, fish and a number of vegetables showed substantial price reductions. I.O.N.--If this tendency is confirmed it is evidence of a sharp recovery in the Seychelles economy in this sector. Apart from 1982, when the price index was negative (-0.9 per cent), inflation levels were a source of anxiety for the authorities. Last year the annual rate was around eight per cent, and in 1983 it registered six per cent. The government will take full advantage of this good result to justify the establishment of the Seychelles Marketing Board, whose function is to gradually assume control of all foreign trade and the distribution sector. At the beginning of this month the SMB boasted that it had guaranteed relatively low prices for fish, which is consumed in the large quantities in the Seychelles, while traditionally such prices rocket at this time of the year when the fishing is poor. Tourism is another sector which is giving the Seychelles government satisfaction. In the first six months of this year 35,500 tourists came to the archipelago on holiday, a figure 18 per cent up on the same period in 1984 and close to the all-time record of 37,888 visitors which was set in 1979. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Aug 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/1192

SOMALIA

SNM CHIEF TRAVELS TO EUROPE

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] Ahmed Muhammad SILANYO, who was elected president of the exiled opposition Somali National Movement (SNM) a year ago by the party's congress, arrived in London at the beginning of August for a visit which was both private (his family lives in the British capital) and political. Contacted on the telephone by THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, Mr SILYANO said that he had come to Britain after spending three months in the Baidoa region of southern Somalia, overseeing the guerrilla war against the forces of Mohamed SIAD Barre. During his stay in Europe he said he intended to tour SNM branches in West Germany, Scandinavia (he was in Denmark last weekend) and Italy. Mr SILYANO also said he was "very confident" for the future, claiming that the Somali armed forces were disintegrating and that deserters were quitting every day in their dozens.

I.O.N.- The SNM president's expressions of optimism are hardly convincing, given the many internal problems his movement is experiencing. To begin with, it is unlikely that Mr SILYANO actually did spend three months in southern Somalia. It is true that the SNM has been trying since 1983 to rally part of the Hawiye clan living in that region, and that guerrilla warfare has broken out in the zone bordered by Somalia's frontiers with Ethiopia and Kenya, but the fighting has been very sporadic, and has so far not been extended elsewhere.

Secondly, Mr SILYANO is at present in a delicate situation personally, in the wake of a serious incident a few weeks ago in the Dagah Bur region of Ethiopia, 150 kilometres from Hargeisa, when 15 prominent members of the Issaq and Ogaden peoples were said to have been murdered. Mr SILYANO has denied that the SNM was in any way responsible, saying instead that the 15, sent by the governor of Hargeisa, were simply arrested by the Ethiopian authorities after crossing the frontier. However, according to information from a reliable source obtained by the NEWSLETTER, it was a group of SNM soldiers (who were perhaps out of the control of the movement's leadership and acting under the orders of the Ethiopians) who committed the murders during a meeting of reconciliation between Issaqs and Ogaden. Many Issaqs accuse Mr SILYANO of responsibility for the killings, which explains why he no longer feels secure in Ethiopia and has in effect taken "refuge" in London.

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

NEW PHONE SYSTEM--A consortium comprising three Japanese companies, C. Iton and Co., Furukawa Electric and Fujitsu Ltd, signed a 20.8 million dollar (five billion yen) contract on August 28 to equip Mogadishu with a new telephone system. Under the agreement between the consortium and the Somali telecommunications ministry Furukawa will supply co-axial cables for a 12,000-circuit network, while Fujitsu will deliver a digital exchange capable of handling 8,000 lines and a telex system of 1,000 circuits capacity. In May 1984 Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund granted a loan of 22 million dollars to Somalia to finance this project, which was included in the last development programme submitted by Mogadishu to the United Nations conference on least-developed countries in June 1981. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Sep 85 p 5]

BANK OPERATIONS ALLOWED--The Somali government announced on August 25 its decision to allow local and foreign private banks to operate within the country. Also, the Chamber of Trade, Industry and Agriculture, which is currently controlled by the state, will soon be administered by a council made up of businessmen, working in collaboration with a government representative. I.O.N.- This important measure completes the arrangements introduced on January 1 this year under pressure from the International Monetary Fund to expand the role of the private sector and increase foreign investment. At that time, it was decided in particular to authorise Somali citizens and foreigners, whether resident in the country or not, to hold bank accounts in other currencies. One of the aims of this was to encourage wealthy traders from northern Somali and expatriates working in the Gulf states to place their money in Somali bank accounts. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 31 Aug 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/1130

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC MEMBER ON CONVENTION ALLIANCE--Johannesburg, 22 Sep, SAPA--Mr Ibrahim Bawa of the Islamic Council has agreed to be coopted to the steering committee of the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] Convention Alliance, it was announced today. Mr Jules Broude, convenor of the alliance's steering committee, said after the meeting in Sandton yesterday he was pleased to announce that Mr Bawa had agreed to the cooption. Mr Broude said this would broaden the base of the committee and strengthen its input, the PFP's Mr Peter Soal said today. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1604 GMT 22 Sep 85 MB]

REPUBLIC PARTY SUPPORTS ANGOLAN RAID--The New Republic Party [NRP] has reacted to the security force's action by saying that it has always supported preemptive strikes and hot-pursuit operations across the border to counter hit-and-run terrorism. The party's spokesman on defense, Mr Vause Raw, said in Durban that the small number of troops involved gave substance to the official assurance that the raid was only concerned with SWAPO. Mr Raw said the NRP would strongly oppose any operational involvement by South African forces in the internal conflict in Angola. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Sep 85 MB]

BUTHELEZI 'LOSING SUPPORT' DISPUTED--Durban, 20 Sep, SAPA--The South African Black Alliance under the leadership of the Kwazulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, tonight rejected "with contempt" the survey by Natal University sociologist, Prof Fatima Meer, which showed that Chief Buthelezi and his Inkatha were losing support among blacks. Inkatha is also the alliance's most senior member and Chief Buthelezi was re-elected president for another term of office. A resolution passed unanimously at the alliance's meeting in Durban today said Inkatha had played an "honorable" role in restoring peace and stability in the greater Durban area during the recent townships unrest and that "lackeys" of the UDF [United Democratic Front], ANC, and Prof Meer were making "lame" attempts to discredit the movement. The resolution said Prof Meer was waging a "political vendetta" against Inkatha and its leadership at a time when academics and universities should be playing impartial roles "in scientific research and the pursuit of truth." The credibility of scientific surveys had thus been brought into doubt, it said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1851 GMT 20 Sep 85 MB]

LAND ALLOCATION TO VENDA--Several farms in the Soutpansberg and Messian districts are to be incorporated into Venda. Mr Ben Wilkens, deputy minister of development and of land affairs, says the area of land south of the Limpopo River extending along the northern border of Venda will remain part of South Africa, as well as that part of the Entabeni forestry area which juts into Venda. But the government is, however, prepared to develop the plantations around the area in conjunction with Venda and to the benefit of both states. The (Kutuma) and (Sentimula) areas will remain detached portions of Venda, and about 22,000 hectares of land already purchased in the Bandelierkop-Zoekmekeer area is to be deproclaimed. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Sep 85 MB]

RSA-TAIWAN VENTURE -A R4-million joint venture between South Africa and Taiwan, Wang On Fibres, was officially opened at Newcastle, the industrial growth point of Natal in region E. Mr. Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs opened the factory after seven months of successful operation. Manufacturers of circular woven polypropylene bags and material aimed primarily at the industrial and agricultural markets, Wang On Fibres is directed by South African-born Chinese, Eddie Ho, Eric Ling and Lawrence Tong. It employs some 300 KwaZulu workers and ten technicians and instructors from Hong Kong and Taiwan. According to Mr. Schalk Coetzee, managing director of Alkhan Industrial Consultants (AIC) of Johannesburg, who handled the establishment of Wang On Fibres at Newcastle, this joint venture between South Africa and Taiwan is a positive indication that overseas countries still look upon South Africa as a sound investment base. The Wang On factory is situated on 4.5 acres of land with office and manufacturing space covering 4,000 sq miles. The plant, including the land, buildings and equipment, represents an investment totalling R4 million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Sep 85 p 21]

COMPUTER LINK-UP--The computer age has not only compressed information storage space but has virtually eliminated delays in long-distance communication. Sasol has bought a communications systems which links computers at its Johannesburg headquarters with its Sasolburg and Secunda plants. The triangular network -- a Comten processor communications system -- was supplied by Computer Sciences. Hardware and software were made by Comten. Based in Minneapolis in the United States, Comten specialises in the design, manufacture and implementation of communications processors in IBM environments. Alex van Wyk, technical support manager for Sasol, says the network consists of three front-end processors linking mainframes at Sasolburg and Secunda with the information centre in Johannesburg. The network supports 600 terminals. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS) in English 8 Sep 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/1130

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF NKOMATI

MB230732 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "The Importance of the Nkomati Accord"]

[Text] The Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique was referred to during the historic meeting in Washington between President Samora Machel and President Reagan.

President Reagan praised President Machel for signing the nonaggression pact with Pretoria and declared: As a result of her personal foresight and courage cross border violence in the region has been reduced and a more constructive relationship with South Africa begun.

President Machel himself described the Nkomati Accord as the essence of the stability in the southern African region. In the light of these assessments of the Nkomati Accord, it is a pity that controversy again surrounds the agreement. South Africa has admitted that technically it infringed the accord, but at the same time the South African Government indicated that its intentions were sound. It was trying to promote negotiations between Frelimo and RENAMO.

However, that aside it is now becoming apparent that Mozambique is moving closer to the West and this is a good thing. A spokesman for the American Embassy in Maputo, Mr (Howard Lee), said in an interview in Johannesburg that there is no doubt that Mozambique is moving closer to the West. He said Mozambicans had examined their economic situation based on the Soviet model and had seen that it had not worked. They are pragmatic and honest enough, he said, to admit that it has not worked and to look to other solutions.

This being the case, it is in the interest of Mozambique to keep in mind that all the major Western countries have welcomed the Nkomati Accord as a step in the right direction. It is generally accepted by the West that the southern African region is interdependent and every step taken to promote that interdependence is welcomed by the West.

This being the case both South Africa and Mozambique must do everything possible to preserve the Nkomati Accord intact. It remains one of the best instruments for preserving stability in the subcontinent and for promoting the economic development of Mozambique.

