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15 August 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PANA CITES IFAD'S JAZAIRY ON INTERNATIONAL AID FOR AFRICA

AB201020 Dakar PANA in English 0928 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 July (PANA)--The OAU special emergency assistance fund for drought and famine in Africa deserves full reconciliation and support by the international community.

Speaking in a press conference yesterday in Addis Ababa the president of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Mr Idriss Jazairy, said that what African governments need is not more advice on how to manage their economies but to be provided with a less hostile external environment.

"This can be done by supplementing emergency food assistance by an increased flow of aid to rehabilitate their production base and by alleviating their debt service obligation." He said this can also be achieved through appropriate policy adjustments within the industrialized countries themselves so as to promote overall growth as well as to ease the difficulties of the African countries in areas of export trade and international currency instability.

Mr Jazairy said the African food crisis is the manifestation of fundamental underlying structural deficiencies including external factors "over which the African leadership has had little control." He said these factors have sharply reduced the export income of African countries and their capacity to finance essential development imports. "In 1984 Africa has had to transfer much more in interest payments to the industrialized countries than it received from them in famine relief," he said.

The IFAD president said the main challenge facing the international community in Africa today is whether the good will which has emerged from the public response to food aid "can be channelled into support for the longer-term strategies enunciated in the Lagos Plan of Action which addressed the root causes of the pervasive socio-economic crisis." He warned that unless this is done the current emergencies will become a permanent feature of the international situation which will evoke decreasing public response while increasing the precariousness of the economies of the recipients.

Mr Jazairy said the critical situation in Africa today should not be viewed as an act of fate. "There is indeed cause for serious concern, but there is no reason for despair," he said adding that the successful precedent of Asia

shows that solutions to food-deficits can be found. "This will require adaptive research in traditional crops, management training and skill development, the promotion and strengthening of delivery institutions and the mobilization of beneficiaries at the grass-roots level."

He said that governments and donors in particular must fully appreciate the role of the smallholders, including women food producers, as the backbone of the African economy. "Investment allocations and supporting policies must reflect the reality," he said.

Mr Jazairy said such measures are strongly endorsed by IFAD, whose mandate is to assist member governments in improving the well-being of the rural smallholder through an integrated and participatory, self-reliant good development strategy.

He said that during the first seven and a half years of its operations, the United Nations body has financed 75 projects in 42 African countries at a cost of 3.3 billion U.S. dollars. "Four-fifths of IFAD's loans or 600 million U.S. dollars has been provided on highly concessional terms, with a service charge of only 1 percent and a repayment period of 50 years including a 10-year grace period," he said.

Mr Jazairy said in the light of the critical circumstances prevailing in Africa, IFAD in May this year adopted a special programme for African countries affected by drought and desertification to supplement its regular on-going activities.

"The target of this programme is to mobilize 300 million U.S. dollars in supplementary funds for the period 1985-88. The programme will help to consolidate the improvements in the food situation achieved under the auspices of the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa."

Mr Jazairy said the programme is sector oriented with specific focus on the development of traditional food crops, small-scale water control schemes, agro-forestry and soil conservation programmes. "In the implementation of this programme we intend to further strengthen our existing close relationship with the African Development Bank, with a view to multiplying the positive impact of the special emergency assistance fund which the countries of Africa have taken upon themselves to launch."

CSO: 3400/728

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AFRICAN BAR ASSOCIATION DEPLORES 'MASSIVE' RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

EA192134 Dakar PANA in English 1825 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 July (PANA)--"Human rights violations are increasing in a disturbing manner in Africa," according to the African Bar Association (ABA).

In a press statement sent to the Addis Ababa office of the Pan African News Agency (PANA) today, the association calls on African leaders "to respect rights and freedoms and to ratify the African charter on human and peoples rights."

According to the press release "arrests and arbitrary detention of citizens because of their opinions are on the increase, even in those countries where international public opinion nurtured hopes of a democratic evolution."

The fact that of Africa's 450,000,000 inhabitants, some 10,000,000 are refugees testifies to the importance of massive violations of human rights, argues the association.

The ABA says that famine is not the main cause of this drama. The "Economic disintegration of the continent" arises from the character of development choices.

In many states, citizens do not participate in public life, continues the press release. Even if allowed under the constitution, political debate between differing opinions is effectively forbidden. Freedom of association and of opinion is only respected and recognized in a very small number of states.

The ABA laments restrictions imposed on freedom of movement and the press release calls on all states to abolish exit visa requirements, except where criminal matters are concerned.

While freedom of the press may be formally enshrined in constitutions, says the ABA, in practice the press is hamstrung by restrictive legislation. The statement claims that in almost all African states the press is gagged, although the governments are calling for a new international information order.

In addition, bans imposed by some countries on African magazines edited outside the continent prevent citizens from enjoying access to international information, says the ABA. It calls for bans imposed on the publications "AFRIQUE-ASIE" and "JEUNE Afrique" to be lifted.

The ABA argues that the free circulation of information is a basic condition for building democratic societies, without which there will be no development.

The ABA urges greater public participation in drawing up and implementing development programmes.

All the rights and freedoms mentioned in the statement, the ABA points out, are included in the African charter of human and peoples rights, which was adopted unanimously at the 1981 OAU summit in Nairobi. However, to date only 15 countries have ratified the charter, namely Congo, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Tanzania, Burkina Faso and Zambia. Six states have signed the charter but have not yet ratified it: Gabon, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Libya and Lesotho.

The remaining African states have neither signed nor ratified the charter. The charter can only come into effect when a majority of OAU members--26 countries--have ratified it, the ABA points out.

CSO: 3400/728

INTER-AFRICAN A...

OAU APPROVES PORTUGUESE AS WORKING LANGUAGE

AB201318 Dakar PANA in English 1152 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 July (PANA)--The 21st Summit of the Organization of African Unity adopted today in Addis Ababa a resolution in which it has decided that Portuguese be used as a working language of the organization and its institutions. The Summit instructed the Council of Ministers of the organization to make provisions in the adoption of the budget for the necessary expenditure to be incurred in the implementation of this resolution.

The problem of using Portuguese as a working language of the OAU was raised for the first time by Mozambique in April 1979 during the 4th Session of the OAU Labor Committee. As a result, Cape Verde, mandated by the other countries whose official language is Portuguese (Angola, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe), officially requested on 16 September OAU the Secretary General to consider this matter.
[sentence as received]

In acceding to this request by the five lushophone countries, the 21st Summit amended Article 19 of the OAU Charter stipulating that: "The working languages of the organization and all its institutions are, if possible, African languages as well as French and English."

The OAU's present working languages are English, French and Arabic.

CSO: 3400/729

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU ISSUES DEBT PROBLEMS DECLARATION

EA201634 Dakar PANA in English 1305 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa 20 July (PANA)--African heads of state and government, meeting in Addis Ababa for the OAU Summit, have called for an international conference on Africa's external debts. In a declaration issued today in the Ethiopian capital, the African leaders said that such a conference, which should be convened as a matter of urgency would provide a forum for creditors and borrowers to arrive at emergency solutions to alleviate the problems. At the end of 1984, Africa's total foreign debt stood at 158 billion U.S. dollars. It is estimated that by the end of this year the figure will exceed 170 billion U.S. dollars.

"It is evident that our countries' debt servicing problems are external ones and are (?undoubtedly) beyond control" the African leaders' said. They noted that there was a "negative development in the international economic environment". This was reflected in the hardening of terms and conditions of borrowing, especially from the private capital market. Debt servicing represents a heavy drain on the meager foreign exchange resources of African states, the declaration pointed out.

The Summit, therefore, told the developed countries and the multilateral financial institutions that they should increase substantially the transfer of concessional financial resources, including grants, to African countries. The declaration noted that Africa's external indebtedness represented 36 percent of the continent's gross domestic product in 1984, and that in 1985 the debt service ratio is expected to be much higher than 27 percent of export earnings.

The Summit said that the developed countries should implement, without discrimination, the provisions of a United Nations General Assembly resolution which calls for the total or partial conversion of official development assistance debts to grants. Developed donor countries were also urged to implement the UNCTAD resolution on debt and development problems in Africa.

The declaration criticized the international community for giving "low priority" to Africa's debt crisis. The situation is worsening, it continued, by the fact that 26 OAU members are classed as "least developed" countries, the majority of whose people are living below subsistence level". "The external debt of many individual African countries", warned the Summit "is now beyond their capacity to service and pay".

CSO: 3400/729

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU URGES AFRICAN SUPPORT FOR UNESCO

EA201430 Dakar PANA in English 1330 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 July (PANA)--The 21st Summit of heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity adopted today a resolution requesting members of the organization to propose to UNESCO and support, especially during its next general conference (Sofia 8 October 1985), the idea that UNESCO should prepare an assistance program for African countries in the field of scientific and development research.

The African leaders suggested that the program should give priority to developing the scientific and technical capacities of African countries in the field of geology, microbiology, agriculture, food, health and water sources above and below ground.

UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow, according to reports, told the 21st Summit that the development and mastery of science and technology in Africa can help find long-term solutions to their basic problems. The implementation of the Lagos' plan of action, he said, would be seriously compromised if a substantial effort is not exerted towards endowing Africa with a minimum of scientific potential in a number of key sectors.

In view of the fruitful cooperation existing between the OAU and UNESCO, on one hand, and on the other hand the inclusion in one of UNESCO's programs of a series of major projects aimed at developing scientific and technical knowledge of African countries, the African leaders believe that these projects must be prepared in a systematic and harmonious manner.

According to Mr Mbow, this program will make it possible to assemble African researchers within and outside Africa to conduct research collectively on each of the scientific and technical sectors concerned. It will also help strengthen existing research institutions and lead to the creation of new ones, he added.

CSO: 3400/729

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FOOD IMPROVEMENT EMPHASIZED BY OAU DECLARATION

EA201414 Dakar PANA in English 1255 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 July (PANA)--African heads of state and government have pledged "to give highest priority to intra-African cooperation in the implementation of the special program of action for improvement of the food situation and the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa in order to lay the foundation for Africa's food self-sufficiency." This promise comes in a declaration adopted by the 21st OAU Summit in Addis Ababa and made public today.

"We reaffirm that the development of our continent is the primary responsibility of our governments and peoples," says the declaration.

"We are, therefore, determined to take concrete actions and measures individually and collectively for the achievement of the economic development of our continent in unity and solidarity of African peoples and member states." The Summit pledges "to take action at all levels to improve the transport and communications links and adopt any other strategies which will promote close cooperation between our countries in the fields of industry, human resources, science and technology, trade and finance".

Collective effort among OAU member states, says the declaration, "is the most important weapon for tackling the current economic crisis". Africa is "fully aware" of its own responsibility to adopt measures leading to economic recovery. The Summit points out, however, that "the magnitude of the crisis makes it imperative for the international community to supplement that effort." The declaration, therefore, calls on the international community, particularly the developed world and international development and finance institutions "to support Africa's efforts to deal with [words indistinct], continues the document, "should aim at increasing Africa's production capabilities in the [word indistinct] food, improving the performance of the transport and communications sector and acquiring adequate technology, especially for industrial development".

The declaration also calls for the (?convening) of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly "to deliberate on the issues of the critical economic situation in Africa".

CSO: 3400/729

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU DECLARATION ON AGRICULTURE ADOPTED

AB201314 Dakar PANA in English 1137 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 July (PANA)--African heads of state and governments meeting at the OAU Summit in Addis Ababa have committed their countries to a gradual increase in the share of agriculture in total national public investment of between 20 and 25 percent by 1989. This commitment is made in a lengthy declaration adopted by the Summit and made public today.

The declaration notes that "agriculture, which is the dominant sector in our economies, has rapidly deteriorated in recent years. The already declining trend in the production and productivity of the sector, which was noticeable since the beginning of the 1970's, has been dramatically aggravated by drought and natural calamities, compounded by the problem of refugees and displaced persons."

The end result of all these factors, the Summit pointed out, is that now half of the member states of the OAU are dependent on food aid. The declaration expresses "profound gratitude" to the international community, and to all those "who have contributed so generously to Africa's relief." It calls for "adequate humanitarian assistance" to be continued for the people of the stricken countries.

The declaration stresses, however, that "the current battle to save lives and to reduce the impact of hunger and famine should not be the only focus of international support and cooperation. Otherwise the international community will be unwittingly contributing to making the emergency a permanent phenomenon."

The Summit announces the determination of African leaders not only "to cope more efficiently with current and future emergencies," but to go beyond this and "get to the root of Africa's food and agriculture crisis."

"We recognize," states the declaration, "that effective mobilization and judicious exploitation of our national and collective potentials, on the

basis of well-formulated development strategies and plans, are vital to the eradication of famine, for the control of drought and desertification and for the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa."

It is in this context that the heads of state and government made their pledge to increase agricultural investment to between a fifth and a quarter of all public investment over the next 4 years.