CSO: 3400/1210

SOUTH AFRICA

NEL DEBATES AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN ON TV

MB191945 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Debate between South African Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel and Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden carried live on Australian Television on 18 September; presented on "Network" program--video recorded]

[Text] South Africa remains in the international spotlight, with many countries pressing for punitive measures to be taken against the Pretoria regime. One of these countries is Australia. Last night, on Australia's ABC Television network, South African Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel debated the South African issue with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden:

[Begin video] [Unidentified moderator] To begin the discussion, I have chosen to ask My Hayden, to put to you what Australia sees is wrong with your country's policies, your country's behavior. Mr Nel, please feel free to respond whenever you choose. Mr Hayden first:

[Hayden] We find that apartheid is institutionalized racism, that apartheid is the language of violence, and it is responded to with violence. Accordingly, night after night, countries of the Western part of the world are watching on the television screens violence involving South African police repressing blacks, blacks violent to one another, and we see this as the inevitable product of the way in which apartheid--however it might be redefined, it is the same thing--apartheid works in South Africa. It denies basic human rights, and it denies basic political rights to the black people of South Africa. More than 70 percent of the population have absolutely no right to vote, no right to participate effectively through what we would regard as proper democratic procedures. We would argue that it is absolutely essential for South Africa to make a simple declaration, and that is: That South Africa will provide universal suffrage for all people, regardless of their race or other criteria of background; that they would be allowed to participate in South African society, according to democratic principles, and according to an integrated society that is multiracial--but I stress, integrated, not separate; and that a timetable be declared for the movement towards this objective. It is quite clear, particularly at the margin, that petty apartheid as has gone on to this point, in some effort to give a cosmetic appearance of improvement, is failing completely to convince the

black people of South Africa, and they will persist with their onward march towards those human rights and those political rights which they are being deprived of.

[Moderator] Mr Hayden, thank you. Mr Nel, first response.

[Nel] Mr Hayden, firstly, you started off by referring to the violence in South Africa, and I think that is a very important starting point. The violence in South Africa started because that ANC, which is a revolutionary movement, decided on a strategy to destroy moderate black leadership in our country, in an effort to make South Africa ungovernable. They started the riots, they started the unrest, not against the South African Government as such, but they started the unrest against the moderate black leaders, against business, black business people, and in the process more than 200 black leaders were murdered by these radicals, these ANC radical revolutionaries. And what we are wondering about, Mr Hayden, and maybe you can explain it tonight: The ANC has, as its stated claim, as its stated policy, that it wants to overthrow the South African Government by violent means. It wants to do it by bloodshed, by murder, by intimidation, and it wants to replace the present system in South Africa by a system, a Marxist-socialist orientated system. That is the stated aim of the ANC. But, on the other hand, there is an alternative to the black people of South Africa, and that alternative is that the South African Government has been busy with reform for a long long time. It is still committed to further reform, and the state president, only on 31 August of this year, made it quite clear that we reject racial discrimination. We want to establish equal opportunities for all. We want to negotiate a system in South Africa, a constitutional dispensation, which will satisfy the aspirations of all South African citizens. And we do not demand, we do not prescribe, it is a question of give-and-take, the words of our state president. But now, Mr Hayden, the question that I want to put to you. With these two alternatives, these two poles, the Australian Government has taken sides with the ANC. The Australian Government has given comfort to the ANC, whose undisputable aims are revolution against the South African Government, who wants to reform, and who in the process of creating conditions conducive to reform, must reestablish law and order in our country. Why is it, Mr Hayden [interruption] I want to have it clear, I would like to have it clear on this, why are you taking sides with the ANC?

[Moderator] Okay, Mr Nel, thank you. Mr Hayden?

[Hayden] Mr Nel, you are arguing the proposition that the white South African minority is right, and the rest of the world is wrong. You pointed out the incredible situation where practically the whole of the Western world is applying sanctions in some form or other against your country. They are doing it not because they wish to bring you to your knees. They want to bring your country to its senses. They want to make you respect the fundamental rights of all people, the black people, of your country. Now, you should recall that the ANC started off as a nonviolent organization. It is the violence of the practise of apartheid that in turn has caused this violent response, and until you face...

[Nel, interrupting] Are you making excuses for the ANC?

[Hayden] Until you face the lesson that you must give...

[Nel, interrupting] Are you making excuses for the violence?

[Hayden] I will answer that if (?you give way).

[Nel] Are you making excuses for the fact that the ANC has an official policy of violence? Are you excusing that, are you condoning that?

[Hayden] We condone violence nowhere. We have made that clear. [Nel interruption indistinct] We allow the ANC to operate in this country to provide certain information, on the basis that they do not promote the cause of violence. We allow your country to operate here, with its information offices. In that, we are impartial. But I repeat, the violence of apartheid, its inexpressible cruelty, is what has caused the violence in South Africa today, and I repeat, you're saying that the white South African minority is right, and the rest of the world is wrong. What has happened is a great coalition has formed up around the world, of conservative administrations like that in the United States, moderately radical ones like that in Australia, and varieties of them in Europe, and in opposition to your country, in a way which is unequalled, and the reason is [Nel interruption indistinct] I repeat, they do not want to damage your country, they want you to learn the lesson that you must respect the rights of the black people in your country.

[Moderator] Mr Hayden, thank you, Mr Nel?

[Nel] Mr Hayden, let us get it quite clear. The government is clearly committed to further reform. The process is under way, and we want to negotiate for that reform. There is a clear alternative to all black people who reject violence. But you, Mr Hayden... [Hayden interruption: But] Wait a minute, let me complete this, please. But you, Mr Hayden, are making excuses for the ANC, whose stated claim is violence, murder, who have murdered in the process some more than 200 black moderate leaders...

[Hayden, interrupting] No, Mr Nel, that is sheer nonsense. Let me state you will not... [Nel interruptions indistinct] you have repudiated any proposition that the black people should have equal democratic rights.

[Nel] Mr Hayden, Mr Hayden, I would like to say to you, you must explain to the Australian public why, Mr Hayden, are you choosing sides with revolutionaries, who want to institute in our country a Marxist orientated or Marxist-socialist orientated system. How can you do that? What explanation do you give to your own people? What condemnation has come from your country, and from you, for the actions of the ANC in the violence in our cities? And now, let us just get... [change of thought] as far as I am concerned, you have dodged the answer, and you have not given us an answer. But there is another matter that you've (?mentioned here)...

[Moderator, interrupting] Mr Nel, I will stop you there. Allow that answer...
[sudden audio and picture cut to Hayden]

[Hayden] The commentary, the self righteous, and self-justifying commentary that Mr Nel was engaging in, was redolent of the sort of thing that was said about Kenyatta, of Kenya, when he was driven into the bush as a revolutionary, later to return in triumph to the presidential palace, and to sweep on to Buckingham Palace for afternoon tea with the queen, and to advise her on African affairs. Nehru, who went to jail for treason, has a similar experience. And what I am saying to Mr Nel is simply this: that you have to talk to people. You have to talk to leaders. You have got to talk to Nelson Mandela, and until that fact is faced, then the disruption, the division, the disintegration we see in your society night by night will continue. And I would ask you why you will not release Allan Boesak from jail, one of the moderate black leaders. Your foreign minister said about a week ago that he is being held without charge, and if no charge could be leveled he would be released. And why Bishop Tutu, a moderate, is being harassed in his attempts to get some sort of moderation in this situation.

[Moderator] Mr Hayden, thank you. Mr Nel, talk to Mandela and release Boesak.

[Nel] I would like to reply to what Mr Hayden has said. My Hayden, you are dodging the question again, as to why you are siding with revolutionaries against the government committed to reform. And let me also say that your accusations at the beginning of this program as to the situation in South Africa. I cannot possibly agree with that. It is quite clear to me that your perception, the wrong perceptions of South Africa, is so deeply imbedded that we cannot rectify this in this particular program. But Mr Hayden, you also mentioned the question of a coalition developing for sanctions in the world of today. And let us go on to that matter right away. Sanctions will cause unemployment in South Africa. Unemployment causes misery. Misery causes frustration, and this all contributory factors to violence, and what you are really doing with the sanctions campaign is to create a situation in South Africa which is not conducive to peaceful reform in South Africa. But then, apart from that, we must have a look at South Africa's position in southern Africa. And we are giving jobs here, job opportunities here, to hundreds of thousands of blacks from neighboring states. We have in our country 1.2 million blacks were are illegally here, seeking a new life in South Africa. And they are all transmitting funds back to their home countries, and they sustain hundreds more...

[Moderator, interrupting] I am going to interrupt you there, whether you like it or not. I am sorry. Now, Mr Hayden may or may not have dodged the question on whether Australia is supporting revolutionaries, and it is for the audience to make a judgment on whether he has or has not. Let me ask you to concentrate your mind, though, on the point that he pressed on you: Talk to Mandela and release Boesak.

[Nel] All right. We will talk to them when [change of thought] We will talk to Mandela if Mandela is prepared to renounce violence. We will not talk to a revolutionary unless he renounces violence. That is a principle that we have adopted. And the statement of our minister of foreign affairs, that Boesak will be charged or released, that statement stands.

[Hayden, interrupting] (?The gist) Mr Nel is very simply that apartheid is violence, and Mr Mandela will say, well, until you stop the violence of apartheid, how can you ask me to make a nonviolence declaration, when the ANC started off as a nonviolent organization. [interruptions]

[Moderator] Let him answer that, please.

[Nel] You are again making excuses for a violent revolutionary movement, Mr Hayden, and I do not think you are justified to do that...

[Hayden interrupting] (?No, it was) in response to the question on sanctions.

[Nel] I want to say to you something, then. And I want to say to you how the rest of the world and historians are going to judge sanctions. There is an article written by Mr Paul Johnson, a British commentator, in THE SPECTATOR. And he says, in the light of the worsening situation in Africa, in the light of the fact that millions in Africa are dying, in the light of the fact that sanctions will aggravate the situation in southern Africa, he says, and these are his words, the British historian: The current attempt to destroy the South African economy seems to me one of the most wicked things that has occurred to the world since the days of Hitler and Stalin. Mr Hayden, you are busy with an immoral campaign against South Africa, and together with the rest of the world, you are building a Frankenstein, to destroy the South African economy to the everlasting detriment of the black people of South and southern Africa. You are trying to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

[Hayden interrupting] Mr Nel, misery and suffering have been the lot of black people in South Africa for a long time. That is why 70 percent of them have said they want to see sanctions. [interruptions indistinct] But let me point out to you, Mr Nel, sanctions are being applied by Canada, the United States, all the EEC countries, as well as Australia. You, your government, have forced our countries to do this against their wishes. We do not want to see South Africa collapse. You claim to draw on the heritage of the liberal democratic values of Western nations, and yet in your own country you do not apply them. You talk about black people's rights. The institution of criminology at the University of Cape Town last week reported that 83 percent of political prisoners had been subjected to some form of torture. The Kannemeyer report on the Uitenhage shootings, pointed out there were no grounds for concluding that the black crowd was on its way to attack the white community. It pointed out that the police were armed with live, deadly ammunition instead of riot control gear, and said this: 35 of the 47 people officially admitted to have been killed or wounded by police were shot from behind, suggesting the police continued to fire while the mob was fleeing. That represents your country. For the black people, it is a chamber of horrors.

[Moderator] Mr Hayden, thank you very much indeed, and by agreement, by arrangement, made by myself, you had the first word. Mr Nel, I would invite you to respond, and with this, to make it a final word for this evening.