CSO: 3400/729

15 August 1985

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OAU ADOPTS NEW 5-YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAM--Addis Ababa, July 20 (AFP)--The 21st Organization of African Unity (OAU) Summit adopted a new 5-year economic program for the continent's tottering economy Friday night. The Summit also adopted a political declaration committing independent African states to follow through the program and accepting responsibility for Africa's own economic and social development. But the declaration also appealed for understanding and help from the rest of the world for Africa's special problems, notably its foreign debt burden and drought-hit agriculture. After a late-night session apparently aimed at wrapping up the Summit before its scheduled end today however, the 49 delegations adjourned until the morning. Besides the final adoption of a few outstanding resolutions, they have still to tackle the question of who is to be the OAU's Secretary-General, sources close to the conference said. Two candidates are in the running, the sources said, the Foreign Ministers of Niger and Mali, Ide Oumarou and Blondin Baye. At the last OAU Summit here in November, neither of the two candidates then vying for the post, including the Malian minister who has maintained his candidacy, managed to get the required two-thirds of the conference votes. As a result, Interim Secretary-General Peter Onu of Nigeria continued in office. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0214 GMT 20 Jul 85 HK]

ONU TERMS 21ST OAU SESSION 'WATERSHED'--Dr Peter Onu, Interim Secretary General of the OAU, said in Addis Ababa today that the 21st Ordinary Session of the Assembly could be considered the watershed in Africa's relentless struggle to control its political and economic destiny. In an introductory statement to his annual report to the Assembly, Dr Onu said that it is in the light of the momentous decisions which their excellencies could be making in the next few days that international attention is now focused on Addis Ababa. He said he may also add that never before in the history of their organization has the attention of their own people been focused on the deliberations of the assembly as it is today. He also said that their people are anxiously waiting for the inevitable verdict that would rekindle hope where there is already despair. He further said that from east to west, north to south, the African continent is beset by a multitude of problems and all of them competing for priority attention and all of them crying out for immediate solutions. He added that the old problems have worsened and the new ones have left their [word indistinct] effects on the African people. He referred to the current assembly as an action oriented session. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 19 Jul 85 EA]

MAYORS CONFERENCE ENDS IN KINSHASA--Kinshasa, 20 Jul (AFP)--Data processing, public housing, municipal revenue, and the administrative organization of communities, were the main topics discussed during the fifth general assembly of the International Association of French-speaking Mayors [AIMF], which ended in the Zairian capital on Friday. The president of the AIMF, Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, drew conclusions of this 2-day colloquium affirming that "The AIMF wanted to be a laboratory for the planning of a modern policy of cooperation." "This," he told AFP, "should be limited to countries with which France has historic and privileged ties, and more particularly countries of French-speaking Africa, in such a way that we do not waste our resources through a division of means by which they lose their efficiency." In the area of data processing, Kinshasa was retained as pilot town to serve as example and experience for the development of data processing in the management of Africa's big towns. The pilot town will benefit from courses offered in the municipalities of industrialized nations for the youth, municipal officers and the elected ones. The chairman of the AIMF committee on data processing, Mr Godaert, alderman of Luxemburg, announced in the organization of a colloquium on this subject in Quebec in 1987. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 0827 GMT 20 Jul 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/728

BOTSWANA

DEFENSE FORCE REVIEWS OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 19 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

GABORONE JUNE 18: The Commander of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF), Major General Mompoti Merafhe, has intimated that the army would have to review its method of operation.

Addressing a press conference here yesterday morning, Major General Merafhe submitted: "We are now going to review our method in light of what has happened."

The press conference is a sequel to a murderous raid by South African commandos on Gaborone last Friday morning in which twelve (12) people were killed and several others injured.

The Major General dismissed spurious allegations, one of which was that the BDF had prior warning of the raid from the South African army.

He said the allegations should be treated with the contempt they deserve. He added that there was absolutely no substance to the claims.

"It was common knowledge that despite its small size, the BDF would not be intimidated in the manner suggested," he assured the pressmen.

Major General Merafhe pointed out that his army has dealt with more serious

incidents than that of "a group of murderous raiders."

No professional soldiers would rejoice at killing defenceless people whilst they are asleep. Botswana was terribly frustrated by this killing of 12 defenceless civilians whilst they were asleep on Friday morning," he emphasised.

The army chief said the relations between Botswana and South Africa may be viewed in the context of countries at war following Pretoria's attack on Gaborone last week.

He said the issue was now the fundamental question of the territorial integrity of Botswana.

He added that tension between Gaborone and Pretoria and between the armies of the two countries has been increased by the recent incident of invasion.

"We may be a small country but we value our independence and deplore the violation of our territorial integrity," he stressed.

Commenting on the BDF's preparedness during the raid, Major General Mompoti Merafhe said South African attacks on neighbouring countries is long term, adding that soldiers cannot be put on alert permanently.

Said Major General Merafhe: "The problem of South Africa will be solved when blacks of that country have taken their rightful place in the political structure there."

He said: "As long as the system there exists, we will have the same situation."

The situation he was referring to was that of acts of aggression perpetrated against Botswana and other neighbouring countries, by the Pretoria regime.

The BDF Commander said the army reacted to the South African attack by trying to intercept the intruder by sealing possible exits.

He said they realised that had they sparked off a "street fight," there would have been incalculable destruction to both life and property.

Major General Merafhe emphasised that the army had to act responsibly and without emotional motivation.

He said the South African

army has opened a new front but the Botswana Defence Force has limited resources at its disposal. He added that the extensive border between the two countries works to the advantage of Pretoria.

Major General Merafhe said an attempt was made to make it difficult for the BDF to swiftly respond to the attack, but this did not immobilise the BDF.

He said he had no knowledge of a South African army build up at the border before the raid and consequent massacre.

He advised people not to stream the streets in the event of attacks as they could be caught in the cross-fire.

The BDF Commander said that Botswana and South African defence forces have exchanged fire in the past and further disclosed that 32 Batswana were kidnapped by South African soldiers on Saturday June 15, but later returned during the night of the same day.

CSO: 3400/675

BOTSWANA

BPP RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF TRIBALISM WITHIN PARTY

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by John Kula]

[Text]

FRANCISTOWN — All Botswana's political parties could be accused of tribalism if one traced them back to their home bases. So said Botswana People's Party spokesman Mr John Musojani in an exclusive interview with The Guardian this week. He was responding to allegations that the BPP — once a leading opposition contender — had been driven back to reliance on the predominantly Sekalaka-speaking northeast region of Botswana.

"The fact that a party enjoys popular support today does not mean it cannot be forced to its base one day — and there is nothing wrong with that. It happens throughout the world," he said.

"Domkrag spread out from Serowe and the BNF has its base in Ngwaketse but nobody talks about these things simply because they happen to be in one of the eight principal tribal regions. He added: "It's only because we are outside these regions

that we have become a focal point for criticism and yet none explains why Domkrag continues to win Nkange and Francistown and other Bakalaka-dominated constituencies."

He was responding to widespread criticism that the party's existence depended on the tribe and that it was for this reason that its activities remain confined to the region.

He argued there could be more Bakalaka in the party but that did not mean it chose its leadership according to tribe. "If we were to dig further you may find that there is not even one party qualifying to criticise us on this issue," he argued.

According to him the BPP has potential support all over the country but financial constraints inhibit the party from co-ordinating its campaigns properly.

"Our policy appeals to the electorate, but we are unable to reach people because of our limited resources."

He disclosed the

party was not sitting back on this issue and that it is one of the issues that will feature in the party's forthcoming congress to be held in Lobatse on July 13 to 16.

It is also understood more radical measures are likely to be introduced at the congress.

"We want to organise our supporters in such a way that they can be able to stage campaigns wherever they are without assistance from senior members," he said.

He was not at all impressed by Gloria Masale, a lecturer at University of Botswana, who said in a recent election survey that the BPP had opportunistic and confusing policies.

As far as Mr Musojani is concerned Masale's conclusions, contained in a 42-page document she wrote, did not reflect the work of a qualified researcher. "And I sincerely hope she will revise this paper before she circulates it," Mr Musojani said.

He argues that the main flaw in her work

was that she made allegations and drew conclusions without material to support what she says.

For instance, he said, she said not show what was confusing in the party policy and did not outline what she meant by a non-coherent national policy which she accused the party of having.

"She seemed to have come out to look only for those facts which confirm her already held view of the BPP.

"She did not bother to talk to party officials about party policies or to clarify the confusion she is talking about.

"For instance she says the BPP is no doubt a force to reckon with in the north then she says there is no evidence that the party is likely to increase its seats. Imagine, she says this after saying the party candidate in Francistown did very little campaigning and that he lost with a narrow margin. Given the little campaigning and the small margin, how can she say there is no evidence." Mr Musojani said.

CSO: 3400/699

BOTSWANA

BDC TO INVEST P100 MILLION TO STIMULATE ECONOMY

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 26 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Horace Somanje]

[Text]

THE Botswana Development Corporation (BDC) is to invest P100 million in commerce and industry, agriculture and transport during the five-year period 1985/90 in endeavours to stimulate further the country's economic development pace, disclosed the General Manager Mr. Klaas Kuiper.

In an interview marking the 15th anniversary today since BDC's inception, he said between 35 and 40 per cent of this money will be invested in commerce and industry while agriculture and transport will each absorb 25 per cent of the balance and investment in small businesses, 50 per cent.

Regarding agriculture, the Corporation intends to expand agricultural irrigation and smallholder settlement schemes at Tuli Block, farms at Kasane which the BDC took over from the Brigades May this year and areas

along Motloutse and Thume Rivers in Selibe Phikwe. According to Mr. Kuiper, the agricultural expansion projects will get off the ground this season and food crops will be given prominence over other crops.

The BDC is also expected to get involved in a major irrigation scheme in Okavango and Chobe areas when feasibility studies being conducted by government have been completed.

The Corporate Development Officer of the BDC, Mr. Zia Ahmadzadegan, responsible for the development, introduction and monitoring BDC and BDC Group internal policies and procedures, said despite the drought which plagued most of Africa, the BDC succeeded in developing its 18,000 hectare of land acquired in 1981 where beef and citrus and vegetable farming is carried out and Talana Farms where emphasis is on growing

wheat, cotton and potatoes.

According to Mr. Ahmadzegan, one of the major achievements during BDC's 15 years of existence has been the creation of about 4,500 jobs for Batswana both in the BDC itself and its affiliated companies. By the end of 1990 more jobs will be created as a result of the envisaged expansion in commerce and industry, he said.

Since its inception in 1970, the BDC has also seen the growth of close relationship between it and the government, so much so that today various government departments are prepared and willing to consult with BDC on matters of "common interest". The improvement in overall relationship with government is clearly illustrated by the way in which the BDC finds itself involved in what were formerly purely government domains, according to a brochure issued to mark the corporation's birthday.

The document adds that one significant change in BDC's policy has been the offering of shares to the Botswana public and qualified entities since last year to participate in undertakings in which the BDC has interests through the Sechaba Investment Trust Company.

Botswana citizens could apply the P50

shares in life insurance, pension or provident funds administered by Botswana registered companies, co-operative societies, trade unions and institutions approved by the Commissioner of Taxes.

Product development has been encouraged in areas such as handicraft and assistance has been given in the international marketing of products from small manufacturers. In addition BDC participates through the breweries and hotels, in a wide range of welfare type-activities through the Kalahari Management Services Trust. One per cent of the profits from the breweries and hotels is distributed and used in form of grants to non-religious non-political and non-sporting organisations.

The document concludes: "Botswana provides an ideal political and financial climate for development. BDC is proud to assist in the provision of some of the other essential ingredients and will continue doing so whatever the future may bring . . ."

BDC' main functions include providing money for viable projects, participating in projects of national interest, advising and assisting all potential investors and assisting with management of projects which BDC finances.

BOTSWANA

MINISTER ANNOUNCES WAGE INCREASE

Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 21 Jun 85 p 8

[Text]

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr E.M.K. Kgabo has declared that the Minimum Wages will go up by 6% in the following five industries:— Building, Construction, Exploration and Quarrying Industries, Manufacturing, Services and Repair Trades; Garage Motor Trades and Road Transport; Hotel Catering and Entertainment Trades and Wholesale and Retail Trades.

The increase is at the same level as that which the Government accorded the public service in April this year, and it is aimed at adjusting wages in response to inflation and consequently the rising cost of living.

The Minister made the decision following the recommendation of the Minimum Wages Board, in which wor-

kers, employers, Government and independent interests are represented. The Board, which is chaired by Mrs K.L. Diselê, sat on 22nd May, 1985 and among others, decided that the 6% minimum wage increase should be implemented with effect from 1st June, 1985.

The amendment to the Wages Regulations Orders are published as supplement to Government Gazette of 7th June, 1985. All employers in the industries covered by these orders are urged to comply in order to avoid unnecessary accumulation of wage arrears. As usual, the nearest District Labour Officer will provide further explanation when and where required.

CSO: 3400/699

BOTSWANA

TRADE UNIONS URGED TO UNITE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

GABORONE: Participants of a five-day postal Telegraph and Telephone International (PTTI) seminar at Mphatlalatsane Motel have been told that trade unions cannot succeed without the right to bargain collectively.

The PTTI representatives, Mr Jackson Shamenda who was giving a lecture on collective bargaining said trade unions were a realization on the workers' part that their power and strength lay in unity. He said this enables workers to approach employers on equal terms.

"Collective bargaining is the most important of all trade union activities," Mr Shamenda said.