[Nel] Fine, thank you very much. I do not agree with the description of the situation in South Africa, but I would like to say this, I would like to add this: The world, the Western world, is busy with an immoral campaign against South Africa, without having done any research whatsoever into the probable consequences of sanctions on blacks in South and Southern Africa. Mr Hayden has not done that research, Canada has not done it, and America has not done it. And if you would have done that research, you in all probability would not have embarked on this course. The last point I want to make, Sir: It is also to my mind inexcusable that the Australian Government and the Western world has given no indication whatsoever that they are prepared to accept the disastrous consequences of their acts in applying sanctions against South Africa. We think that if you want to apply sanctions against South Africa to the detriment of so many millions of black people, you must have, you must be man enough, to face up to the reasonable and probable consequences of your deeds, and you are not doing that. [End video]

CSO: 3400/1210

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES CONDITIONS FOR PROCESS REFORM

MB190700 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Reform, the Ground Rules"]

[Text] That there is considerable uncertainty and confusion about the nature and goals of reform in South Africa today is a statement of the obvious. Among whites, the complaint is heard that there seems to be no plan giving direction for the reforms and setting out where it is all leading. Among many blacks, a similar perception exists and expresses itself in accusations that almost any reformist announcement or measure is merely cosmetic since it does not seem to be addressed to the larger political issues.

Some of the confusion is certainly being willfully created by interest groups which condemn any change that does not promote the kind of political dispensation they want, but much of it is genuine. It arises from the nature of the process of reform. Easily, the most fundamental change in the whole style of politics in South Africa in the past decade or so, has been the transition from prescription to negotiation.

There was a time when government drafted blueprints and spelt out detailed end goals, and then went ahead and imposed them on the people whether they liked it or not. The approach was wrong, was inappropriate to the political process, and ultimately proved unworkable.

Today the style of politics is characterized by its emphasis on finding solutions to problems through negotiation, and negotiation is a process which by its nature, cannot provide blueprints and concrete end goals in advance. Those still accustomed to the old approach and demanding the specific details it provided in theory, if not in fact, will therefore inevitably be disappointed and dissatisfied. Yet there can be no doubt, and both past experience and common sense confirm, that there can be no lasting political solutions unless they are the product of negotiation. And in South Africa's multiethnic situation, that means that a future dispensation guaranteeing stability and democratic rights must have the broad support of a majority of all population groups. It is this end goal that gives coherence to meaningful reform.

The relevant question about reform today, therefore, not whether it corresponds to some other blueprint. It is whether it meets the condition for stability and democracy laid down by the South African situation.

The first of those conditions is that the interests of the group, as opposed to matters of general concern in which all have a right of interest, must be safeguarded. Without entrenched commodity security, domination of groups cannot be avoided, and community security is also a prerequisite for meeting the second condition: that in respect of matters of common concern, all groups must be represented in structures for joint decisionmaking. Third, any proposed dispensation would have to be so designed that all groups would benefit from participation. That is obviously essential for acceptance. Finally, discrimination must be eliminated. Individual rights cannot be made subservient to certain group interests.

These conditions--group security, joint decisionmaking, benefits from participation, and the elimination of discrimination--provide the yardstick by which political developments must be measured. Where South Africa is headed with reform depends on the degree to which each new measure meets one or more of the conditions, and in so doing, moves South Africa closer to a dispensation that may be supported by all groups.

Those who seek reassurance in blueprints are bluffing themselves. It is to be found only in steady progress towards meeting the essential conditions for a stable and democratic future.

CSO: 3400/1210

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI SAYS BLACKS WILL CHOOSE DEMOCRACY

MB240716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0654 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Stanger, 24 Sep, SAPA--If real progress began emerging in South Africa through peaceful negotiation, most black people who now considered violence a viable political option would abandon it for democracy, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Stanger today.

The Kwazulu chief minister was speaking at a King Shaka Day ceremony attended by King Zwelithini Kr Bhekuzulu, chiefs and members of the Zulu royal household, the Kwazulu legislative assembly and the consular corps.

Chief Buthelezi told a large crowd gathered at the place where the founder of the Zulu nation died that those who followed in Shaka's footsteps would not cease their efforts until South Africa had been unified as one country, with one people and one government in which there was one destiny for everyone, regardless of race, sex or creed.

"Those of us who call for non-violent democratic opposition reflect the deep feelings of the vast majority of black South Africans," the chief said.

"The vast majority of black South Africans have a deeply felt need for unity first and foremost between black group and black group so that we can discharge our historic duty more efficiently to bring unity between black and white."

Referring to recent unrest in the greater Durban area, Chief Buthelezi warned that outsiders who tried to divide the Zulus against each other would not succeed.

He also warned of attempts to romanticise killing, stoning, destruction and the burning alive of people. It was "amazing" that some media and some elements, even in Western governments, had "such appalling double standards" that they presented township violence as a noble reflection of the aspirations of people striving for worthwhile things.

People, even in such high positions as (Anglican bishop of Johannesburg) Bishop Tutu, repeatedly tell the world that there is a new generation of

young South Africans with steel in their souls who will militantly pursue victory even though they have to walk through the valley of the shadow of death to do so."

Leading church figures presided over funerals that were no more than rallies for "the forces of disunity," used by certain groups to promote their political agendas.

In the West, the World Council of Churches and various national church councils pleaded support for the armed struggle and acclaimed "our brothers and sisters abroad who are committed to killing for political purposes.

"Yet we in this region of South Africa and we in Inkatha in other regions of South Africa are called the vilest of names when we are forced to defend ourselves against the most horrendous attacks.

"When we open our doors to mobs of thugs bent only on burning and looting; when petrol bombs are hurled through our windows as we sleep--when we defend ourselves against these attacks we are branded as murderers and worse."

Chief Buthelezi said: "When the hyenas of the night and the jackals crept into Umlazi, Kwamashu, Inanda and Lamontville, in cars with foreign number plates and filled with people who could not even understand Zulu and who set about creating the circumstances in which mob behaviour opened the doors for hoodlums to burn and loot, it was the ordinary people who needed protection."

Inkatha had "responded to the call of the people" and moved in "to end the senseless killing and strife."

Inkatha had "put an end to mass thuggery" and would continue to "command the situation," the chief said.

But he warned that if any Inkatha member used its power for acts of political destruction or as a weapon to exact vengeance, "I will step in and dishonour that person publicly."

Inkatha did not use its power to destroy but to protect and to maintain circumstances in which there could be meaningful progress in the struggle for liberation.

"Any invasion of the Durban area by thugs who creep into our midst to destroy is an invasion of the domain of the king of the Zulus. We will secure that domain and we will secure it for all South Africans, and we will secure it for the sake of history itself."

CSO: 3400/1210

SOUTH AFRICA

JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS BILL OF RIGHTS UNNECESSARY

MB201442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1432 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, 20 Sep, SAPA--A bill of rights was unnecessary in South Africa, the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said today.

He was responding to a resolution at the Transvaal National Party Congress in Pretoria requesting the government to instruct the law commission to "investigate the restoration and expansion of individual rights in the overall spectrum of activities within the community."

"In South Africa the rights of people exist by virtue of the common law," Mr Coetsee said. "Everything is permitted except that which is forbidden by law. It is senseless to confer, for example, a right of freedom of movement on someone who already possesses it.

"Basic rights such as access to our courts, which are independent, equality before the law and the right to be heard if your rights are at stake, are being protected in South Africa although they are not written into the constitution.

"The whole of the statute law of the republic is built around the idea of the freedom of the individual."

Mr Coetsee said the government fully supported "the forceful notion of human rights, but we say that our system as it stands today is designed to deal adequately with that issue," subject to the idea of group rights. Ethnic, linguistic or religious minorities could not be denied the right, in community with other members of their group, to profess and practise their religion, use their language and enjoy their own culture, the minister said.

Human rights were limited by the public interest, he said, and the formation of what could be considered basic human rights gave rise to problems as no right could be absolute.

Mr Coetsee said that while a bill of rights had some advantages--mostly political--it had a host of disadvantages when it came to defining basic rights and was not possible to implement in South Africa at present. Mr Coetsee said he could accept the resolution only if its proposer amended it to read that the law commission should investigate the restoration and expansion of group as well as individual rights.

CSO: 3400/1210

SOUTH AFRICA

MANDELA'S REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE UPSETS LEFT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Dismayed Dreamers"]

[Text] The reaction yesterday in leftist-liberal circles on the rejection of a national convention by Nelson Mandela, the former leader of the ANC, was predictable. Although some of the spokesmen who were asked for commentary resorted to avoidance tactics, their consternation could not easily be hidden.

No wonder. How else can one react when the small plot of political ground you thought you were standing on is suddenly undermined, and by one of your main characters at that.

After a national convention was presented for many years in these circles as the only solution for South Africa's complicated domestic problems--in spite of warnings that this was purely wishful thinking--those people suddenly are left with no other workable alternative.

And this while they continuously blame the government for not spelling out in the most minute details how it intends to unravel the country's political knots. It does not suit them to give recognition to the long path of negotiation politics which the government has always trodden and is still treading. They pretend all that is futile, for then there are no negotiations with the "true" leaders in the black community.

The "true" leaders they mention include Nelson Mandela and Bishop Desmond Tutu at the top of the list. And now? Mandela in fact contemptuously rejects all talk of negotiation, also with his paternalist leftist advocates.

The day before yesterday Bishop Tutu, in his turn, refused to enter discussions, together with other church leaders, with the State President, because he has already decided in advance that "it would be the miracle of the century if something were achieved by that meeting." Even the American Government reacted to that with dismay, but nothing was heard from local leftist circles.

Now that the dream of a national convention is shattered, the dreamers will have to return to the drawing board and come up with other alternatives which

will lend greater recognition to the realities of this country. May one hope that this will force them into greater modesty and into the realization that political sniping at the government will not get them anywhere?

Perhaps Mandela, although unintentionally, did South Africa as a whole a great favor.

8700

CSO: 3401/307

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY CRITICAL OF FAR RIGHT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Aug 85 p 12

[Article by Dawie: "Time of Escape from Country's Realities Is Now Gone for Good"]

[Text] Mr Jaap Marais has reason to fear, as he said the Saturday before last in Parow, that another far-rightwing party may arise. It would just be a continuation of what has been under way more and more in reactionary circles: The establishment of a variety of parties and groups which cooperate with each other up to a certain point, but also often differ sharply with each other and even exchange bitter reproaches. This has already earlier brought up the question as to how these groups and parties can expect to be able to pull others closer if they cannot even get along with each other.

They Want to Escape

But there is an important consideration which is actually the reason for the proliferation of parties and groups. That is that none of them have a clear, generally acceptable view of things. Not one has a well-founded policy or program that can even satisfy all the reactionaries alone. The dangerous time in which South Africa finds itself makes it necessary for thinking people in those ranks to form an idea of where they want the country to go. In any case, they are not getting any guidance from the right these days. All that can merely be said about the rightwing groups is that they want to escape -- away from reality -- to a tree. It was Dr Andries Treurnicht who said that if a lion charges you, you have to climb up a tree. And if there is no tree? Then you simply say: "but there has to be a tree!" And that is that.