Mr Shamenda said an individual worker was at a disadvantage because when looking for a job there are conditions of service which one must comply with. He said an individual worker could therefore not defend himself against the employer who has the economic power.

He further stated that collective bargaining required a trade union which can speak on behalf of the members on such things as better conditions of service. He also said better organisation of the trade union was necessary.

Mr Shamenda said it was important that a body representing all sections of the trade union was delegated to negotiating responsibilities. He said such a body must have a principal negotiator who must know and understand the rules and policies of the trade union. He said lack of communication between the workers and management resulted in strikes.

He added that strikes were not a result of a unionised workforce but they occurred because there was no outlet through which workers' grievances could be channelled. Mr Shamenda had earlier given a lecture on trade union government and administration.

CSO: 3400/696

BOTSWANA

COUNTRY TO RECEIVE MORE FOOD ASSISTANCE FROM WFP

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

The World Food Programme is to provide Botswana with additional 6 000 metric tons of sorghum by the end of this month.

This follows an amendment to the plan of operations of WFP project BOT 2 440 known as "Emergency Strategic Grain Reserve" which was signed recently by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Mr B. Gaolathe and Mr Hans C. von Sponeck, WFP Representative and UN Resident Coordinator in Botswana on behalf of the World Food Programme.

This amendment serves to extend the duration of the project by an additional three years until the end of December 1987. Under the new agreement according a press release from Mr von Sponeck's office, the WFP will supply free of cost to the Government of Botswana some 6 000 metric tons of sorghum at a total cost of US-\$1,5 million and will furthermore provide a subsidy in reimbursement of costs incurred by the Government

of Botswana for transport, storage and handling of the sorghum within Botswana.

The purpose of the project is to establish an emergency strategic grain reserve:

- to provide a safeguard against food shortages in time of drought or other emergency and
- to stabilize prices and support Government plans for increased agricultural production, thus reducing Botswana's dependence on food imports.

In view of the continuing drought for four successive years, the utilization of the reserve for free distribution to the drought stricken people and Government's request for emergency assistance, WFP has agreed to replenish the reserve with an additional 6 000 metric tons of sorghum which is an addition to Government plans to increase the size of the reserve by purchasing 24 000 metric tons of domestic harvest. The new shipments under this project are expected to be in the country by the end of this month. Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board has been

nominated by the Government as the implementing agency of the project.

A letter of understanding was also signed by the Permanent Secretary and the WFP Representative for an emergency feeding programme for 20 000 remote area dwellers for an additional six months until the end of December 1985. The total value of the WFP assistance amounts to US-\$490 000.

WFP has also provided for Landcruisers under World Bank/WFP funding for assisting the drought relief supplementary feeding programmes in the country. Additional assistance to supply eight Landcruisers to the Food Resources Department is being finalized.

WFP is a multilateral food aid agency established jointly by United Nations and Food and Agriculture Organisation in 1963 and assists developing countries in their social and economic development. WFP also provides food aid in emergencies caused by natural or man made calamities.

BOTSWANA

CENTRAL BANK TO SHIFT EMPHASIS TOWARDS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

GABORONE: The Governor of the Bank of Botswana, Mr C.N. Kikonyogo, has said that the economic policy objectives of Botswana had changed from centering around the cattle industry to exploitation of mineral wealth.

In a speech delivered at the Bank's 10th anniversary celebration on Monday, Mr Kikonyogo said present policies emphasise the need to move away from the country's somewhat precarious dependence on the mining and cattle industries to better developed agriculture and the manufacturing sectors.

"With this change in Government's economic objectives, I believe there is need for corresponding change in the role of the Bank of Botswana," advised the Governor.

He suggested that whilst the regulatory function of the bank must still remain important, the bank should take on a developmental role, complementary to and supportive of the Government's aim of a diversified economy.

Mr Kikonyogo noted that the development of agriculture required an agricultural credit system that was viable and self sustaining

in the long term.

The emphasis on manufacturing industry, necessitated a financial system, that could also meet the long term credit needs of the industry.

Mr Kikonyogo submitted that whilst commercial banks would probably meet the working capital requirements of manufacturing enterprises, they were not particularly fond of long term lending because of considerations of liquidity, or to lend to what they perceive to be risky agricultural sector.

He said the Bank of Botswana must devise an appropriate institutional structure for purposes of providing inducement and incentives for financial institutions to venture into these new areas.

He disclosed that consideration was being given to establishing branches of the bank in other parts of the country to serve the needs of the country fully.

The Central Bank Governor expressed hope that his bank would not be hindered by the manpower shortage in its plans and aims for the future.

At the ceremony the President, Dr Quett Masire presented certificates for long service to 17 members of the bank staff.

BOTSWANA

CANADIAN AGENCY DONATION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

GABORONE: The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) last week donated P11 300 to the Child-to-Child Foundation of Botswana here.

Presenting a cheque to the project coordinator of the Child-to-Child Foundation of Botswana, Mrs Lillian Masolotale, CIDA Office Manager, Mr Gary Payne said he hoped that organisers would help to spread its aims and objectives throughout Botswana, so that many Batswana children would benefit from the funds.

He said it was hoped that more donors will come forward in future to ensure the survival of these worthwhile programmes. He observed that it was their considered opinion that through the efforts and dedication of experienced educators, such as Mrs Lillian Masolotale, the aims and objectives of the Child-to-Child Foundation would be met and great strides will continue to be made.

For her part, Mrs Masolotale said that she hoped that other donor agencies will follow the example of CIDA and make their donations available to

the foundation as well.

She said she hoped the foundation will continue to work hand-in-hand with the CIDA and that whatever CIDA may request from the foundation regarding reports and financial statements, they would make it available to them any time they want.

According to Mrs Masolotale, the money would be used to complete their on-going projects and to help new ones.

CSO: 3400/675

15 August 1985

BOTSWANA

BRITISH AID AGREEMENT FOR 1985-86 SIGNED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

GABORONE: The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning Mr B. Gaolathe and the British High Commissioner to Botswana, Mr H.E. Jones have signed a P11,1 million Aid Agreement for 1985/86.

The money will be provided to Botswana by the United Kingdom on a grant basis, to be used mainly for technical assistance and the balance to finance capital projects.

The Permanent Secretary briefed the British High Commissioner on Botswana's economic position against the background of continuing drought and depression in the mineral prices.

He pointed out that Botswana was being ravaged by drought for four successive years, and that substantial resources had to

be diverted from normal development to the drought emergency.

"The depression in mineral markets had led to the shelving of a major coal project at Kgaswe," noted Mr Gaolathe. He went on to say that rural development, employment creation and broadening of economic base would be continued in the NDP VI as major aims of Botswana Government.

He indicated that special efforts would be made to promote domestic food production, "not only by providing incentives to dryland farmers but more importantly by exploring irrigation potential of the Chobe, Okavango and the Limpopo rivers."

Mr Gaolathe stressed Botswana's continued need for economic assistance, in

her efforts to consolidate what she achieved up to date and implement envisaged programmes.

For his part the British envoy expressed the United Kingdom's strong desire to continue with a substantial development programme in Botswana, within the constraints of the United Kingdom's need to control public expenditure on bilateral aid programmes.

Mr Jones also confirmed that the United Kingdom is favourably considering Botswana's request for further assistance to fight the current drought situation.

The two parties also discussed trade matters between the two countries and agreed to continue efforts to promote trade between Botswana and the United Kingdom.

CSO: 3400/675

BOTSWANA

MUSLIM YOUTH DONATION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Molefe Mmamaplio]

[Text]

GABORONE: The Botswana Muslim Association Youth has donated a cheque for P3 000 to the Gaborone Town Council to assist destitute families in and around Gaborone.

The chairman of the association's youth group, Mr Efan Khan said the money was collected through joint efforts by the Muslim youth whose primary aim was to increase the level of welfare among the needy.

The cheque was presented by the Treasurer of the Group, Mr Yusuf Dada to the Gaborone Town Clerk, Mr Bernard Sesinyi. Mr Sesinyi said the group was worth praising and that it was encouraging to find youth in

Botswana concerned about the welfare of their fellow countrymen.

The group had in addition donated 50 blankets which will be distributed to destitute families at Old Naledi. According to the social welfare officer, Miss I.G. Kenosi the money would be used in buying equipment for the destitute families.

The equipment will include 12 beds, steel cabinets for storing food, 23 legged pots, 12 paraffin lantern lamps and 12 steel tables and their chairs.

She said the equipment would remain council property. She added that she appreciated the efforts being made by the Muslim Society in Botswana.

CSO: 3400/675

BOTSWANA

TRADE WITH ZIMBABWE STRAINED BY RULE OF ORIGIN

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Leano Mphotoho]

[Text]

FRANCISTOWN: It is unfortunate that the amendment of the rule of origin have caused strain in trade between Botswana and Zimbabwe, the Permanent Secretary in Zimbabwe's Ministry of Trade and

Commerce, Dr William Mudekunya, said last week, when he officially opened a Sugar Packing Industry in Francistown.

Dr Mudekunya said the truth of the matter was that the rules of origin were not specifically aimed at Botswana, but were intended to get a genuine process of manufacturers on a product from the country of origin.

He however, expressed hope that the issue would be solved amicably and a trade agreement concluded, "which as far as possible would allow free movement of goods between the two countries."

Speaking on the sugar packing factory, the Permanent Secretary, said it was an important development to Botswana, since it would bring many benefits to Botswana in the form of job opportunities.

He added that the company would satisfy the consumption references especially with regard to the sizes and prices of packed sugar and other ripple effects which are good for the economy of Botswana.

The Permanent Secretary expressed extreme gratitude that such a development should occur in a SADCC member state.

He said his Ministry was content with the establishment of a sugar factory because sugar was Botswana's major import from Zimbabwe.

Dr Mudekunya remarked that the significant imports of sugar from Zimbabwe clearly demonstrated Botswana's willingness to increase trade with Zimbabwe.

"We in Zimbabwe would like this spirit to continue and will do whatever is possible to keep the healthy trade relations between our two countries," disclosed the Permanent Secretary.

Dr Mudekunya added that the level of trade between the two countries was quite high when compared with the level of trade with other countries.

He also mentioned that Zimbabwe was committed to the spirit of SADCC and the Preferential Trading Area.

The visiting Permanent Secretary concluded by explaining that Zimbabwe learnt with profound sorrow about the death of 12 civilians and others injured as a result of the South African attack on Gaborone last week.

He added "we strongly condemn these inhuman acts."

BOTSWANA

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO LINK MAJOR VILLAGES TO HIGHWAYS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

TSHABONG: The President Dr Quett Masire briefed the people here about details of government development programmes involving Botswana's infrastructure.

Addressing a Kgotla meeting here on Wednesday afternoon, President Masire talked of government plans to link all major villages to the main highways. He said most villages have already been linked by tarred roads except Maun. He however said the Maun road tarring was being planned.

The same step by step development of roads applies to mining towns, and according to the President, only Orapa was still to be linked with main roads.

For small villages, Dr Masire said, the upgrading of their roads was being done under the rural roads programmes.

He told the people that it was the intention of the government to integrate western Botswana with the eastern part of the country where the development of transport and commu-

nications was advanced.

The President said the government was aware that for western Botswana to have developed commerce, industries and agriculture, it must have good roads.

The Kgalegadi District has poor road system characterised by long distances between communities and this lack of communication with the rest of the country isolated the district he said.

Goods transported to the district along heavy sandy roads he said, result in high transportation costs.

The President also told the people that Botswana as a land-locked country has first to develop good roads linking it with different countries.

He mentioned the Nata/Kazungula road linking Botswana with Zambia and Ramatlaba to Ramakgwebana highway running from the South to the North into Zimbabwe.

Dr Masire also mentioned the new Seretse Khama Airport and the now advanced

preparations for the taking over of the railway line.

The complete take over of the railway line which belongs to Zimbabwe is scheduled for January 1987 and locomotive drivers and other artisans are being trained, he said.

CSO: 3400/671

BOTSWANA

CONCRETE INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT DESCRIBED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Molefe Mmamapilo]

[Text]

GABORONE: The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moutlakgola Nwako said the Kwena Concrete Products which came into operation a year ago, had made a considerable contribution to national development.

Mr Nwako said the first stage of the project was the pipe division which manufactured storm water and sewer pipes. In addition, he said, the first stage of development also undertook manufacture of stock bricks, blocks, foundation blocks, interlocking stones, hexagonal paving slabs road gullies, kerbstones and manhole covers.

The Minister, made this remarks when officially opening the phase II of the development of the Kwena Concrete Products on Friday.

He told his audience that his Ministry was conducting a very energetic "Buy Botswana" campaign which he hoped such firms as the Kwena Concrete Products would benefit from.

Mr Nwako said the campaign's main aim was to

create additional employment for our citizen population. He said Kwena Concrete Products was an example of one of our joint ventures in Botswana.

He noted that stage of the project, which is directed towards the production of railway sleepers, had cost P1,5 million. The development into this very specialised activity of railway sleepers, came about as a result of Kwena Concrete Products having tendered and won the contract to supply 171 000 pre-stressed concrete sleepers.