Mirage

He has thus not only pronounced a damning judgment on his own wishful-thinking approach, but has typified the whole reactionary establishment. They are all looking for trees. Some of them went to look for it at Morgenzon, where they wanted to found a white state in miniature -- in very small miniature. Dr Treurnicht looked for a tree in the mirage of a homeland for Coloreds. We are hearing less and less about that lately. It is also a tree which "should" have been there. But it just isn't there. And that is that too. The main reality from which the escape squad is trying to get away is that South Africa is not a pure white state. It has never yet been that and never can become that. That is the essential fact in the South African situation. Whoever does not take that into account has not even yet begun to think about handling the country's problem of relationships.

Sovereign Right

It sounds very nice to talk, as Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche did last month on TV, about "the sovereign right of peoples to rule themselves." The problem is just that in South Africa there are more than one people who each has the fullest right to also demand that for themselves. How to give the right to all is the big demand being made of all the people -- repeat: all the people -- of South Africa. That is what the government is wrestling with. No indication has yet come from the reactionary side as to how that can be done. For example, there is only loose talk of "partition," without anyone trying to explain what form that should take. That is another "tree." And while those people themselves do not have any advice, they revel in casting suspicion on the government and hampering it in carrying out its policy. Don't such people realize that by doing that they are playing right into the hands of those who are trying to make the country ungovernable? It is hard to believe that people can be so shortsighted.

Shooting

Don't they also realize that they are rejoicing along with the archenemies of South Africa every time they rejoice over setbacks which the government experiences in carrying out its policy? Those people want nothing better than the failure of the government's reform attempts, so that the road to complete takeover can be paved for them.

Certain elements in reactionary circles often talk of "shooting" as a solution to the country's problems. Whenever people talk like that, one's thoughts are forced back to 1899 when those who warned against "shooting" were decried as softies and traitors. One of those "softies" was General Koos de la Rey, who gained great glory for himself and his people in the Second War of Freedom [i.e. the Anglo-Boer War]. He remained in the field to the end, while some of those who wanted so very much to "shoot" had laid down their arms long before the end of the war. Our salvation does not lie in "shooting," or in a "tree" either. Don't we realize that yet?

13084

CSO: 3401/282

SOUTH AFRICA

NEWSPAPER WARNS OF 'INTEGRATION DICTATORSHIP'

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 7 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Gawie: "South Africa on the Road to Integration Dictatorship"]

[Text] The South African branch of an American restaurant group has just announced that all its restaurants are going to be multiracial. Restaurant owners who do business under the trade name in question and who do not want to comply with this will forfeit their franchise.

That is typical of the liberalists. Although they pretend to be preeminent champions of individual freedom, they become intolerantly autocratic, particularly when the question of race arises. Then multiraciality is mercilessly enforced and gall and vinegar poured over those who try to preserve their own characteristics. Where Henry Ford said: "I paint my cars any color as long as they are black," the liberalist says: "You can think what you want as long as it agrees with my opinions."

This intolerance of course only comes out after the leftists have gained significant victories or have finally won the struggle. Before that they explicitly and implicitly create the expectation that each group will have its own living space. If only some concessions are made to integration, if only some facilities become multiracial, Whites can continue to enjoy their own living space undisturbedly -- that is how the promise more or less sounds. Some Whites let themselves be taken in by this and yield for the sake of peace and "better human relations." Others let themselves be led by the nose by politicians who talk of a "local option" -- as if such a thing can exist! -- only to find out that what they gave up was not enough for the insatiable integration seekers.

South Africa is now in the middle of the process where the integrationists have made a breach and are rushing forward to eventually take over everything. In many cases there is now a double system: multiraciality and segregation are both found in schools, hotels, restaurants and trains. However, the campaign is going full steam ahead to ruthlessly stamp out the last remnants of segregation. South Africans who wonder how everything is going to look if the process is allowed to be carried out can just take a look at America. There White and Black have been forced together into facilities, schools and universities, sometimes even by the threat of armed force. When numbers of Whites began to abandon the inner cities and new white schools came into existence, white and black children were transported back and forth over great distances to make schools multiracial again. Whites and Blacks may not attend

multiracial establishments of their own free will or set up their own institutions; they must simply be packed together. The pendulum of integration thus does not stay somewhere in the middle, but swings over by the aid of threats, extortion and all kinds of reprehensible means.

Even a still more unacceptable extreme awaits South Africa if current developments are not brought to a speedy end: discrimination in reverse. Whites are discriminated against in a terrible way when the integrationists come to the inevitable conclusion that their ideal of mixture is not successful. The race quotas stipulated by American universities and the discord which these caused are well-known. For example, Whites who by merit are entitled to admission to certain faculties are rejected in order to make place for black students. This discrimination, also called "affirmative action," has the express aim of favoring non-Whites over Whites, and is already being applied in South Africa. How else can the excessive tax contribution of Whites to non-White development be explained? If things continue as they are now, Whites will not only be expected to integrate completely, but they will also be penalized if the integration does not progress as desired.

The viewpoint of racial segregation has been ruled totally unacceptable, indecent and out of order in America. Pleas in favor and on behalf of Marxism, homosexuality, pornography and all kinds of other deviations are tolerated, but anyone who dares speak in favor of racial separation is cast into the proverbial outer darkness by hanging the nasty label of "racism" around his neck. In this way white Americans have been compelled to total silence and surrender within the span of a few decades. The cardinal weapon for this in the hands of the leftists was and is without doubt Nazi Germany. Anyone who dares openly say that he stands for the preservation of his racial identity is immediately associated with the alleged deeds of National Socialists during the Hitler period. Therefore then, that bit of history is not allowed to be put to rest, and is served up with tedious and irritating regularity in newspapers, on television and by other media. There is consequently every now and then a worldwide search for this or that "war criminal," whether it is now a Barbie or a Mengele. Whether such a person ever appears before a court and is found guilty of the alleged crimes does not make one iota of difference to the hunters and propagandists.

One of the greatest dangers for the Afrikaner is that he will allow himself to succumb to this intimidation. Then the same path that Americans had to walk awaits him: forced integration and a literal ban on stating his case. The present juncture of time demands of the National Afrikaner that he not let himself be forced into a leftist debate dictatorship. The central political controversy in South Africa revolves around race and the relationship among the various racial groups, especially white and black. The strongest case can conceivably be made for this, and therefore it must be stated continually, bluntly and openly.

13084

CSO: 3401/282

SOUTH AFRICA

PUBLIC ACCESS TO CAPE MISSILE RANGE RESTRICTED

MB240518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1849 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, 23 Sep, SAPA--Public access to the western section of the ARMSCOR [Armament Development and Production Corporation] missile testing range bordering the De Hoop nature reserve in the western Cape will be illegal from Friday.

The area, which stretches along the coast from 5 km east of Arniston to the western border of De Hoop, will be declared a restricted area in terms of a proclamation to be published in the government gazette.

The coastal area of the reserve itself is not affected.

It is the first part of the new testing range area to be closed to the public.

The closure, announced today by the deputy minister of defence and law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, follows an application by ARMSCOR in June this year to close the area earlier than intended because it claimed excessive vandalism and poaching was taking place.

At the time outdoor enthusiasts and anglers in the Arniston area denied the claims, saying they were "totally unjustified."

They also felt the early closure was unnecessary since ARMSCOR had allowed cottage owners on the coast east of De Hoop to rent back their cottages until the end of 1986.

In his statement Mr Vlok said the proclamation of the area would assist ARMSCOR in preserving the area against illegal entry. He said two people had recently been arrested in the area and would be appearing in court on charges of poaching.

CSO: 3400/1210

SOUTH AFRICA

SOVIET TASK FORCE EN ROUTE AROUND CAPE

Leading Toward Mozambican Waters

MB241414 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town 24 Sep SAPA--A Soviet navy task force comprising four ships is expected to round Cape Point tomorrow, Brigadier Tom Stegemann, officer commanding the Southern Air Command, said at Silvermine today.

Addressing a news conference, Brig Stegemann said the task force was first sighted on 23 September.

The Sas Durban, a naval minesweeper, sighted a periscope 65 miles west of Walvis Bay on 21 September, and according to intelligence reports the task force, comprising a guided missile cruiser, two destroyers and a fleet auxiliary vessel, spent five days in Luanda from 17 to 21 September.

Brig Stegemann said that this was "no new experience" for the republic's defence forces as similar task forces passed the Cape in 1979 and 1983.

Brig Stegemann did not want to speculate on the particular objectives of the task force but said it was known maritime policy for the Soviet Union to show solidarity with countries under its influence. The Soviet navy regularly "showed the flag" in areas of strife, and tried to maintain a global presence.

Brig Stegemann said South Africa still had the capabilities to locate, shadow and to report on the task force despite the arms embargo. The information gathered would be shared with Western nations.

Captain Evvert Groenewald of Naval operations said the SAS Durban was shadowing the task force, and that she would be assisted by strike craft from today to escort the Soviet fleet from Walvis Bay up to Mozambican waters.

The Soviet ships are the nuclear-powered "Frunze", a battle cruiser of the "Kirov" Class, the two destroyers "Osmotritilnyy" of the "Soveremenny" Class, and the "admiral Spironov" of the "Udaloy" Class, and the auxiliary vessel the "Genrik Gasnov" of the "Boris Chilikin" Class. [Ship names as received]

Television Reporting

MB251925 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] A formidable task force of Soviet warships has moved further down the South African west coast, and is expected to round the Cape of Good Hope any time now. Newsmen saw the ships from a South African Air force flight this afternoon. Charles Pouw reports:

[Begin video] [Pouw standing in front of DC-3] The Dakota flight found the task force of Soviet ships between 60 and 70 nautical miles off the coast at Saldanha Bay. The four heavily armed ships were heading south, in perfect weather conditions.

[Video shows cruiser shadowed by RSA air force Piaggio P166 Albatross] The biggest of the four ships is the nuclear-propelled battle cruiser, "Frunze" with a displacement of 28,000 tons, carrying a crew of 900 officers and ratings. Bristling with missiles, guns, and torpedo tubes, this ship of the "Kirov" Class only became known to the West in the late 1980's. The ship has exceptional surface and antiaircraft attack capability. It can blast out 36 missiles from three pods of launchers, has 10 guns, and 8 torpedo tubes. The three Hormone helicopters were stowed in their hangar.

[Video shows destroyers] Next up are the two destroyers, and they have an equally sophisticated array of armaments abroad. The Osmotritilny is a guided missile destroyer, carrying four torpedo tubes, eight guns, eight SSM missiles, and two SAM's. She also carries a helicopter. The destroyer Admiral Spironov was built for anti-submarine warfare, but also carries SAM and ASW missiles. The destroyers have a displacement of 8,500 tons, and a crew of about 400.

[Video shows freighter] Keeping pace with the fleet at about 15 knots was the fleet auxiliary ship, "gendrik gasnov". Up to now, naval intelligence has reported no attempts to refuel at sea. The replenishment vessel carries 1,300 tons of fuel, and this could easily be done, but it is more than likely that they will await until the next port. The navy and air force are continuing their surveillance of the Russian task force, but a conventional submarine, which could be part of the force, is still eluding them. The periscope was seen only once, off Walvis Bay, when she was ahead of the fleet. Travelling

at present speeds, the sub would have to snorkel each day, but if she is still with them, this will have to be done at night, to avoid detection.