Mr Nwako acknowledged that the company had received a considerable amount of technical advice from Sweden as that country's sleeper system is so well advanced. He said a great deal of technical expertise was required in order to produce top quality sleepers of the kind now manufactured by the Kwena Concrete Products. The company was adequately satisfying the specifications set for the product, he said.

BOTSWANA

OVERSTOCKING OF CATTLE, OVERGRAZING PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Molefe Mmamapilo]

[Text]

GABORONE: Farmers at National Seminar on Livestock Production, Marketing, Training and Development were cautioned that if something could not be done with immediate effect, to reduce soil erosion, then we are posed to an adverse situation of a desert in the near future.

Speaking at the seminar held at the University of Botswana, one of the resource persons, Mr M. Lebang said the most outstanding problem is the overstocking of cattle and overgrazing in both communal areas and TGLP ranches.

Mr Lebang said when the TGLP was launched in 1979, it was hoped that it would relieve the question of overgrazing and stocking in communal areas, failing to realise that the problem was going to reach the highest proportion in due

course.

He said what happens today is that some farmers who had initially applied for TGLP ranches, have now turned to misuse their ranches and opted to dubious means of grazing their livestock in communal areas as a result.

Mr Lebang said we had reached a state where we should do something to relieve the situation by having some kind of legislation which ought to control this kind of malpractice by farmers.

He had suggested that some kind of punitive measures should be imposed by BMC on farmers who sell their cattle at older age, and proposed that farmers who sell their livestock at younger age should be given some kind of an incentive to encourage them to do so.

He said this could provide a relief in both communal areas and ranches. Another speaker, Dr Bernard

Mosimanyana, who made presentation on the livestock nutrition, said a large number of farmers, cannot provide the livestock with adequate stock feeds because of financial difficulties.

Mr Mosimanyana observed that this had often resulted in cattle being underfed. He said these deficiencies could be corrected by feeding cattle with milling by-products, such as chibuku husk, sorghum and maize chaff.

He said this had been tried by other progressive farmers and the results were good in respect of the lifeway of the cattle themselves.

Meanwhile, Dr Mosienyane said the Ministry of Agriculture was doing its level best to maintain animal health. He said that the Department of Animal Health was conducting vaccination of cattle every year routinely at intervals. **BOPA**

CSO: 3400/674

BOTSWANA

TRIBAL GRAZING LAND POLICY DISCUSSED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Ray Mangope]

[Text]

GABORONE: It is still premature and hard to compute the extent of the achievements the Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP) has brought about so far in the promotion of beef industry, said Mr N.T. Morapedi, Acting Director at the National Institute of Development Research and Documentation of the University of Botswana.

Mr Morapedi was speaking at the second day session of a five-day National Seminar on Livestock Production, Marketing, Training and Development held at the University of Botswana this week.

He told more than 50 farmers who took part in the workshop that although many development programmes implemented before the TGLP managed to promote the beef industry successfully, there was need to promulgate a policy of this nature to lessen the prevailing problem of overstocking.

According to Mr Morapedi, a range management control and conservation policy in the communal areas, such as TGLP was implemented to discourage the over-concentration of livestock around areas, realised fully through fencing in the tribal lands.

Mr Morapedi stated that the TGLP also had its own failures which include the failure by farmers to reserve land for future needs. Mr Morapedi said that this makes it difficult for farmers to move large cattle herds from the overstocked for "ecologically fragile communal grazing areas" since there was nowhere to move them to. He said as a result these cattle fall-back on the communal areas and in turn communal farmers are strained from expanding further nor are in a position to open-up new grazing lands when there is need for expansion.

CSO: 3400/674

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

BRITISH DONATION--British High Commissioner to Botswana, Mr Wilfred Jones (centre) presenting a P108 000 worth pit latrine emptying vacuum tanker to Local Government and Lands officials in Gaborone last week. The vehicle donated to the Francistown council by the British Overseas Development Administration (ODA) is said to be more powerful than other standard vacuum tankers used to empty more liquid waste. It is the first for Francistown and the second in the country...ODA donated the first to Gaborone Council in 1983. According to the ministry press statement the new vacuum tanker will be assigned to Francistown with a sharing arrangement for Selebi-Phikwe until Selebi-Phikwe is able to secure its own. Pic. by Billy van Zyl. [photo caption] [Gaborone THE GUARDIAN in English 21 Jun 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/699

BURKINA

BURKINA ISSUES STATEMENT ON OAU SUMMIT

EA192117 Dakar PANA in French 1445 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 19 Jul (AIB/PANA)--At the last meeting of the Council of Ministers on 17 July, the revolutionary national council and the revolutionary government issued a statement according to which Burkina Faso will not take part in the 21st OAU Summit which opened in Addis Ababa yesterday. In the statement, Burkina Faso wishes to express its position on "the fake dichotomy between a so-called economic summit in opposition to a political one."

"There are no economic solutions to the problems of the people outside their political struggles and there never will be," the statement stressed. Drawing the attention of the heads of state meeting in the Ethiopian capital, the statement remarked that much has been said and written on the drought which is undermining the African continent, but what has not been sufficiently written about and (?examined) are the profound causes and political consequences. Denouncing "expansionist and imperialist ambitions," the statement affirmed that these are among the causes of the disturbances in the harmony of our environment which makes our atmosphere less and less livable-in."

One of the main topics to be discussed by the heads of state at the summit is external debts which weigh down African states. "Let us together rid ourselves of external debts. It is a second tribute to be paid and we have already paid through colonization when our lands and bodies were alienated." The statement said, stressing that Africa's economic difficulties, notably the external debts which amount to \$150 billion, would be nothing if all African countries took the same political direction.

CSO: 3400-735

15 August 1985

BURKINA

BURKINABE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO OAU STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY

EA202047 Dakar PANA in English 1704 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 July (PANA)--The president of Burkina Faso, Capt Thomas Sankara, has declared his country's objection to what he called the mystifying dichotomy established between a so-called economic and political summit.

In a message addressed to the 21st summit of heads of state and government of the OAU about to end in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, (at which Burkina Faso is represented by its foreign minister), President Sankara said that there has never been, there is not and there will never be an economic solution to the problems facing our people which loses sight of their political struggle.

Referring to drought, which he considers the most serious of all the continents problems, he said, much has already been written and said about this. We have spent quite a lot of time trying, each one for himself, to sensitize the international public to the problem.

He said, there is no doubting the fact that the present interplanetary imperialist and expansionist designs have disturbed the harmony of the universe, adding that Africa must now not only have the right, but consider it her duty to participate in the management of the ecological system of the world.

On debt, the Burkinabe head of state said it is there, heavy and stifling. Those whom we owe are persistently claiming repayment. They have even gone to the extent of using blackmail in an effort to recover what was rather enjoyed by oligarchies and other former political classes, counselled and guided by the touts and brokers of the high international financial market, committed by them.

Let us unite to reschedule the external debt if we are not in a position to pay. We shall be economically feeble if we tackle the problem individually. Working on the basis of complementarity we can meet the challenge of the century, for we have enormous agricultural and mineral resources, as well as the manpower and the market, which only the struggle against anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-racist mechanisms can enable us to recover.

According to Capt Sankara, the economic problems of the continent, especially her 170,000 million dollar debt between now and the end of the year would be

nothing if African states look politically in the same direction. Agricultural production would be so abundant that it can feed eight times the present population of Africa, he said, adding that it will represent 97 percent of the world's reserves in chrome, 85 percent in platinum, 64 percent in manganese and 70 percent in cocoa. Despite this wealth, Capt Sankara lamented, we are among the poorest.

Must we not remember with respect the great visionaries of African unity, Capt Sankara asked. Must we not go to the source and make adjustments in the light of present realities so as to enhance its (African unity) dynamics? He concluded.

CSO: 3400/735

ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON OAU SUMMIT

EA202119 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1725 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The 21st OAU heads of state and government summit, which has been under way since last Thursday, discussed the economic, social and political problems of the Continent. It ended tonight after adopting useful ideas and an action plan. Our international service colleague, Zerihun Birhane, this evening interviewed Comrade Goshu Wolde, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee member and foreign minister, on the progress of the summit. Following is his reply:

[Begin Goshu recording] As reported earlier, this 21st OAU heads of state summit was held to concentrate on economic aspects, and in fact it did just that. It is to be recalled that the African economy over the last years, particularly following the implementation of the Lagos plan of action, was faced with many problems. One of the major problems it faced was the drought. The African economy deteriorated and the price of raw materials that Africa used to supply, fell for various reasons, yet the prices of imported goods increased drastically and caused immense problems for African countries. Therefore, after assessing all these problems and holding exhaustive discussions, starting from the Lagos plan of action, on what should be done in the future, what should be improved, what should continue as it is, what are the priorities, implementation and follow up procedures, the summit released the Addis Ababa Declaration. It was approved by most of the heads of state and is expected to be practical.

Even though this summit focused mainly on the economy, it also discussed political matters, and in particular, Namibia, South Africa, apartheid, and the nature of the campaign that should be carried out against the apartheid government and generally on various political and social matters. It passed resolutions on these matters.

A matter of great importance was the election for the first time in 3 years of the organizations' secretary general.

Therefore, to sum up, it was a very successful summit of heads of state and government. As I said earlier, the Addis Ababa Declaration is centered on

economy and has very many parts. It is in fact a considerable document of width and depth. As I mentioned earlier, (?the document) starts with an assessment of the Lagos Plan of Action, and it looked in particular at the problems of debt repayment and other problems together with their possible solutions. Hence, this is a strategy set up as a means of solving these problems.

This was one part of the result of the heads of state summit. As I mentioned earlier, the other result was the election of the secretary general of the organization, the foreign minister of Niger, Ide Oumarou. [end recording]

CSO: 3400/727

ETHIOPIA

ETHIO-DJIBOUTI COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE COOPERATION MEETS

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

[Text]

The Ethio-Djibouti Joint Ministerial Council Committee, set up based on the agreements reached by the two leaders to promote relations and cooperation between the two countries, held its first meeting here yesterday.

The Ethiopian side, at the Joint Ministerial Council Committee being held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is led by Comrade Goshu Wolde, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Foreign Affairs and on the Djibouti side, by Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Opening the session, Comrade Goshu pointed out that the establishment of the Joint Ministerial Council Committee heralds brightful prospects of further strengthening relations and cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

Comrade Goshu recalled that the peoples of the two countries have shared experiences in times and said that they have common interest in broadening this horizon of cooperation.

Comrade Goshu went on to say that cooperation between the two countries in various fields has been strengthened and widened since the inde-

pendence of the Republic of Djibouti. He expressed the hope that the Joint Ministerial Council Committee will open a new era of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah on his part stressed that the cooperation and relations based on mutual understanding would be more intensified and enhanced in future.

The Djibouti Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister stressed the heavy responsibility vested on the Committee and noted that the cooperation and healthy relations between the two neighbouring countries is worthy of emulation elsewhere in the sub-region.

The minister praised the revolutionary government's all-out effort to offset the effects of the drought problem and expressed conviction that the upcoming OAU heads of state summit will help settle some of the continent's more pressing problems.

The minister also condemned the fascist policy of the apartheid racist regime in Pretoria regarding neighbouring states, and the future of Namibia in particular.

The Ethio-Djibouti Joint Ministerial Council Committee is expected

to assign various committees, to follow up the implementation of bilateral cooperation accords in the political and socio-economic fields.

The committee meeting on the Ethiopian side is being attended by Comrade Yousuf Ahmed, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Transport and Communications, Comrade Wolle Chekol, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Foreign Trade, Comrade Mersea Ijjigu, member of the CC of WPE and Minister in the National Committee for Central Planning, Comrade Teshome Desta, Commissioner of the Ethiopian Tourism Commission, Comrade Mersha Ketsela, Vice Minister in the Ministry of Interior, Comrade Moges Haile-Mariam, Vice Minister in the Ministry of State and Public Security, Comrade Negussie Wolde-Michael, member of the CC of WPE and Chief Administrator of Hararghe region, and Comrade Wessen Beshah, Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia in Djibouti.

On the Djibouti side, Mr. Bouraleh Robleh, Minister of Commercial Transport and Tourism, Mr. Ismael Omar Guelleh, Chief of the Cabinet of the President of the Republic, and Mr. Moussa Bouh Odowa, Ambassador of Djibouti to Ethiopia and other officials are attending the talks.

ETHIOPIA

GENERAL SECRETARY INSPECTS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN GAMO GOFFA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jul 85 pp 1, 3, 5

[Text]

ARBA MINCH (ENA) — Continuing his working visit to southern regions of Ethiopia heading a high-level party and government team, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE), Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday inspected various development projects in Gamo Goffa region.

Comrade Mengistu was accorded a warm and enthusiastic welcome in Arba Minch by thousands of townspeople of Arba Minch and its environs.

Also on hand to welcome the Revolutionary Leader were Comrade Kasahun Tafesse, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Gamo Goffa region, Comrade Lemma La'a, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of Chino-Mile Peasants Producers' Cooperative, members of the WPE Committee of Gamo Goffa and representatives of government agencies and mass organizations.

Prior to flying to Arba Minch, Comrade Mengistu made a stop-over at the town of Jinka where he was briefed on the overall political, economic, and

social activities in Geleb-Hamerbako province and also inspected the kindergarten and the clinic in the town.