The minesweeper "SAS Durban", which has followed the Russians down-coast, stood down today, and her listening-and-watching post has been taken over by the strike craft "Kobie Coetsee". South African navy ships are holding a stern distance of about 4 km during the day and the night. This could be considered a respectful distance, causing no harassment to the fleet as they round the coast. Albatross and Dakota aircraft of the air force are watching the progress of the ships from the air. Photographs were taken about 1 km off, and only two sweeps past the Russian ships were decided on. The navy and air force will continue their surveillance of the Russian task force, until, as expected, they pass Ponto Do Oro in Mozambique in 3 days' time. [end video]

CSO: 3400/13

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. COMPUTER FIRM TO REMAIN DESPITE SANCTIONS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (FINANCE) in English 8 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Jennigay Coetzer]

[Text]

MISLEADING local and overseas media coverage on proposed American sanctions involving the sale of computer technology to South Africa has caused considerable confusion in the marketplace.

This week Micromethods, a Johannesburg computer dealer, hosted a free seminar at Sandton Sun Convention Centre to dispel some of the doubts that have arisen.

Speakers included Mr Kenneth Mason, executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce, who painted a backdrop to the importance of bilateral trade between South Africa and the United States.

In addition Mr Chris Heal, IBM's communications adviser, and Mr Marius Furst, managing director of Hewlett-Packard, restated their companies' intention to stay in South Africa.

Mr Heal said incorrect reports and rumours had caused considerable embarrassment to his company. Some people had suggested that IBM's warehouse in Elandsfontein was empty because they were selling off stocks before getting out. Others said it was full because they were stocking up for disinvestment.

Pointing out that there was nothing in the proposed US legislation which affected locally funded companies such as IBM, he suggested that Japanese suppliers who were not locally funded might not be in a worse position.

He then outlined the facts about the proposed sanctions, and said that restraint of any legislation was in the hands of the South African people.

Mr Furst referred to a comment made by Hewlett Packard's chairman and co-founder, Mr Dave Packard, at a recent Press conference in the US.

"Asked about disinvestment, he said Hewlett Packard would rather lose 10 percent of its revenue in Nebraska than to lose one percent in South Africa if it meant yielding to political blackmail.

"Hewlett Packard will redouble efforts in this country by putting our money where our mouth is, and the business community must do the same."

Explaining his motive for hosting the seminar, Micromethods' managing director Mr Dave Tennant said non-American suppliers had been exploiting the situation and businessmen were investing in technology without having the facts.

"The purpose of the seminar was to separate the facts from fiction to enable them to make a better business decision. International pressure is increasing and we cannot survive in isolation. More businessmen should be contributing by making representations to the Government to bring about reform.

"They should be using every platform possible to put the case of staying here to US companies. Although embargoes on US computer technology may have little effect on the commercial sector, the whole issue of disinvestment has become too important to be left only to the politicians."

As an example of some of the misinformed reports on disinvestment, the July edition of the authoritative American magazine Fortune stated that, among other things, the House of Representatives had voted 295 to 127 to "stop the sale of computer technology to South Africa".

Less dramatic but nevertheless incorrect, a local magazine stated that proposed legislation included a ban on sales of "computer technology to all government, military and police agencies".

Another magazine quoted the proposed Bill as encompassing: "No computers, software or goods and technology intended to service computers may be exported directly or indirectly to or for use by the Government of South Africa or any corporation, partnership or other organisation which is owned or controlled by the Government of SA."

The article then went on to conclude that this would draw parastatals into the net, which would therefore include SATS, Escom, Iscor, hospitals and education.

The facts are that proposed US legislation will affect only specific SA Government departments and there is nothing in it that will affect the sale of computer hardware or software to the private sector.

It was the Gray Bill which proposed that sanctions should include "the SA Government or any corporation..." etc. But, although this Bill was passed by the House of Representatives in June, it is no longer under consideration.

The less harsh Lugar Bill is the one now before the Senate. It calls for a ban on the supply of computer equipment only to certain Government services: military, police, prisons, national security agencies, and administering authorities for black reference-book systems.

Administering authorities for the production and procurement of military equipment, and any other entity of the SA Government administering programmes involved with discrimination against blacks, coloureds or Asians are also included.

It does not include governmental provision for basic human needs such as education, nutrition, transportation, health, water and power services.

In other words, the Lugar Bill merely puts into law the existing ban which has been in existence since it was imposed by the Carter Administration in 1979.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMPUTERS CONSIDERED SAFE FROM SANCTIONS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS) 8 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text] **COMPUTER users need not fear sanctions and disinvestment — black market and SA-made machines will fill the void.**

Nic Frangos, whose Datakor showed a 55% increase in operating profit from R2,2-million to R3,4-million for the year to June 1985, says the information technology market in SA — including all data-processing and office automation products — is worth about R1,5-billion.

For some years, multinational companies have held about 80% of the market although the picture changes in the government sector which US companies are forbidden to supply.

Reluctant

Mr Frangos says the multinationals are reluctant to withdraw from SA as their operations here are profitable.

"Their SA operations are so profitable that they provide sufficient funds to support not only present operations but growth. If legislation were passed in the US preventing investment in SA, these companies could continue operating and there would be no impact on computer users."

Should the US require disinvestment or withdrawal by American companies, SA computer users would be largely unaffected.

Firstly, South Africans would be able to get IBM compatible equipment from Japanese manufacturers like Hitachi and Fujitsu, or from British manufacturer ICL.

Mainframes

Those companies using Burroughs, NCR, Sperry or other US computer equipment would almost certainly be able to continue buying it through third parties. Second-hand equipment would find its way into SA from many sources.

Sanctions would give an added boost to SA's computer manufacturing which is being encouraged through the Government-appointed Standing Committee on Electronics.

This committee is moving fairly slowly to promote manufacture. Disinvestment would result in acceleration of the programme.

Although SA's computer industry is not yet able to consider mainframe manufacture, it could make mini- and microcomputers.

Mr Frangos says his company, which manufactures 60% of its turnover in SA, has developed an operating system for a minicomputer. It has been making microcomputers for some time, along with companies such as Barlowdata and Tecnetics.

SOUTH AFRICA

PAY INCREASES LAG BEHIND INFLATION RISE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS) in English 8 Sep 85 p 30

[Article by Angus MacMillan]

[Text] **WAGE** and salary earners will be on a hiding to nothing against inflation for at least another 18 months.

Pay increases have lagged behind the consumer-price index for the past three years and the gap has widened every year.

Next year promises another of attrition for employees who lost out to inflation by about 6% on average between July 1984 and July this year.

P-E Corporate Services says in its salary survey that 86% of the 1 000 companies it canvassed will award increases of under 12.5% in 1986.

What is worrying for workers is that employers' predictions of pay increases have traditionally been 2% higher than actual average awarded.

Chips down

A labour consultant says most pay rises in January

will be 5% to 8% and a fair number will be between 8% and 10%. The lucky few will get between 10% and 15% and the rest nothing at all.

Workers of all races will have to take it or leave it. What is more, many will be lucky to retain their jobs.

Des Froneman, of Hay-Msl management consultants, says the chips are down for most companies and employees will have to accept that operating conditions are at rock bottom.

He says companies are being more selective in recruiting and are structuring staff complements more efficiently.

"We find that many employers are taking longer to decide on salary increases and they are being specific rather than general. They are identifying key people and looking after them.

"Some companies' philosophy is to pay people well but have fewer people on the payroll. With business in a survival mode, many people should be grateful to have a job."

Tougher

P-E Corporate Services predicts that strikes will increase in 1986 unless there are signs of an economic upswing.

But Gavin Brown, of Andrew Levy & Associates which monitors the labour scene, sees little prospect of strikes.

He says that although wage negotiations are becoming tougher, settlements are usually below the inflation rate.

"Unions might not like it, but they have to accept that recession means smaller increases. The alternative to accepting small wage increases in most cases is unemployment. We have been in a retrenchment mode since 1983 and it is continuing.

"This has been a quiet year on the strike front and next year should be similar. Shrinking incomes and rising unemployment have been a major cause of social unrest more than labour unrest. There is a difference."

SOUTH AFRICA

OVERTAXATION OF BLACK WORKERS REPORTED

Johannesburg LABOUR MIRROR in English May/Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Unions with black members should advise their members — and employers — of the risk of overtaxing black workers.

It has been estimated that as many as 50% of black taxpayers would probably get tax refunds if they asked for them.

The problem is that taxpayers earning less than R8 000 a year need not submit tax returns and their PAYE deductions are presumed to be correct.

Unfortunately, they are often not correct. Many pay more because of confusion over their exact marital status and dependents.

Where workers are widowed, divorced or separated for whatever reason and may also be supporting children, employers should fill in an IRP3 (a) form requesting a directive.

Last year South Africa's tax system was desegregated with the inclusion of all black workers under

the Income Tax Act.

Other factors — for example temporary unemployment — can leave a low-income taxpayer paying more than he should over the year.

Taxpayers themselves can also submit a simplified tax return (ITII) to get a refund, but many are ignorant of their rights.

Both the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and the Federated Chamber of Industries have advised members about the position of their employees.

Application for a directive can result in a single person being taxed as being married — in certain circumstances. This will result in people quite legally paying less tax.

Unnecessary overtaxation can easily be avoided and the Receiver of Revenue is quite helpful.

CSO: 3400/1130

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA'S SURVIVAL DEFIES ECONOMIC SETBACK

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Sep 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Dime-a-Rand President"]

Over the past week the international market place has effectively imposed economic sanctions on South Africa. In the event, no legislative enactment was necessary.

Nor, for that matter, has the debt repayment freeze — be it temporary or otherwise — and the reintroduction of the financial rand helped matters this week. For on Friday the rand closed not far off its value at the close of business on the Tuesday of the suspension of the foreign exchange and share markets.

There appear now to be two routes open to our financial strategists in Pretoria. One is for them to try and bluff their way out by persuading the markets that the rand does not carry a political discount. That entails using the reserves and whatever foreign loans they can get "cap in hand" to support an economically-realistic value of the rand. Over some period and at some price that could be successful.

At the time of Lord Keynes when financial markets were less sophisticated and the doctrine of rational expectations was unknown, there was a running chance that such a strategy would be successful. Whether it could be successful now is a matter of judgment and of luck.

The other route is to do a complete about face: scrap last week's

debt repayments freeze and the dual exchange rate and let the rand's unitary value float again. That would open the economy to the full force of political condemnation abroad. The cost of apartheid would be there for all — even the State President — to see.

With the value of the commercial rand and the financial rand so close anyway, we may be getting there whether we like it or not — unless Governor Gerhard de Kock comes up with a gold swap or some other golden goose today.

We may have to grin and bear an awfully low dollar rate of exchange: maybe the rand will be worth only a dime within a few weeks or days. Theoretically it could go lower: and a dollar could eventually cost R100 or more. But at some price foreign investors will be attracted back: the expected reward will equal the perceived risk.