Geleb-Hamerbako province of Gamo Goffa region consists of five districts which are inhabited by close to 120,000 people who, prior to the popular Ethiopian revolution, were neglected of any right by the defunct feudo-bourgeois regime as the rest of their compatriots elsewhere in the country. But in the efforts made since, 33,300 persons have been organized into peasants associations, including nomads, and elevated their status to producers' cooperatives.

It was pointed out during the briefing that the province is rich in coffee and cattle and has abundant water resources in its western part where the Omo River is flowing. The WPE and the Revolutionary Government have worked out a plan to harness this river for developing the lowland areas of Geleb-Hamerbako province.

The plan envisages the cultivation of 400 to 800 hectares of land along the Omo River and the building of a hydroelectric power project which are intended to help transform the lives of the nomadic population in the province.

After the briefing and the inspection tour of the town Comrade Mengistu

told the townspeople and others present on the occasion that the leadership organs of the party and the revolutionary government will give priority to improve the standard of living of the inhabitants of Geleb-Hamerbako province, particularly the nomadic community in the lowland areas.

Representatives of the inhabitants of the province on their part conveyed their gratitude to Comrade Mengistu for being in their midst while thousands of others present expressed their joy with traditional songs and dances.

Yesterday afternoon, Comrade Mengistu inspected various construction projects here and visited offices and facilities of government agencies among which was the Water Technology Institute, the first of its kind in Ethiopia.

During his visit to the Water Technology Institute, 60 per cent of whose construction will be completed next year, the General Secretary was briefed by Comrade Alem Alazar, Commissioner of the National Water Resources, and by other project managers on activities under way and on the long and short term plans worked out by the Institute to expand water technology and to produce a sufficient number of experts in the field.

The construction work of the building to house the Institute's classrooms, students dormitory, dining hall, clinic, library and an auditorium is reported to be progressing well.

The Institute has already worked out a programme for next year to train 390 people in various vocations including meteorological data gathering, hydrolic operation centres, plumbing and pipe welding and other trades while envisaging the setting up of a peasants' training school.

Under its initial plan the institute will train specialists on deep well drilling, meteorology data collection, meteorology and water laboratory expertise for certificate and diploma level courses.

The five year plan of the Institute envisages the training of students, who have completed grade twelve, in various water technology engineering for degree course.

The Institute is also planning to produce 4,450 specialists in water technology by the year 1987, bringing the total number of water engineering students graduating from other institutions to 10,342 in accordance with the Ten-year Perspective Plan.

It was disclosed that a total of 45 million birr is required to bring the Institute into full operation and that it will contribute towards proper and beneficial utilization of river waters.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam gave words of encouragement to the comrades urging them that the construction work of the institutes building, should be completed in time so that trainees begin their studies according to the programme and assured them that the party and the government would continue their full support and supervision.

Before concluding his working visit to Sidamo region Thursday the Revolutionary Leader inspected the facilities of the headquarters of the Revolutionary Police of Sidamo region in Awassa and also gave directives to party and government officials and representatives of mass organizations in the region on the development of Sidamo and other important matters based on informations gathered during the visit.

He noted that the country was forced to suffer from backwardness and

poverty because of the neglect and the injustices committed by the defunct regime as well as by the devastation caused by nature and the enemies of the country. He said that it is saddening and shameful to be hungry and destitute in a country endowed with abundant resources including water. He emphasised that with determination and hard work the situation can be changed to the better. To this end, he exhorted those present to implement the programme of the WPE and the plan of the Revolutionary Government improve the standard of living of the people and establish the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

He said that encouraging results have been attained so far in the development endeavours and in the villagisation scheme to rehabilitate drought affected compatriots.

CSO: 3400/708

ETHIOPIA

FIKRE-SELASSIE, PRESIDENT OF YUGOSLAVIA HOLD TALKS

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

[Text]

Comrade Fikre-Sellassie Wogderess, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of WPE and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday held talks with Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At a ceremony held at the National Palace, Comrade Fikre-Sellassie noted that the long standing relations between the two fraternal countries have been and continue to be strengthened, particularly since the advent of the popular revolution.

Comrade Fikre-Sellassie recalled the genuine support given by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia during the anti-fascist struggle in Ethiopia and said that Yugoslavia was among those countries which extended to the country much needed sympathy and support following the eruption of the revolution.

Comrade Fikre-Sellassie stated that Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic's brief stay here would help promote existing relations between the two countries and expressed gratitude for the assistance being provided by the government of Yugoslavia in the political, economic and diplomatic fields.

Comrade Fikre-Sellassie also reviewed the gains made during the revolu-

tionary decade at various levels and on various fronts and spoke of the rehabilitation programme under way to save the lives of hundreds of thousands of compatriots affected by the disastrous drought and to make them self-reliant and productive citizens.

Comrade Fikre-Sellassie and Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic also exchanged views on current development in Africa particularly in South Africa, and the activities of the non-aligned countries.

Present at the talks were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CC of WPE, other party members, ministers, and the Ambassador of Yugoslavia to Ethiopia.

Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic left for Maputo yesterday was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fikre-Sellassie Wogderess. Also present at the seeing-off ceremony were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CC of WPE, members of the CC of WPE, ministers, Ambassador of Yugoslavia and other embassy staff members.

A guard of honour presented arms while the national anthems of the two countries were played.

ETHIOPIA

WPE, CP OF CUBA HOLD TALKS ON COOPERATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Talks on existing cooperation in various fields of endeavour in accordance with the agreement between the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) and the Communist Party of Cuba, were held here yesterday.

The talks at the office of the Central Committee of the WPE were held between Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, and Comrade Eloy Valdes, Deputy Head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Comrade Ashagre said on the occasion that despite the vast distance geographically separating Revolutionary Ethiopia and Cuba they have been able to jointly accomplish important and exemplary tasks during the past decade because of their solidarity of purpose and shared internationalist outlook. He noted that the Ethiopian people and history will always remember the tasks accomplished and the sacrifices paid by the Cubans who, in line with their commitment to proletarian internationalism, stood on the side of the Ethiopian people.

Comrade Ashagre recalled that numerous activities have been undertaken in various fields of endeavour on the basis of the cooperation agreement existing between the parties of the two fraternal countries. Relations and cooperations between them, he said, were further deepened and strengthened following the signing of an agreement earlier between their heads of state.

Comrade Valdes, on his part, underlined that relations between the two fraternal countries are based on mutual needs and the principle of proletarian internationalism, which, he said, are the driving force behind the evergrowing relations and cooperation between their peoples, parties and governments. He also noted that Ethiopia's achievements in various fields and the level of progress she has made during the last 10 years are exemplary.

Comrade Ashagre and Comrade Valdes also exchanged views on the prevailing situations in Africa, south and central America in particular and international issues in general.

15 August 1985

ETHIOPIA

TALKS WITH GDR OFFICIALS ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT HELD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

Wide-ranging talks on industrial development were held here yesterday between Comrade Hailu Yimenu, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of WPE and Minister of Industry and the visiting delegation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) headed by Comrade Rolf Keresten, member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister of the Heavy Industry and Plant Construction of the GDR.

The talks concentrated on the existing cooperation between the two fraternal countries on promoting Ethiopia's industrial development and on increasing the output of the Muger Cement Factory by enhancing its efficiency in productivity.

The GDR delegation led by Comrade Keresten was also briefed on the

development efforts of the country at the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP) by Comrade Tadesse Kidane-Mariam, Head of the Construction and Physical Planning Department, with the rank of commissioner, of the Central Planning.

Comrade Tadesse apprised the GDR delegation on the endeavours being made to extricate the country from backwardness and improve the standard of living of the broad masses through the judicious utilization of the country's resources and modernization of the agricultural sector of the economy.

Comrade Keresten appreciated Ethiopia's overall development endeavours and pledged continued support of his country in the future.

CSO: 3400/709

ETHIOPIA

GENERAL SECRETARY URGES PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT ENDEAVOUR

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

[Text] **GOBA (ENA) —** Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam said yesterday that drought affected compatriots should fully participate in the implementation of the nation's development plan in order for them to lead a self-reliant life in future.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, made the observation while visiting Elkere province of Bale region, heading a high-level Party and government team.

The activities of counter-revolutionary elements and reactionary foreign invasion to halt the progress of the nation coupled with the problem of the drought made complex the struggle of the broad masses to build a prosperous motherland, Comrade Mengistu noted.

The Revolutionary Leader in this regard underscored that the popular revolution is the key to peace, democracy and the equality in the country. He also noted that the measures taken so far to lay firm foundation in the political, economic and social fields are good indicators towards the realization of this end.

The preparation by the broad masses to ensure the implementation of

the ten-year socio-economic development plan of the country and the decisive measures so far taken to wipe out anti-revolution elements are evidence of the strength of the revolution, Comrade Mengistu pointed out.

Comrade Mengistu urged the inhabitants of the province to stand on the side of revolutionaries in the area to enjoy the fruits of revolution by organizing themselves.

The General Secretary pointed out that the aims of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the Revolutionary Government are to see a well-developed and prosperous Ethiopia and said that the all-round activities in the construction process all point to the building of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE).

Upon arrival in Elkere province, Comrade Mengistu was accorded rousing welcome by the inhabitants of the area.

Explanatory briefings on the political, economic and social activities, the natural wealth, the living conditions of the inhabitants as well as the efforts being made to set up mass organizations and educational institutions and the relief being provided to the drought victims in El-

kere province were given during Comrade Mengistu's inspection tour of the area. The province, traversed by the Wabi Shebelli and Genale rivers, is said to have great mineral potential.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam also inspected maize and other cultivation on 20 hectares of land run by the Southern Revolutionary Army through the joint cooperation of peasants and resettled drought victims. Comrade Mengistu encouraged Revolutionary Army members to make greater exertions.

During his stay in Cherti town of Woyeh district, Comrade Mengistu gave directives on development ventures in the area following exchange of views with Party and government officials.

Members of the top Party and government team led by the General Secretary include Comrade Fisseha Desta, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the WPE.

CSO: 3400/709

ETHIOPIA

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES NOTED IN BALE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Jul 85 pp 1-4

[Text]

GOBA (ENA) — Over 35,515 hectares of land has been ploughed by agricultural producers' cooperatives and individual peasants in several districts in Bale region in the wake of the recent rains, according to Comrade Gezahegn Workie.

Comrade Gezahegn Workie, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Bale region, disclosed this here Friday while talking to a group of journalists who had inspected development activities and construction efforts being undertaken in the region.

State farms in the region have increased their farm plots by 7,510 hectares while the Gololcha state farm which had developed 10,000 hectares has added 2,000 hectares for cultivation since last February when the small rains (belg) came.

Preparations are also well under way to plough 40,243 hectares of land by the state farms development project in the region so as to sow various kinds of crops during the current rainy season, Comrade Gezahegn said.

The Sheneka state farm is expanding potato cultivation in 18 hectares of land.

A total of 22,000 quintals of grain and 887 quintals of vegetable seeds were freely distributed to peasants who were affected by the drought which had hit the region in previous years.

Under the afforestation programme launched in Bale region, a total of 75,944 tree seedlings have been planted.

It was also reported that 5,057 heads of families who moved here from the drought hit northern areas are being resettled in ten villages in Harawa Kebele of Wabi province, in line with the programme adopted by the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and the Revolutionary Government.