There are some advantages in this madness. There would be less misallocation of domestic resources. Fewer, if any, residents will be tempted to smuggle capital out of the country. It would lock some skills into the country as the cost of the chicken run would be too high. And there are others.

They are peripheral to our having to face the fact that we have a dime-a-rand President. Our guess is that in no Western democracy would a head of government have survived what P W Botha has done to the currency over the past three weeks. Once we recognise that, we are back on the road to reform and a currency that will hold its economic value.

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI CRITICIZES BAN ON SALE OF MEAT BY BLACKS

MB190935 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0919 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, 19 Sep, SAPA--Blacks consumed 55 percent of all meat in South Africa, but they were unable to retail meat because of regulations and control measures, the chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said in Pietermaritzburg today.

The chief told a workshop of the organisation of livestock producers that deregulation and privatisation were urgently needed in South Africa.

He said blacks were repeatedly denied opportunities of entering the free market system, although it was the only economic system which could make any real contribution to long-term economic development in South Africa.

Eighty percent of the country's 6,000 retail butcheries were controlled by three big conglomerates.

"As a responsible leader I respect any regulation which is there to eliminate health hazards. However, the regulations force blacks who have access to butcheries to buy meat and then to transport it over considerable distances to their homes in conditions which are far more unhygienic than the small butcheries which the regulations make impossible," he said.

Referring to the meat boards surplus, Chief Buthelezi said there was something wrong when vitally needed protein food accumulated as a surplus in multi-million rand organisations, while people went hungry.

"When I look at the circumstances which are so threatening to South Africa, one of the most alarming factors is that government policy and practice are insensitive to the fact that blacks are being driven to reject capitalism and the free enterprise system.

"The free enterprise system is a way of life and unless the people are part of this, the system must fail."

The chief appealed to the livestock producers organisation to bring small black producers and black traders into the meat trade.

CSO: 3400/1210

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY COMMENTS ON ROLE OF BUSINESS IN REFORM

MB200924 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Organized commerce and industry in South Africa are playing a larger--at least more publicly visible--part in the political affairs of the country than ever before. Latest evidence of this is the testimony before a UN committee this week by a group representing most of the biggest employers organizations.

Appearing before a panel investigating the operations of multinational companies, the group argued that if outside interests wished to promote change in South Africa, they could do no better than give their support to what was already being done.

From its perspective of concern with the material welfare of the country, the business community undoubtedly does have an important, indispensable even, contribution to make to the proper ordering of society.

The external initiatives exemplified by the UN testimony form only a part of that political role. It is, of course, an essential part, most notably at times when international interest in local affairs develops into interference of the kind that may have serious economic repercussions.

Since business is affected by anything in the economic environment through which stability and growth are harmed, such threats are necessarily its concern. Hence, businessmen have a clearly political role to play in informing governments and bodies like the United Nations of the facts of the South African situation and the implications of punitive economic measures.

Even more important is the internal role. It is especially when the disruptions occur that invariably accompany change. Whether they take the form of external action, internal revolutionary activity, or unrest arising from real political and other grievances--that business cannot avoid being drawn into politics.

Indeed, it has not only a right but a duty to keep government informed of the effects on the business sector of political actions or neglect in taking

action. Political programs that affect matters like industrial relations, the educational quality of the work force and, in general, the efficient functioning of the economy, may not only harm the businessman but, through their effects, also have a profound impact in the political arena.

There is a further, more active dimension. Nowhere do people in South Africa's different communities come into such close and regular contact as at the workplace. It is the one place where all diverse cultures and values, hopes, and fears meet daily, where tensions are created and have to be defused, and clashing demands reconciled. It is also the place where influential members of the white establishment--people with access to the policy makers--are continually exposed to the political problems that affect the productivity and attitudes of black workers.

This environment gives business insights into the problems as well as expertise in resolving conflict that are invaluable in political decisionmaking. Business can and should be a positive force for reform in South Africa. At times like these, a relationship of intensive dialogue between it and government is essential.

CSO: 3400/1210

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTS, COMMENT ON CONSUMER BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN

Boycott Harmful to Blacks

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Toekie Oberholzer]

[Text] Port Elizabeth -- Prof C. Wait, professor of economics at the University of Port Elizabeth, warns that a black boycott of white stores harms not only white businessmen, but will certainly boomerang onto the black community. As white businessmen are forced to shut their shops, more and more Blacks will lose their jobs at these firms and join the enormous ranks of the unemployed. "I expect that the Blacks themselves will rebel against the boycott and its consequences", says Prof Wait.

The black boycott of businesses in Port Elizabeth, which began on 22 July, is now in its third week, and according to Mr Koos Alberts of the Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce, its effects are being thoroughly felt. He said "the purchasing power of the individual is not great, but the black community represents an enormous percentage of the market which must be utilized." Numerous smaller enterprises which relied mainly on black business are hard pressed and some were even already forced to shut down. This is especially true of businessmen in the North End area." According to Mr Alberts, the effect of the boycott, however, should not be overestimated at this stage. Businessmen have to not only contend with the boycott, but also with the recession now afflicting the country. "If a business enterprise closes now, it has probably in any case failed to keep its head above water," he said.

According to the manager of Constantia Centre, the largest shopping center in North End, the complex has been practically deserted from the day the boycott was put into effect.

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 14 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Neels Blom]

[Text] Johannesburg -- It will be very difficult for black consumers to support the boycott against white business enterprises. Supermarkets and shops in black residential areas are inadequate and too expensive.

DIE VADERLAND interviewed black consumers in downtown Johannesburg, traditional shopping place for black people, about the threatening boycott. A working mother with two daughters said it is quite impossible for her to buy her groceries in Soweto. "I work all day and do not arrive home until after the stores have closed. I do not have any choice but to do my shopping downtown on my lunch hour."

In residential areas such as Sebokeng all the stores have been burned down since last year's riot. Because of this, the organizers are being hampered in enforcing the boycott. A spokesman for the West Rand Development Board says that Soweto, which has two supermarkets, does not really have sufficient commercial facilities for its inhabitants. Spokesmen for chain stores expressed their concern over the intensification of the campaign which started in the Eastern Cape. Numbers of smaller merchants and the chain groups have already begun to suffer big losses. One chain group said there is nothing they can do. "If we are affected, we are going to lose customers among Whites and Blacks," it said.

In the Transvaal the boycott campaign already started last Friday in Pretoria and by yesterday merchants reported that there has been a noticeable decrease in business. A stay-away campaign started along with the boycott, but it has not yet assumed serious proportions. Business is still running normally at shopping centers in the environs of the riot-ravished Eastern Rand, but business people say the Eastern Cape experience has taught that it can take weeks before the boycott gets going.

Colored Politicians Consider Boycott

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 14 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Gerhard Burger]

[Text] Cape Town -- Colored politicians have also now started to consider boycott plans against white businessmen after they and their people have often been offended recently.

The possibility that Coloreds in the Peninsula will avoid stores in Goodwood is arising after the village's town council refused to make its town hall available for the opening of the Labour Party's congress. At De Doorns the Coloreds have already been asked to boycott a shop where a member of parliament, Mr Willie Meyer, was recently "sent around" from the white part to the part where Coloreds are served. Colored politicians are just as bitter

about an incident at Koringberg in the Swartland. There Coloreds, including a church council member's wife, were allegedly taken to the charge office in a prison van because a video tape was not returned on time one morning to the merchant. Also the publicity about Potchefstroom's mixed marriage couple who now have to move out of the white area, and the transferring of Colored families from Claremont near Cape Town, are causing repercussions among the Coloreds. "Such things pull the carpet from out under our feet," says Mr Abe Williams, a member of the Council of Representatives. "It now looks as if our participation in politics is not contributing anything to improve relations. The recent incidents put us under pressure," he says. Mr Williams went to speak in New Zealand a few days ago on behalf of the All Blacks' rugby tour in South Africa.

The rugby match between the Colored team from the Western Province's League and the Vaal Triangle at Sasolburg, and a club match here between Bellville South (a Colored team) and the Armed Forces are also food for those who oppose the Coloreds' participation in politics. A fight occurred in both matches between Colored and White.

Colored politicians, who have exercised great patience in recent months, are now getting impatient. Such incidents damage their credibility, it is said. The Rev. Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the Council of Ministers in the Council of Representatives, has already said if business people discriminate further against Coloreds action will have to be taken or people will be asked to boycott such enterprises. Mr Meyer has also advised Coloreds from De Doorns not to buy at the cafe where he was "sent around."

13084

CSO: 3401/284

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIALS ON CONSUMER BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN

Boycotts Affect Boycotters

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 8 Aug 85 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text] Several new phenomena characterize the rampant wave of black unrest. One is the boycott against white stores and other businesses. This deserves notice because it is the most direct action against Whites.

The boycott technique was started in Port Elizabeth, where it was applied with great success. It is now spreading to East London and Pietermaritzburg. How attractive it is to black leaders is evident from the fact that the National Union of Mineworkers is considering also applying it in their projected strike areas. Characteristic of black politics in general, the boycott is enforced by intimidation and examples are made of transgressors by revenge action. However, this makes the boycott no less successful, particularly in Port Elizabeth. One of the striking features of the unrest is how quickly the leaders grasp whenever an action succeeds. It is then seized upon and spreads through the whole area of unrest. The attacks against so-called fellow travelers of the "system" have thus spread almost literally like a fire from the Eastern Cape to the Witwatersrand. The same may happen with the boycott campaign.

The difference is that the boycott action is not illegal, although action can be taken against those who commit intimidation. But people cannot be compelled to buy where they do not want to. Appeals to the authorities to put an end to the boycott are thus not valid. Neither would it be compatible with our economic philosophy to hit black merchants with a boycott by wholesalers. The authorities can indeed act against side effects of the boycott, such as intimidation and smuggling. But setting examples and persuading the black community to more meaningful insights probably offers more hope to neutralize the boycott itself.

The black consumers are direct victims of the boycotts. They must pay most dearly in black stores or even on the black market for goods they cannot do without. The advantage which black storekeepers derive from that is short-lived. Because they cannot compete price-wise, they are going to lose their temporary customers as soon as the boycott has petered out. But the black community itself suffers even further under this sort of action. The more effectively the boycott is enforced, the more black people lose their work where white enterprises are affected.

Pretoria DIE BEELD in Afrikaans 14 Aug 85 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text] Whenever people feel that they are being oppressed and possess few rights, they are by nature inclined to use their collective power to make a political stance. Purchasing power is one such collective means which lends itself to a political demonstration, as the Afrikaner well knows from his own history. It is therefore understandable that black people have also begun to muster their own purchasing power as a way to demonstrate their political dissatisfaction. Boycotts, however, are a two-edged sword which often affect just the people whom they are supposed to help.

Blacks have recently been called upon to boycott white enterprises. If such demonstrations are to succeed on a significant scale, it will mean that thousands of Blacks working at white stores will lose their jobs. Another result of such boycotts is also that black marketeers buy in secret from white firms and then peddle their wares at several times the normal price to people who are dead afraid that they will be victimized if they themselves buy from white merchants. As a way of showing power and solidarity, a case can be made for a political consumers' demonstration. But as a long-term policy it can do more harm than good.

13084

CSO: 3401/284

SOUTH AFRICA

SASOL SAVES ON MAINTENANCE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS) in English 8 Sep 85 p 6

[Text]

PRODUCTION and material savings exceeded R30-million at Sasol Three after the introduction of a specialised productivity programme.

The decision to set up a specialist team for major scheduled maintenance on the coal gasification and steam plants was taken three years ago. The savings have been achieved for an initial capital outlay of R1,3-million and a labour budget in 1984 of R4,3-million.

The achievement resulted from a planned tightly controlled improvement programme.

The savings made a direct contribution to the profitability of Sasol Three and the group as a whole. The changes have been consolidated, and the savings will continue.

Among the many productivity improvement ideas generated were:

- Giving one supervisor, with team, responsibility for co-ordinating all

spare parts. This was developed into a batch system whereby all spares were available one week before an overhaul was due to begin. Costs were more accurately controlled, leading to savings in time.

- Removing the complete sub-assemblies of boilers and pulverised coal burners to be reconditioned by the spares team instead of carrying the work out in situ. Considerable time savings resulted.

Ideas like these not only caused individual improvements, but resulted in a major philosophical change, which was the driving force that sustained the improvements.

Scoreboards have been built to show turnaround times for each supervisor.

The basic approach is being extended to other sections of Sasol Three and the group. The specialised maintenance team continues to seek lower unit costs without prejudicing equipment reliability, integrity or safety.

CSO: 3400/1130

SOUTH AFRICA

DE KOCK ADMITS GOLD SWOPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 85 p 24

[Text] THE reason for his overseas visit was not to borrow money but to explain to bankers the reasons for the temporary closing of South Africa's foreign and stock exchanges and stalled repayments until the end of the year, the Governor of the Reserve Bank Dr Gerhard de Kock said. At the same time he entered into gold swops which he would do again if necessary.

Dr De Kock who was the guest speaker at the Finance Writers' Club yesterday, said that while overseas he met with representatives of the IMF and banks in a number of countries to explain face-to-face why South Africa had to introduce these harsh measures which it had never done in its history.

"This was the correct way to do it for we cannot deny that we have serious problems. We would not close the Johannesburg Stock Exchange just for kicks. So it was not a fund-raising mission."

Dr De Kock said that the standstill was about orderly repayment of debt and that the country would meet all its obligations.

The fact that the standstill came about as a result of some US banks refusing to roll over maturing credits for political reasons, was well understood by overseas bankers.

"They described it as a weird situation that a country like South Africa with a current account surplus of 2-billion dollars and an unblemished record had to declare a standstill.

Referring to the latest South African debt figures, Dr De Kock said that these could be in the order of 24-billion dollars including the amount owed by the private sector.

"Of this about 12-billion is owed by the Government and its organisations, about 8,5-billion by banks and some 4,7-billion by the private sector.

"In the short term about 14-billion dollars was due to be repaid in the next 12 months, including long-term expiring debts."

Dr De Kock said that he was told by overseas bankers that the South African standstill would be the easiest to arrange economically, although it was politically difficult.

"We therefore should not be categorised with other rescheduling countries where the situation was totally different. Our chances of coming to some agreement are excellent."

It would be a tragedy if Sub-Saharan Africa were to become a capital exporting sub-continent as a result of sanctions being effectively applied against South Africa, Dr De Kock said.

Such a step would retard Black advancement

and it would be paradoxical that action initiated to help Blacks should end in impoverishment, unemployment and lower standards of living, he said.

Before the standstill the country had created a situation on the economic front from which it could build an export-led boom and the present standstill arrangement on foreign debt repayments should not be allowed to retard economic growth in the country in coming months, Dr De Kock said.

CSO: 3400/1130

SOUTH AFRICA

CHAMBER OF MINES SATISFIED WITH GOLD SALES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Sep 85 p 20

[Text] IN THE third difficult year in succession for the world gold market since 1982, the gold mining industry can be well satisfied with the 30 percent increase in jewellery fabrication and the eight percent increase in industrial fabrication, says the annual Review of the Chamber of Mines.

But it was a particularly depressing year for the investment sector with the 25 percent decline in Krugerrand sales.

Demand for industrial gold promised to be even better in 1985 than in 1984, but until the US dollar reverses its upward trend and inflation again becomes a matter for concern for consumers in Western Europe, the United States and Japan, gold will remain unattractive to the investment community.

According to the Review, although the volume of Krugerrands sold decreased by 25 percent in 1984, the total income generated reached R1,4-billion, a decline of only 17 percent when compared with R1,7-billion achieved in the previous year.

This phenomenon was attributable to the weakness of the rand against the United States dollar and the correspondingly high gold price in rands.

While most of the sectors of the economy faced severe economic recession in 1984, the level of employment in the South African mining industry reached an all-time high and wages for the majority of the workforce continued to increase in real terms.

The 717 000 workforce in mining and quarrying accounted for:

- 18 percent of South Africa's gross domestic product.
- Provided a lifeline estimated at R1-billion to labour-supplying territories through remittances by mineworkers.
- Ensured the economic survival of about three-million dependants of Black miners.

In the field of industrial relations, the past year was characterised by an increasing movement of Blacks into the more skilled occupations in mining, increasing unionisation of the Black work-

force and an increase in the incidence of strikes, the Review points out.

At the end of 1984 there was only one surviving remnant of discriminatory labour legislation in the country, that of limiting certain certificates of competency to "scheduled persons" which excluded Blacks, the Review says.

The growth in the number of trade unions for Black mineworkers and in union membership was a feature of 1984, but with one union, the National Union of Mineworkers dominating the scene.

The growth of the union movement was accompanied by an increase in strike activity, but the incidence of strikes fortunately remained relatively low and their duration fairly short.

Despite the growth in strike activity, South Africa still has not faced the scale of disruption from industrial action experienced by other major mining countries, the Review says.

SOUTH AFRICA

CRISIS IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS) in English 8 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's electrical engineering industry is slashing prices to survive.

Paul Hatty, managing director of GEC SA, the nation's largest electrical engineering organisation, says price cutting is the norm in the industry.

"There are areas where we have gone out on tenders at prices 25% below those which we quoted two years ago — and we have still not won the contracts."

Turnover falls

"This is the situation in a business where costs of our raw material inputs have risen dramatically, particularly copper, where the price has increased by approximately 89% in the past year."

Mr Hatty says in an interview with the journal, *Barlows '85*, that the GEC group, which last year had a turnover of R360-million, has experienced a 12% decline in turnover this year and there are no signs of improvement.

"I believe next year is also going to be difficult because we will have completed two major traction contracts with very little further traction business on the cards."

"The real problem is the reduction in margins, primarily due to reduction in selling prices and rising material input costs."

Toughest

"We make very little profit on major contracts and it is the smaller business that is holding up best at the moment. The area where we are least affected by the downturn in the economy are those businesses involved in service or maintenance."

Mr Hatty says GEC is involved in infrastructural contracts and therefore in the tender business, which is one of the toughest. Once a company puts in a price, there is no room for manoeuvre.

The group has made a representation to the Board of Trade and its chairman, Basie Kleu, on the need for understanding of the industry.

He says representatives from the Industrial Advisory Board and leaders from industry should get together and discuss the strategic nature of the industry and the way in which the Government can help it to not only survive but increase its opportunities for employment, import replacement and export.

The electrical engineering industry has been shedding employees while potential customers have been importing products from Japan, Germany and Sweden.

CSO: 3400/1130

SOUTH AFRICA

QOBOZA NAMED NEW EDITOR OF CITY PRESS

MB230533 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] National personnel managing director Ton Vosloo has announced that CITY PRESS Associate Editor Percy Qoboza has been appointed editor of CITY PRESS with effect from December 1.

Qoboza succeeds editor Philip Selwyne-Smith, who has reached retirement age.

It was under Selwyne-Smith's guidance that CITY PRESS grew, in just three years into the fourth biggest newspaper in South Africa (after the SUNDAY TIMES, RAPPORT and THE STAR.)

Qoboza entered journalism in 1963 as a cadet reporter on the WORLD. In 1968 he was appointed news editor, rising to the position of editor in 1974.

In 1975 he was awarded the Nieman Fellowship and studied political science and sociology at America's Harvard University in 1975 and 1976. In October the following year, with other journalists, he was arrested and detained when his papers, WORLD and WEEKEND WORLD, were banned. On his release five months later, he assumed the editorship of POST and SUNDAY POST.

In 1980, he spent a year in Washington as guest editor of the WASHINGTON STAR, a member of the powerful TIME-LIFE.

He is widely travelled and is probably South Africa's most decorated journalist.

He has two honorary doctorates, from Tufts University and Amherst College, and is the recipient of the Golden Pen Freedom Award, conferred on him by the International Publishers' Association, and the SA Society's of Journalists' Pringle Award.

CSO: 3400/1210

10 October 1985

TANZANIA

ANALYSIS OF MWINGI'S NOMINATION

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 8 Sep 85 p 11

[Text] Cde Julius Nyerere's imminent successor as President of Tanzania, 60-year-old Ali Hassan Mwinyi, is a teacher-turned-politician like himself.

But the significance of Mr Mwinyi's nomination by the sole Tanzanian political party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi, as sole presidential candidate in the forthcoming polls, does not lie so much in the passage of the presidency from one ex-teacher to another.

Cde Mwinyi, who collected 99 percent Yes votes from nearly 2 000 delegates to the party conference in mid-August, is seen here as potentially an effective factor in consolidating the union between the mainland and the isles of Zanzibar.

It is most probable that Cde Mwinyi will muster more than half the positive votes when an estimated nine million voters go to the polls in October.

Since the two previously sovereign entities merged into a single state in 1964, Tanzania has had a mainlander as overall leader. Zanzibar leaders--the late Abeid Karume, Aboud Jumbe and now Mwinyi--retained presidencies of partially autonomous Zanzibar, but they were vice-presidents of the union government.

The arrangement did not please some islanders, who grumbled that it had reduced the isles to just another province of the mainland. Under the union set-up, Zanzibar independently runs all its affairs except defence, foreign affairs, home affairs and finance.

In 1977 the anti-union camp was further aggrieved by the merger of the mainland's Tanganyika National Union party and Zanzibar's Afro-Shirazi Party into the CCM Cde Nyerere, until then Tanu president, became chairman of the broader party--a factor that the camp interpreted as another manifestation of mainland dominance.

A clandestine campaign to detach the isles from the union, which included a plan to contest the union's legality in court, culminated in Jumbe's resignation from the posts of union vice-president, Zanzibar president, chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council and CCM vice-chairman.

The resignations followed criticism by members of the CCM National Executive Committee that Jumbe had not been keen to censure anti-union agitators within the Zanzibar leadership. Cde Mwinyi succeeded Jumbe and, as a staunch supporter of the union, he has been busy trying to dispel suspicions that the union was to the mainland's advantage and to Zanzibar's disadvantage.

He tempered the propaganda drive by liberalising trade. This made the lives of ordinary Zanzibaris livelier and shifted attention from the presumed source of their problems--the union.