Comrade Gezahegn noted that 117 streams have been diverted to cultivate 3,693 hectares by irrigation, while in addition to building four small dams a 9.5 kilometer long irrigation canal to cultivate 315 hectares has been built with the commendable cooperation of technicians from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 3400/710

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

ERCS RECEIVES DONATION--The Ethiopian Red Cross Society yesterday received in donation various agricultural implements worth nearly one million birr from the Peoples' Republic of China to be used for rehabilitating compatriots affected by the drought. The documents for the donation were handed over to Comrade Dr. Dawit Zewde, Chairman of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, by the Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy. The donation include spades, hoes, pickaxes, sickles and other implements to be utilized by drought-affected compatriots at rehabilitating centers to become self-reliant producers. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 pp 1, 4]

YUGOSLAVIA DONATES TO RRC--The Government of Yugoslavia granted various medicines worth 133,130 dollars to the RRC. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jun 85 p 1]

NEW WELLS IN GAMBELLA--GAMBELLA (ENA)--The Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority has dug 49 deep and shallow water wells during the past five months for the benefit of drought victims being rehabilitated in Gambella province of Illubabor region. Of the total wells dug in various villages in the province, 27 are connected to pumps operated by generators and the remaining 22 are manual. Comrade Alebachew Beyene, Head of the Gambella water works project, said that the depth of the wells ranges from 30 to 90 metres and that the water shortage problem in the area will be shortly solved when the construction of more wells is completed. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Jul 85 p 1]

RRC AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), yesterday signed an agreement with the government of Sweden which will provide a grant of an additional one million kroner to help strengthen the transport service of the Commission. Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, member of the CC of the WPE and Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, signed the agreement with Ambassador Gunnar Revelius of Sweden. Comrade Dawit recalled on the occasion that the Swedish government had rendered praiseworthy assistance and support to help Ethiopia implement her development projects. The Commissioner said that the present agreement will contribute towards facilitating transport of relief supplies to compatriots affected by the drought. Ambassador Revelius on his part pledged that his government will continue to provide aid in an effort to improve transport services commensurate with the needs of the drought victims. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jun 85 pp 1, 5]

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRALIA--Comrade Wolle Chekol, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Foreign Trade, returned yesterday upon completion of a working visit to Australia. In a statement upon arrival at Bole International Airport, Comrade Wolle said that an agreement to strengthen bilateral relations and economic cooperation was signed between Revolutionary Ethiopia and Australia for the first time. Comrade Wolle added that there were no formal trade relations between Australia and Ethiopia in the past and disclosed that the two parties reached the agreement after an extensive discussion. The two countries also concluded an accord to import high quality seeds to be sown here with the view to benefit from the experience of Australia which is reputed for its modern agricultural production. Comrade Wolle noted that talks on technical and economic co-operation were also held with Australia's pertinent officials and said that the present agreement encompasses the exchange of professionals. The agreement, Comrade Wolle said, will be effective as of this year. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Jun 85 p 1]

CONSTRUCTION OF SILOS--GONDAR (ENA)--Fifteen grain silos constructed at a cost of 700,000 birr were inaugurated here Wednesday. The silos, which can be dismantled and erected elsewhere, will boost the grain storage capacity of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). The silos can accommodate 30,000 quintals of grain and have been constructed in Gondar, Addis Zemen, Debark and Dabat towns and at the rehabilitation centre in Metema district, in Gondar region. Constructed by German Agro-Action, an international welfare organization, the silos were inaugurated by Comrade Solomon Muluneh, Deputy Administrator of Gondar region. Additional three silos with a capacity of 20,000 quintals each are to be constructed in the near future. The cost of construction, 1.7 million birr, is to be covered by the same welfare organization. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jul 85 p 3]

CONSTRUCTION OF MOBILE HOSPITAL, SCHOOLS--PAWI (ENA)--Construction of a mobile hospital and five regular elementary schools are nearing completion at the Pawi rehabilitation centre in Gojjam region. Fifteen wells have been dug in the 28 villages of the centre which accommodates 14,900 heads of families. Five permanent and 28 temporary clinics, five large and 28 small silos have been constructed. 1,316 latrines have been built for use by the beneficiaries of the rehabilitation programme. In addition, a cultural hall, literacy stations and dining halls for children have been completed. Teachers, students and workers of higher educational institutions who have arrived here to render services in the rehabilitation centre were briefed by Comrade Belew Teshale, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of the centre, on the objective reality in the centre, and the condition of the beneficiaries. They are already growing garden vegetables in order to be self-supporting, Comrade Belew said. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jun 85 p 1]

SEEDLINGS PLANTED IN WOLAYITA--WOLAYITA SODO (ENA)--One million and two hundred thousand different tree seedlings were planted this year to cover with greenery the deforested areas of Wolayita province in Sidamo region. According to forestry development officials, 600,000 seedlings of eucalyptus tree were planted on 375 hectares of land in Findune locality of Sodo Zuria district while 250,000 seedlings of acacia, eucalyptus and other tree seedlings

were planted on 156 hectares of land on the slopes of Findu Mountain. Similarly, 350,000 seedlings of eucalyptus tree were planted on 233 hectares of land in two kebeles of Humbo and Sodo Zuria districts. Last year 480,000 seedlings of different trees were planted in Findune locality which have now growing and are in good condition, according to Comrade Getachew Tekle-Haimanot, controller of the provincial forestry development office. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jun 85 p 1]

ALGERIAN DONATION TO AFRICAN AID FUND--Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has presented a \$10 million cheque to the chairman of the OAU assembly which was donated by his country to be used for the African special emergency aid fund organization. In addition to this Kenya and Ghana have pledged to give \$500,000 dollars each and Cameroon and Niger have pledged to give \$250,000 and \$50,000 respectively. [Text] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 Jul 85 EA]

CSO: 3400/727

LESOTHO

NEW INDUSTRIES TO CREATE MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Maseru THE COMET in English 6 Jul 85 p 10

[Text]

NEARLY 800 additional Basotho workers will get jobs within the next three years as a result of the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) efforts to establish new industries and to extend existing ones.

The Board of Directors of the corporation, at its meeting last week in Maseru approved the granting of loans totalling more than M900 000 towards the extension of a shoe factory and the establishment of the three new industries.

The Managing Director of the LNDC Mr. L. B. Monyake announced that a loan of half a million Maloti was approved by the Board for the expansion of Mustang Shoe Manufacturers at the Maputsoe industrial estate.

The factory presently

employs 280 workers and this figure is expected to increase to 725 within three years.

The Board also approved total investment of M300,000 by the LNDC, in Leting Traditional Beer Project. This will make the LNDC a joint partner with the South African Breweries in the project.

A new project to manufacture electronic products used in computers and video recorders was also approved.

The Board approved a loan of M60,000 to Ironic ventures to operate the company at the Maseru Industrial estate. A total of 60 Basotho workers will be employed in this company.

The board also approved the provision of a loan of M60,000 to Peacock Garment Manufacturers.

The LNDC board of Directors approved the sale of Maluti tanning company to Basotho entrepreneurs.

CSO: 3400/698

LESOTHO

BASOTHO PILOTS TRAINING IN FINLAND

Maseru THE COMET in English 29 Jun 85 p 8

[Text]

A team of four pilots from Lesotho Airways are currently undergoing a special training in Helsinki, Finland to fly the new 40 seater F-27 Turbo Prop Aircraft donated to Lesotho by the Swedish government, according to the Acting Finance Manager of the Lesotho Airways Corporation, Mr. P. Makotoane.

The team consists of the Chief pilot, Captain Duke Moorosi, Captain Qacha Molapo, Captain Moena Nkuebe and Captain Frank Green.

The Acting Finance Manager said the pilots

will fly this aircraft to Lesotho early in August.

He said the additional aircraft to the fleet of the Lesotho Airways will be of great significance in the development of civil aviation in the country since Lesotho is landlocked and therefore faces numerous problems in air travel to the outside world.

He further said Lesotho has had to rely on leasing large aircraft from other airliners for its international services between Maseru and Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg.

CSO: 3400/673

LESOTHO

KOREAN AGRICULTURAL TEAM ENDS 2-YEAR MISSION

Maseru THE COMET in English 8 Jun 85 p 7

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Mr. Peete N. Peete says Basotho farmers are privileged to have shared knowledge and exchanged farming views with the Korean Agricultural Mission in Lesotho.

Speaking to the team at the end of their two-year term of service in Lesotho last week, the Minister said Basotho though poor are determined to improve their standard of living.

He expressed gratitude to the Great Leader Kim IL Sung for having sent this agricultural mission

to Lesotho to help Basotho farmers.

Mr. Peete emphasised the importance of co-operative farming and said that Lesotho has already made a start to this effect. He said although the term of office of this mission has expired, it has been used profitably.

During its two-year stay in Lesotho the mission raised maize yield from 2.7 tonnes per hectare in the first year to 4.2 tonnes per hectare in the second year under dryland farming.

Under furrow irrigation it was raised from 6.8

tonnes per hectare to 8.2 tonnes per hectare.

Vegetable yields were raised from 148 tonnes per hectare in the first year to 154 tonnes per hectare in the second year.

Speaking at this occasion the head of the Korean Mission, Mr. Kim Man Won stressed the importance of irrigation farming for Lesotho.

The mission expressed satisfaction at the support they were accorded by the government, Technical Operations Unit under which they worked and the farmers.

CSO: 3400/673

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

EEC IMPROVES MARAKABEI CLINIC--A grant of more than M67,000 has been approved by the Commission of the European Communities (EEC) to assist in the construction of new buildings and staff houses for the Marakabei Health Centre, according to a press release from the EEC Delegate to Lesotho, in Maseru. The project provides for a new clinic house, a staff nurse and maternity unit, a nurse assistant house. Water and electricity supply will be connected to the existing rural clinic at Marakabei. The project will be implemented by the Dutch Relief Organisation (CEBEMO). The funds for the project are provided under a special programme of the EEC supporting development projects implemented by European non-governmental organisations. [Text] [Maseru THE COMET in English 1 Jun 85 p 8]

EEC GRAIN DONATION -- The European Economic Community has donated 3000 tons of wheat valued at about r615,000 to Lesotho, the EEC representative in Maseru, Mr Tue Rohrsted, said today. He said the wheat would be sold to the Lesotho flour mills, who would re-sell it. The revenue would then be used to support development projects. Mr Rohrsted said the total grants to Lesotho from the EEC since 1979 amounted to r6,529,576. [Text] Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 19 Jul 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/731-F

LIBERIA

HEADING TOWARDS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC COLLAPSE

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 3 Jul 85 pp 7-8

[Text]

LIBERIA: ACT IV? President Samuel Doe's regime continues to head towards political and economic collapse. There is no sign that Doe will tolerate more than a token show of opposition in the national presidential elections due later this year. His *National Democratic Party of Liberia* (NDPL) remains the only registered party, and hence the only one eligible to take part in the elections, which Doe will postpone indefinitely if he can. In a televised address to the interim national assembly on 6 June he said that the "present financial situation" is an "attraction to postpone the transition period". He says the Special Elections Commission (Secom) needs \$5m to hold the election, but that the \$5m is nowhere to be found. In theory 1st July was the deadline for party registration.

Two weeks ago Doe apparently summoned the outgoing American ambassador, Bill Swing, at one o'clock in the morning to demand the \$5m. Though Swing is accustomed to Doe's nocturnal tirades, the American response on this occasion was not made public. A recent trip to Washington by defence minister Gray Allison, information minister Carlton Karpah and foreign minister Ernest Eastman, certainly failed as a public relations exercise, let alone as a fund-raising one.

It has been clear for at least nine months that Doe regards himself as an absolute ruler whose rule should not be questioned, merely confirmed. (AC Vol 25 No 23 & Vol 26 No 4). Hence the prospect of the NDPL "contesting" the elections without opposition. As Doe said on television, referring to the absence of \$5m, "even if it means the nation will have to produce its own ballot boxes and print our own tickets, even if the elections have to be conducted on the basis of a head-counts, we will do so".

Any government employee who supports the opposition is liable to be sacked, no matter how lowly the job. The latest sacking of note is that of Mrs Kesselly, director-general of the Civil Service Agency and wife of Edward Kesselly, the leader of the small *Unity Party*. She was replaced by Oscar Quial, a former leading member of the *United Peoples Party* who negotiated his way out of the Port Stockade detention centre by joining the NDPL, only to find himself in Belleh Yallah maximum security prison in April allegedly for non-payment of debts to the government.

While the electoral farce continues, the economy goes from bad to worse. Political appointees are largely unqualified for the jobs they hold. The remnants of the once functioning civil service are thoroughly demoralised and anyhow powerless to control Executive Mansion fiat. There is almost no control over expenditure, no management of public services, effectively no government at all. In the current financial year extra-budgetary expenditure is heading for about \$80m (\$30m on the police headquarters still under construction, various other projects, and \$50m "unspecified"). In other words extra-budgetary expenditure hovers at about 25% of the budget, or a third of domestic revenues. It is not surprising the IMF cannot begin to reach an understanding with the government.

In 1979, the year before Doe's coup, the gross domestic product

stood at \$461m. By 1983 it was \$321m, reflecting an average annual GDP decline of 4.4%. Since then it has declined more rapidly. Yet the population is growing at about 3.3% annually. The four standby arrangements Liberia has had with the IMF since 1980 were made possible only because of American financial support.

A recent report by a national commission into the economy has four main conclusions:-

- Public confidence in the ability of the government to manage the economy remains low, and is declining.
- Officials lack the experience and qualifications to manage properly the economy.
- During the past five years public policies have either been wrong or inappropriate.
- There is no sign of economic recovery. (National accounts are still not available for 1984).

That public confidence in the regime has collapsed is illustrated by a steady flight of capital. Resident bank deposits fell from \$143m in 1979 to \$112m in 1984. Another indicator is the amount of US dollars in circulation: down from \$10.5m in 1980 to \$4.2m in 1984. Liberian coins in circulation in this period rose from \$11.6m to \$31.3m. The commercial banks' balances with the badly-run *National Bank of Liberia* (NBL) can neither be converted nor transferred abroad. The NBL has even refused to allow banks to use these excess reserves to meet tax obligations to the government.

The commission which stressed the above shortcomings, systematically castigated the government in every sector of its economic management, and set out 51 recommendations, including one for a review of the whole structure of government ●

CSO: 3400/704

LIBERIA

KESSELY ASSESSES POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL SITUATIONS

Monrovia LIBERIA TODAY & TOMORROW in English pp 1-16

[Article: "Some Personal Reflections"]

[Text]

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

The contents of this booklet were originally intended to be published as an exclusive feature in the Liberian Weekly Monitor, in answer to the question: HOW DO YOU SEE THE FUTURE OF LIBERIA? Unfortunately, publication of the paper was suspended for reorganization before the author completed the exercise.

Because the reappearance of the paper has become uncertain, and in view of the fact that Monitor Publications was also in the business of book publishing and distribution, it was decided, in agreement with the author, to publish it in the form of this booklet.