But Cde Mwinyi, who pursued part of his teacher training in Britain, could not possibly have scored full-scale victory over an inferiority complex created in some of his countrymen by the alleged dominance of the isles' half million people by the mainland's 20 million.

His imminent presidency is obviously a source of great relief and pride to Zanzibaris in general and is in particular a potential antidote to anti-union sentiments.

When Cde Nyerere formally relinquishes the presidency after the polls, he will continue as CCM chairman until his term expires in 1987. Cde Mwinyi, as CCM vice-chairman, is thus poised to succeed Cde Nyerere for the second time then.

By assuming the leadership of a party that is supreme and which superintends government affairs, Cde Mwinyi would further convince those Zanzibaris who still doubt that the two entities of the union are equal.

In the broader context, Cde Mwinyi's promotion will strike a religious balance. Religious diversity has never been a controversial issue in Tanzania, but it is significant that a Moslem is now to succeed a Christian president in a country where Moslems slightly outnumber Christians.

Religion apart, Cde Mwinyi would have the advantage of being the first Tanzanian "president proper". He has held key public offices in Zanzibar, portfolios in the union government, and for nearly 18 months has been Zanzibar president and union vice-president. He is thus fairly conversant with affairs of both sides which will come in handy after October.

The man lined up by the NEC to succeed Cde Mwinyi as Zanzibar president is yet another former teacher, Cde Idris Abdul Wakil, Speaker of the Zanzibar House of Representatives. Cde Wakil (59) had sought to contest the Zanzibar presidency alongside Cde Mwinyi in April last year, but he withdrew to help Cde Mwinyi's sole nomination. In the union context, Cde Wakil will not be the same as his predecessor. As union vice-president, Cde Mwinyi has been Cde Nyerere's second-in-command. A new constitution provides for two, vice-presidents, one from each side.

CSO: 3400/1193

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE, ITALIAN LOANS--Italy has given Tanzania 100 million dollars in loans with effect from this year to finance projects for developing agriculture and energy sources in the east African country. An agreement to this effect was signed at the end of a visit to Tanzania on August 6 of Italian deputy foreign minister Mario Raffaelli. At the same time, Snamprogetti, the civil engineering company attached to the nationalised oil concern ENI, announced that it had won the contract put out to tender by the Tanzania National Petroleum Company to build a bitumen plant at the Dar es Salaam petrochemical complex which was itself built by Snamprogetti in the 1960s. The new contract is put at 30 billion lire (16 million dollars). Along with Somalia, Ethiopia and Mozambique, Tanzania is the principal recipient of Italian economic aid to Africa. Most of the funds allocated to Tanzania by Rome are for agro-industry, energy sources and the national infrastructure. Japan has awarded a 3.8 million dollar loan to Tanzania to pay for the third phase of the Dar es Salaam government's national fishery development plan. The loan is to the Tanzania Fisheries Corporation (TAFICO), which will provide a new jetty, cold stores and a trawler for the Kigamboni region. These developments form part of a project costing 55 million dollars to improve the distribution, storage and marketing of fish in Tanzania. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Aug 85 p 7]

ALGERIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL--Tanzania and Algeria today exchanged instruments of ratification of an agreement which established a joint commission for economic, cultural, and technical cooperation in 1981. The instruments were exchanged between the acting foreign minister, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, and the Algerian ambassador, Mr Muhammad Bouzarbia. Under the agreement Algeria has drilled three wells in southern Tanzania in all prospecting operations. Algeria has also offered 18 scholarships to workers of the Tanzania petroleum development corp to study at its petroleum institute. On its part Tanzania has been selling coffee, cloves, and cardamom as part of the agreement. [Text] [Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Sep 85]

CSO; 2300/7

ZIMBABWE

BBC REPORTS NKOMO CLAIM OF FURTHER ZAPU ARRESTS

MB200711 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 19 Sep 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zimbabwe's home affairs minister, Enos Nkala, is out to eliminate Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU party, which has been accused of backing dissidents in Matabeleland. There has already been a wave of arrests of ZAPU supporters, but Mr Nkala said the detentions were only the start of things to come and that it was the government's intention to wipe out ZAPU and its leadership. He said there would be more arrests, possibly of Mr Nkomo himself. Robin White asked Michelle Faul in Harare how many ZAPU supporters have in fact been arrested so far.

[Faul] Well, it's not known how many people have been jailed because their detentions weren't announced by the police or the government. Journalists have only managed to get confirmations from government officials of people who they have learned have been arrested. For example, today Joshua Nkomo announced that two more of his members of parliament had been detained. He said they are (Edward Ndlovu) and (Tembo Mahari), but a government spokesman has not yet confirmed that. The number of detainees is certainly in the dozens and missionaries in Matabeleland say they run into the hundreds. Some of them have been freed and as no announcements were made of their release, it's very difficult to put a figure to it.

[White] Now, those who have been arrested, are they charged?

[Faul] No, they are held under detention orders ordinarily and this is under emergency powers regulations, which means that they can be held in jail without trial or charged indefinitely.

[White] Are lawyers able to gain access to them?

[Faul] Lawyers have complained that they have had difficulty getting to see their clients, but they are not able to do anything about the detention orders.

[White] But the people who are being picked up, are they senior officials of ZAPU or are there also rank-and-file members being picked up?

[Faul] There are senior officials of ZAUP as well as ex-combatants, I understand. Many, many ex-combatants who fought for Nkomo with ZIPRA army have been arrested and also rank-and-file supporters, I'm told.

[White] Well, the other side of the coin is, I understand, that a lot of people are renouncing their membership of ZAPU and joining the ruling ZANU party.

[Faul] Yes, there have been hundreds of them since the elections. Every week there are reports from local newspapers of ex-365 minority party supporters at a political rally, defecting to ZANU-PF. These people who defect normally hand over their old party membership cards at the rallies and things like T-shirts with pictures of say, Abel Muzorewa, or Joshua Nkomo, and these are normally burned on bonfires.

[White] Is this defection voluntary?

[Faul] I don't know, because these people aren't saying, obviously, when they join ZANU-PF that they have been forced to. However, Mr Mugabe himself last month warned his own party members against immediately admitting people into the ruling party without verifying their sincerity. He and other ministers have also appealed to their supporters not to force people to join the party. These were timely warnings in the wake of post-election disturbances, when Mr Mugabe's supporters were beating up and harassing minority party members.

[Marshall] Do you think a lot of people now are just carrying two cards with them so that they can appease anybody who stops and questions them?

[Faul] I think that's generally the way it is. Missionaries have confirmed this, yes, people were carrying two cards. This was the trend last year. I think what's happening since elections is that people are getting rid of their minority party cards. They think the only right card to have now, to stay on sight, is a ZANU-PF card.

[Marshall] Do you think that this pressure on ZAPU and ZAPU supporters is going to [change of thought] is getting so severe that it's going to disappear now, the party?

[Faul] I can't answer that. Minister Nkala said that this is what he would want to do: to wipe out the leadership of the party and presumably through them, the party itself. But ZAPU, like many parties in Zimbabwe, has got a history of being harassed, of being banned, and has managed to survive that.

CSO: 3400/1211

ZIMBABWE

HERALD DISCUSSES ROLE IN ACTION AGAINST MNR

MB171858 Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 85 p 2

[Editorial: "MNR Mercenaries"]

[Text] A proper understanding of the nature of the anti-colonial struggle must entail a recognition of its permanency, otherwise confusion will prevail to the detriment of popular gains.

It has been said many a time and it needs to be repeated again and again because the stakes are high that political independence is not an end in itself but just a stepping stone towards economic independence.

The imperialist and colonialist forces that were forced by popular resistance to abandon their colonial strongholds never rest or surrender completely but keep trying to reverse the process of decolonisation.

It is up to the people themselves who are the targets and victims of these manoeuvres aimed at turning back the clock to map out the tactics and strategies to foil neo-colonialist designs and render irreversible the decolonisation process.

The victory of the MPLA in Angola, that of FRELIMO in Mozambique and ZANU (PF)'s in Zimbabwe in 1980, constituted a major reversal of imperialist designs and hopes in southern Africa.

This explains the unleashing of UNITA bandits in Angola, the MNR in Mozambique and the tribalist dissidents in Zimbabwe to destabilize these countries with a view of overthrowing their progressive governments and to reshape the political map of the region to the advantage of the apartheid regime and world imperialism.

The people must know that powerful, multi-billion-dollar corporations are recruiting mercenaries to fight with the MNR bandits to overthrow the friendly Mozambican Government with the ultimate aim of dictating political terms to Zimbabwe that would rob us of our sovereignty and hard-won independence.

The people must know that in fighting against the bandits in Mozambique, Zimbabwe is not only making a sentimental gesture, towards a country which

stood with us during our own war of liberation, but that the struggle to eliminate bandits in Mozambique side by side with FRELIMO, is also a practical and necessary defence of our own independence.

The people must know that there is no other course possible if Zimbabwe is to remain free to continue along its chosen path of total independence, worthy of the sacrifices that the sons and daughters of this country voluntarily made for us to be free.

When we realise that the MNR was brought into being by the government of Ian Smith to undermine our people's efforts to free themselves from his racist rule, it becomes logical that we must help in the elimination of the monster that was created and reared in the first place to jeopardise our liberation efforts.

The attitude of the people towards Zimbabweans fighting in Mozambique against the bandits must be similar to the one we had towards those who fought here to overthrow the Smith-Muzorewa regime.

The whole idea of African independence and dignity would be in a shambles and rendered meaningless if any reactionaries, just because they had the money, were to be allowed to topple progressive African governments using a handful of foreign mercenaries, local misguided tribalists and others under the influences of religious mumbo jumbo.

CSO: 3400/1211

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

PARTY UNITY TALKS TO RESUME--Harare, 23 Sep, SAPA--Unity talks between ZANU-PF and ZAPU are to resume "very soon," the minister of political affairs and coordination of cooperatives, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, revealed in an interview published today. The prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, had appointed a three-man senior ministerial team to talk to the ZAPU leader Dr Joshua Nkomo at the latter's request, said Mr Nyagumbo, who is also the ZANU-PF secretary for administration. He disclosed that Dr Nkomo had been seeing President Canaan Banana and through him sought an appointment with Mr Mugabe to talk about unity. "Now the prime minister has appointed Comrade Emerson Munangagwe, minister of state for security, Comrade Eddison Zyobgo, the minister of justice, legal and parliamentary affairs, and myself to speak to him and I hope that the talks will start very soon", said Mr Nyagumbo. The previous talks on unity between the two parties, more than two years ago, collapsed. "The breakdown of the earlier talks was caused by what we thought were outrageous demands by the ZAPU delegation," Mr Nyagumbo said. The ZAPU demands included making Dr Nkomo deputy prime minister and the release of the detained ex-ZIPRA (ZAPU's military wing) commanders Lookout Masuku and Dumiso Dabengwa. For their part, ZAPU officials claimed that the ZANU-PF conditions amounted to "swallowing up their party." [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858 GMT 23 Sep 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/1211

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