In the judgement of the publisher the feature commends itself for publication in this more expensive and more permanent form because of the topical nature of the issues discussed, the freshness of the author's point of view and the impressive credentials which identify him as one of the most seasoned spokesmen for his country.

Dr. Edward Binyah Kesselly is a product of Xavier University (Cincinnati, Ohio) - Political Science; University of Chicago - International Relations; the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies; University of Manchester (England) - Doctorate in Political Science.

He has held three cabinet portfolios in the service of his country (Information & Cultural Affairs, Posts & Telecommunications, Local Government & Rural Development. He was Chairman of the English-speaking West African countries for FESTAC '77, and Chairman of the African Group at the 18th Congress of the Universal Postal Union held in Rio de Janeiro. His latest involvement in public service was as Chairman of the Constitutional

Advisory Assembly for the review of Liberia's new constitution for the Second Republic in 1986. He is currently leader of Unity Party, one of the political parties that emerged following the lifting of the ban on political activities in July 1984.

CHALLENGE & OPPORTUNITY

It is not yesterday, a tradition, the past, which is the decisive, the determining force in a nation. Nations are made and go on living by having a program for the future.

Jose Ortega Y Gasset

I see the future of any country in terms of the prospects for a better quality of life available to the majority of its people. This implies the fact that as many opportunities as possible, should be made available to as many people as possible, if a bright future for the country is desired. Quite obviously, making it possible for people to widely participate in contributing their talents and other resources to the development of their country is what national leadership is all about. So when I think of the future of Liberia I think basically of how economic activity may be affected by the political setting and the caliber of political leadership we may have.

Our progress has, no doubt, been affected in the past by the perceptions, attitudes and policies of the political leadership. It may continue to be hampered even more seriously, as current conditions indicate, if the perceptions, attitudes and policies remain unchanged.

I believe that Liberians are no longer content to move into a future; or to be more precise, into the Second Republic, with the gaps of foresight, insight, and hind-sight in legislation, policy formulation, planning and administration which have plagued our performance as a nation.

I think Liberians expect a future in which the challenge of nation-building is rooted in the popular aspirations of the majority of the people, and not the whims and caprices of a central planning elite. I believe they expect a future in which not only are opportunities for advancement freely and fairly available to all, but also in which incentives and encouragement to utilize the opportunities are deliberately offered, especially to the least favored.

The Liberian people have for long looked forward to the day when their communities would be organized to fully participate not only in the making of the decisions affecting them, but also in playing the leading role in implementing such decisions.

I believe that they expect to see a system of more effective mechanisms to ensure that those who hold positions of public trust are fully accountable to the public, without the slightest fear or favor.

I know that Liberians would like to have the commerce of their country firmly in their own hands - implying that the comparative advantages which alien businessmen may have over Liberians should be minimized as much as possible. One could go on and on talking about what one perceives as the expectations of the Liberian people.

What I believe, in short, is that the Liberian people expect and deserve to have a leadership that commands **sufficient integrity**, wisdom and insight; and has faith in the Liberian people and respect for their basic rights and dignity. A leadership with these fundamental qualities will in turn command the confidence of the public and energize the growth of the economy.

I have heard people say what, to me, suggests that leadership does not necessarily need to have a sound educational background for the effective development programming of a country. ("You don't need book

people..."). In my view this is not true! I believe that the effective and enlightened development of a nation requires leadership of the best caliber possible, in all respects. It also requires followers who are not sycophants, imbeciles and opportunists; but followers who are honest and dedicated, and who are able to reflect on, and strive to translate the vision of the leadership into reality.

I said earlier that as a nation, we are sorely plagued by gaps of foresight, insight and hind-sight in formulating policies, making laws, administrative regulations, plans and the implementation of plans.

I started to develop a concern about these gaps long before the transition in which we now find ourselves occurred. The transition and the process towards the Second Republic has made the sharing of that concern the more necessary because we have arrived at the point where history has offered us a glorious opportunity to re-examine our values and re-shape our destiny.

It is indeed a magnificent opportunity; but it is also a most delicate one. Delicate in the sense that we may, in the excitement and clamour generated by such an opportunity, quite easily choose to re-inforce the very things which have in the past worked against our progress, without realizing that we are indeed doing so. I will touch on some of the pertinent issues which I think Liberians should keep in focus. Some of the things I say here have been said before in various statements I have made as leader of the proposed Unity Party. But I am not speaking here for the Party. I must accept personal responsibility as citizen Edward Binyah Kesselly for all the views expressed here excepting of course those quoted from other sources.

Because I have undertaken this exercise at a point in time when the nation's economy is floundering dangerously, it seems appropriate to look at what is

happening currently as a result of lack of sufficient insight or foresight in the policies or decisions which have brought about the situation we face.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

I do not think Liberia has ever before experienced the frustrating financial situation which we face

today. The banking system is operating under great strain. The manifestations are evident at all levels of life in the country: Overdraft and Letter of Credit facilities have been curtailed drastically; conditions for opening accounts have been tightened; withdrawals are paid mostly in local coins; some banks are frequently short of cash to service demand deposits; it is not as easy as before to buy bank drafts and traveller's checks; business loans are almost impossible to get, and personal loans are almost an anachronism.

Such problems are a clear indication that something has gone wrong at the financial institution which serves as the central clearing house for the banking system: the National Bank. The need to re-examine the role and operations of this institution is obvious.

I suggest that a Commission, chaired by someone from the commercial banking community, and consisting principally of persons from the private sector would be the most appropriate body to do the job. The advisability of having a National Bank without a fully backed currency, the degree of functional autonomy such an institution should enjoy, the caliber of people to manage it and many other things would need to be thoroughly examined by the Commission.

THE BURDEN OF PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

I do not believe that it is a sound policy for government to own and manage enterprises which are expected to thrive on the principle of profit, and what this entails in terms of competent management, organizational flexibility, adaptability and competitiveness. No reflective person needs to be convinced that government, by its very nature, tends to permit political expediency to undermine sound business principles, competent management and the profit motive. We do not need any detailed economic analyses to support the glaring evidence of the failure of our public corporations to deliver: they have become a drain on the economy and a source of frustration to their employees.

Against this background, the idea of the "privatization" of most, if not all, of the public corporations would be a sound economic move to make. When I speak of the need for government to unburden itself of these chronically insolvent public enterprises, I am thinking of majority participation by Liberians and the rest for non-Liberian participation.

The Liberian employees of such corporations who are in a position to buy shares and are willing to do so, would need to be given the opportunity to fully participate. In fact, I think that a special scheme would need to be devised to facilitate their participation.

UNEMPLOYMENT

I share the concern of most fellow citizens about the problem of unemployment; and I am just as concerned that employees are not able to get their salaries on time. This is precisely why I do not believe that the most effective way of dealing with the problem of unemployment is to swell the civil service and the public corporations. This type of unemployment relief only reinforces the vicious cycle of "unfulfillable" rising expectations, and a sure road to bankruptcy. I see a more effective solution of the problem of Un-

employment in creating the missing balance between rural and urban incomes: through making agriculture and other investments in the rural areas so attractive as to dilute the concentration of the employment pressures on the urban centers.

THE LARGER ISSUES

The issues I have isolated and briefly discussed so far are but ramifications of larger issues to which I now turn. Even these larger issues, however, cannot be exhaustively treated in this exercise, given the space limitations for its publication.

FREE ENTERPRISE

I am under the impression that there is a large number of non-Liberians with a stake in the country who are concerned about the prospects of Liberia remaining a free enterprise economy, which it has been since its inception as a nation. This concern apparently stems from the fact that some Liberians appear not only to have identified themselves with Socialism or Marxism, but also to have appealed to other Liberians to join them. The majority of the Liberian people, as far as my perception goes, have a natural aversion to any notion that those who labor hard, and those who prefer not to, should equally share in the benefits of what is achieved. I am convinced that Socialism does not appeal to the majority of Liberians.

My concern is that the capacity of the Free Enterprise system for generating the sort of development that it should generate, has been inhibited by several factors in this country.

I fully subscribe to, and support the Free Enterprise system for one basic reason. It is the only system I know under which the individual can enjoy the fullest possible incentives for producing more, and improving upon the quality of his production. It is my conviction that a system which denies this condemns everyone to mass poverty. One hardly needs to belabor this point, since the record of history is clear and convincing enough.

Because of this conviction about the Free Enterprise system, I subscribe to the active participation of the private sector in programming the functioning of the economy. I believe that the participation of the private sector will make a difference for the better in the future of this country. There is need to look at the nature of the stakes which private businessmen have in the economy. I am inclined to think that the higher the stakes, the more likely it would be for businessmen to develop a deeper sense of commitment to ensuring that the economy stays in bouncing health.

I do not believe, however, that the whole-hearted cooperation of the business community can be obtained through intimidation, harrassment, and a host of nit-picking regulations that do nothing more than antagonize, discourage, and, in some cases, drive them to the point of frustration and truancy.

AGRICULTURE

I believe that if we are not encouraged to grow enough food to feed ourselves adequately, our productivity in other development activities will remain lamentably low. In this regard, I fully subscribe to the observation of the United Nations Rural Development Task Force for Liberia as contained in their report submitted to the Government of Liberia in 1979. The U.N. Task Force observed, among other things, that "emphasis must be shifted to food production ... since the maintenance of good health requires, among other things, a steady supply of nutritious foods ..."

By this emphasis on food production, I am not suggesting that attention should be totally diverted from the tree crop production efforts now in progress. It is highly necessary, however, to remain constantly aware of the fact that any gains made in the tree crop

sector could be cancelled out by major gaps in food crop production since such gaps have to be filled by the importation of food with the foreign exchange which may have accrued from the export of tree crops.

HEALTH CARE

I believe that the health needs of the Liberian people would be more adequately met if efforts are more concentrated on preventive measures rather than on expensive curative measures. Here again, I am fully in agreement with the findings and suggestions of the U.N. Task Force on Rural Development: "Given the proper orientation and fuller understanding of the causes of certain kinds of disease (intestinal, malnutrition, respiratory etc.) and the solutions (environmental sanitation, nutritional diets, immunization etc.), the villagers, organized through their Town Development Councils and guided by their rural health workers, can participate effectively in preventive health and thus meet some of their basic health needs.."

I am told that efforts are being made in this direction, but from the paucity of results which I have observed, I suspect that the requisite coordination among the appropriate agencies is lacking.

There can be no question that there is urgent need for an integrated team approach at the village level coupled with a multi-sectional approach at the regional level.

EDUCATION

Nothing better demonstrates our propensity to concentrate on shadows than the state of our educational system. The poor quality of instruction which produces barely literate high school leavers appears to be of little concern to the educational authorities.

A fresh concept of education is urgently needed if the nation is to avoid being locked into a system which has failed in many ways. It need hardly be pointed out that education of a very low quality has virtually no economic impact. We need larger numbers of functionally competent people, not larger numbers of people who are supposed to have had an education but who are in fact not much better than people who have not been to school in terms of their functional utility to the economy.

I am inclined to be in total agreement with the authors of "Growth Without Development" that "If Liberia's educational program continues in its present direction, more and more of the scarce resources available for education will continue to be devoted to producing semi-literates."

Having touched on three broad areas of critical concern to the future of our country, let me now make some general social, economic and political observations.

SOCIAL

In meeting the challenges of national reconstruction which lie before us, we should be constantly reminded that the **strong** in our society are few; the majority are weak; and we should not make the mistake of strengthening those who are weak by weakening those who are strong. In other words, we should not, for instance, permit sympathy for employees to eliminate the employer. The rich should in no way be permitted to exploit the poor; but the rich should not be destroyed to help the poor.

What we need to work vigorously to destroy are the forces of class hatred, ethnic supremacy and other divisive elements.

All things considered, our laws are among the best in the world. But no matter how straight the laws are, if they are handled by crooked authorities, they will definitely be twisted. We need to ensure that those who interpret and execute our laws are men and women of the highest integrity in the land. I think, in fact, that there is need to look into the methods of choosing them.

I am a profound believer in the right of free expression. Those who express their opinions about the conduct of public affairs, being mindful of the limitations imposed by the laws of the nation on that freedom, should not - and need not be victimised, clandestinely or openly. They can be made to answer openly in court for any abuse, and their right to be proven guilty beyond all reasonable doubts should be fully respected.

The relatively few professionals and experts we have in this country should never be subjected to the fear of losing their jobs or falling out with the authorities for taking a position which may not be politically expedient.

I could go on, but again the scope of this exercise does not permit me to. The social ingredients that need to go into our national reconstruction recipe are numerous, and should not be taken for granted.

ECONOMIC

Looking at the general landscape of our economic potential and prospects, I do not subscribe to the notion that Lack of Capital is necessarily the major constraint to our progress. In my view, it is rather the inefficient programming and management of our capital resources that are responsible for the low level of development we have so far achieved as a nation.

In this connection, we need to disabuse ourselves of some erroneous notions about development which have been inculcated into our thinking over the years.

We need to fully grasp the fact, for instance, that government promotes development by helping people to become more productive; by focusing the energies of the people on the resources and opportunities available to them, not by striving to make them wealthy through welfare or patronage.

It should be obvious that no amount of talk about economic development can make a difference if the people do not have a mind to work. To the extent that the labor force of a country works in an intensive, continuous and efficient fashion, to that extent will the national output be high - resulting, under normal circumstances, in an increase in the wealth of the country and a better quality of life for the people.

The point needs to be continuously emphasized that one of the most stubborn factors of our underdevelopment is that the habit of work and work discipline have not been firmly inculcated in the thinking of the majority of our people. Therefore, every other economic reform we undertake, should be heavily underlined by the need to provide the incentives and motivations that will help to inculcate work discipline and productivity. I realize that this requires a long-term series of changes in the structure and ways of thinking in fields ranging from education to wages, salaries, and even land reform.

Another point which needs to be touched is that we retard our own development by being as wasteful as we are. We save or conserve very little, if anything. Our inclination to waste is almost inveterate. We handle public property - of all sorts and descriptions -- with such an attitude of abandon!

I have heard the remark made: "We should not be suffering for money; we have plenty of natural resources." Although I am not an economist, let me state a conviction I hold as a rejoinder to such an important and pertinent remark. In fact, the whole question of our economic future may well hinge on this

observation. My perception is that: The national income will be large and stable to the extent that resources are directed to productive purposes, and will be small and discontinuous to the extent that the funds are used to increase expenditure on conspicuous consumption, or invested in ventures of low or no productivity. In other words, if resources, financial and otherwise, are not used rationally, they will not generate development.

We may even accumulate a considerable volume of savings from our natural resources, as has in fact been the case sometime ago. But unless the savings are channelled into productive fields, a rise in the national income cannot be expected. If the savings realized from resources are used to create palaces, villas, pretentious boulevards and luxurious residences, the real contribution of such investments to the national income is either small or non-existent. In other words, the effect of these investments on the productive capacity of the country is very negligible. On the other hand, the income from resources can be directed to fields which increase the productive capacity of the economy and create employment, for example, factories to produce some essential commodities.

Talking about building things may seem to contradict a notion which I think we should debunk, i.e. giving the "building of things" a higher priority over the "development of the potential human talent" which we have. I believe this is a matter which, like in the case of the horse and the cart, both are needed; but they must be placed in their proper relationship. In this country, we have tended to place the cart before the horse.

For example, we build a medical center costing millions of dollars and yet cannot boast more than a handful of Liberian medical doctors. For another example: we build an Archives building which I

understand costs a substantial amount of money, and yet I do not personally know of more than three Liberians trained as archivists or museum managers.

Finally, let me say something about AID. We have tended to depend rather heavily on aid or assistance from outside; and we tend to take for granted that someone should always help us, somehow.

We need to get it solidly into our heads that AID should never be regarded as a Substitute for what we are capable of doing for ourselves. No matter how much assistance a country gets, no economy can be developed entirely from the outside. A word here about loans should be in place. Given what I said above, foreign borrowing **SHOULD NOT** be a substitute for domestic capital accumulation. It should be regarded strictly as a supplement and one which should be used carefully and most productively.

POLITICAL

Liberians have undertaken a bold and courageous adventure to move from a single party political system to a multi-party one, on a continent where the opposite is practically the norm. Whatever other countries might have against the multi-party system, I believe that the Liberian people have opted for it in the conviction -- which I personally fully share -- that a system which denies free and fair competition to a variety of persons or groups that see themselves capable of leadership, may frustrate some of its best talents, and thus stagnate.

However, where several political parties or groups come forward to contest for the support of the electorate, as it is in our case today, it seems obvious that the future of the country hangs delicately in the balance. The probability of entrusting the future to those who may not be capable of organizing our national aspirations into practical programs of development is high, unless the electorate has a clear vision of the kind of future each aspiring leadership intends to build.

The experience of some other countries should remind us that the dust raised by intensive nation-wide political horse-racing can easily becloud our view of the objective of the exercise, and the harsh realities and challenges that underlie that objective. It is always tragic for a people to mistake the shadows for the substance in any undertaking.

If the transformation which our society needs to undergo remains hazy in the thinking of the people, any group that finds itself in power will be trying to steer a course through a fog.

In the political arena there are those individuals who want position in order **TO BE SOMETHING**, and there are those who want position in order to **DO SOMETHING** that will improve the condition of living for everybody. We owe it to ourselves and to our children to be sober and reflective enough so as to see clearly that fine line between the two types.

Indeed, formidable challenges lie ahead of those who aspire to leadership in the next civilian government. The agenda for reconstruction looks daunting, to say the least. The choice of those who are expected to tackle it should not be taken lightly. It takes more than a crateful of votes obtained by "any means" to guide the destiny of a nation. The people of Liberia should make sure that the objectives for which their votes are sought are made very clear to them. The possibilities, options and practicable approaches by which any politician proposes to reconstruct our nation should be critically examined by the people through widespread discussion and debate.

Having been afforded the opportunity of a transitional period of five years of military rule, we stand at a beautiful vantage point where we can see through and beyond the fog from whence we came. There is more than enough in our past to exhaust our hindsight. Given this backdrop, the Liberian people should demand from any aspiring leadership more than the usual platitudes that may be offered as party platforms.

I would not miss any opportunity, and certainly not this one, to remind the Liberian people that votes have no power of their own to confer on anybody the capacity for leadership if the person does not have that capacity; neither can votes transform a demagogue into a meek public servant. Votes do not bestow on anyone Integrity, Honesty, a Sense of Responsibility and Respect for the Dignity of other human beings.

We hardly need to look beyond the tips of our noses to see the agenda for the task before us:

- Hundreds of thousands of skill-less, jobless and hopeless brothers and sisters languishing in misery all around.
- A large rural population stagnating on the periphery of development activities for years!

- An educational system that seems to be producing mainly barely literate high school leavers.
- A health delivery system that can hardly deliver.
- A dangerously low capacity for adequate food production.
- A highly politicized civil service.
- A sharply deteriorating foreign image.

It is hardly necessary to raise more than this handful of points to convince anyone that the challenge should not be viewed casually. Some of us have studied these matters with deep concern over the years, and have even done some research. Perhaps there will be opportunities in the future to dwell on them in greater depth. But all Liberians need to reflect on them; and the need to do that could not be more urgent than it is as we march towards a new dawn, I hope, in 1986.

CSO: 3400/686

LIBERIA

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, JOURNALIST ARRESTED

AB171836 Dakar PANA in English 1825 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Monrovia, 17 Jul (LINA/PANA)--The president and publisher of the independent FOOTPRINTS TODAY newspaper, Mr Momolu V. Sackor Sirleaf and the paper's sports editor Klon Hinneh have been arrested and detained in Monrovia for "breach of security."

The two journalists were arrested at the newspaper premises yesterday evening in Monrovia by security agents upon orders from the Justice Ministry, the newspaper reporter in a front-page story today.

In the story captioned "Sirleaf, Hinneh Arrested," FOOTPRINTS said Mr Sirleaf was at a meeting with some of the newspaper's staff when two men of the police intelligence unit walked into his office and requested that their chief, Col Thomas Nimely wanted to see the publisher outside. Mr Sirleaf told the agents that Colonel Nimely was welcome into his office if he wanted to talk with him.

The arrests of the two men come a day after the newspaper published a front-page story that the two journalists had sued the minister of state for presidential affairs, Dr J. Bernard Blamo, and the director of National Security Agency (NSA), Mr Sylvester Moses, for "false imprisonment."

The paper said the journalists had sued Messrs Blamo and Moses as being responsible for their "illegal" detention at the post stockade--a military prison--in Monrovia last year for 55 days. When contacted, police intelligence chief Nimely said he could not give details on the arrests of the two journalists. He said that questions should be directed to Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, because it was the Justice Ministry that had issued the writ for their arrest, the paper said.

CSO: 3400/702

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

INA ECONOMIC COMMITTEE--The Interim National Assembly, the INA, has issued Decree No 8 providing for the establishment of an economic and financial management committee in Liberia. According to the decree, the committee will coordinate the economic and financial policies of the government and advise the head of state on all executive matters related to the management of the economy. The committee will also review and determine policy options to be approved by the government as well as ensure the introduction of fiscal discipline through the enforcement of government recurrent and development budget guidelines. It will ensure the implementation of the government wages and employment policy with a view to achieving economic efficiency in the public sector. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 17 Jul 85]

MANO RIVER UNION OPERATIONS--The Mano River Union's [MRU] operations in Liberia are to be temporarily closed down shortly. The (?CENTERS) newspaper revealed today that the union was temporarily closing its office because of pressing financial problems. The paper says the financial problems are caused by the difficulties in getting two of the member states--Sierra Leone and Guinea--to fully meet up with their financial obligations to the union. The (?CENTERS) further said the directives effecting the temporary closure of the MRU's operations in Liberia was to have been communicated today to the resident coordinator of the MRU (?based) in Liberia, Mr Luke (Bawoh), by Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Emmanuel O. Gardiner, who is the principal representative of the Liberian Government to the MRU. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 17 Jul 85]

CSO: 3400/702

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL AGGRESSION

MB190814 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jul 85 p 8

[Unattributed Commentary: "A Cat Is Always a Cat"]

[Text] President Samora Machel is used to relating a story, one of the many with which he always illustrates his teachings, about a person who had been able to perfectly train his cat. "My cat, the owner would say, has now become a human being. It is now 10 years that it only eats beef, fruit, and drinks wine. It dresses itself properly and it serves my family at the table." His friends did not believe him. Then, the owner of the cat held an ostentatious banquet in his own garden. The guests were taken by complete surprise when they saw at the other end of the garden a cat which was well-dressed walking on two legs and holding a steaming tray. It served each and every guest soup and fish with delicateness and propriety. "Oh, yes, commented the guests, this cat has already become a human being." Holding their breath respectfully, they again saw the cat return with a tray of roast meat. Some of the guests were already preparing a toast to praise the cat and its owner.

All of a sudden a small rat bolted from one corner of the garden. The cat, without hesitation and responding to its instincts, dropped the tray and disappeared in the darkness hot in pursuit of its prey.

"A cat is always a cat," President Samora Machel concludes the story with a smile.

He then explains that in order to transform a person, it is not just enough to train him. It is imperative to help him to transform his inner self and to change the very essence of things.

A reactionary does not stop being a reactionary simply because he changes his language or his gestures. It is important that love for the nation, justice, and equality be implanted in him.

He presented this lesson to the Mozambican people in his speech when the people became independent. Over the past 20 years in succession the people have been confronted with the colonial army's repression and the reappearance of puppets, sabotage by colonialists, and the treachery of ambitious and opportunistic elements. When they were sure that their independence had been consolidated, they saw the elements in question reappearing under the protection of Ian Smith and subsequently they saw them becoming agents of destabilization throughout the region.

They have changed their language, their gestures, uniforms and even their nationality, but their ambitious, exploitative, and criminal nature remained unchanged.

Our people have drawn lessons from each difficulty in their life. The euphoria of victory was followed by maturity and the attainment of a civic and political awareness.

The struggle of the Mozambican people is doubtlessly one of heroism and stoicism in the defense of independence, freedom, and peace.

Their unwavering will has already crushed the colonialist and Rhodesian armies. Their determination is constantly forcing the forces of destabilization to adopt new contingency plans and switch battlefronts.

After the failure of their plans to destroy our government following the Nkumati Accord, they launched an international campaign aimed at securing recognition for the armed banditry as a "political" organization.

The inhumane and criminal nature of terrorism and its firm rejection by our people enabled the international community to understand the nature of the aggression against the Mozambican nation.

Confronted by this failure, international conspiracy had no other alternative but to mobilize its most influential sources of support and resort to the most blatant falsehoods.

For some months now in the United States and in Western Europe, ultraconservative and neofascist sectors have been busy venting their hatred and slandering the democratic character of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Accordingly, the latest operation in this context was carried out recently by a group of U.S. congressmen and senators who had previously defended Portuguese colonialism, supported the

Rhodesian minority regime, and endeavored to legitimize "apartheid".

In their preliminary deliberations, after analyzing statistics and using arguments which could only have been propagated by the disinformation and ignorance about our situation prevailing in many American sectors, the ultraconservatives appealed to the East-West psychosis to have their motion approved.

The amendment, which was approved, is clear proof of how the Nkomati Accord constituted a heavy defeat to the forces of destabilization.

In fact that accord, which received support from the international community and from the U.S. administration itself, has demonstrated:

A. That conspiracy against our country was the result of joint efforts of various international forces.

The Nkomati Accord compelled the forces which were hiding behind the overt South African intervention to make moves and to expose themselves. Thus, the "Portuguese component" emerged clearly, supported by colonialism's financiers and bankers engaged in a plan to recolonize Mozambique. Links with the European and American neofascist, extreme right and with the most racist and fanatical circles were revealed.

The enemy had to mobilize the forces that he was keeping in reserve.

To all governments in the world which are concerned with the situation in southern Africa, it became evident that the aggression against Mozambique was exclusively an aggression against our independence and that of Africa.

This prompted a growing international response to the struggle against famine, cooperation for development, and lately the strengthening of our defense capability.

B. That the conflict in southern Africa was not a conflict arising from the East-West confrontation.

What is at stake in our region is not the form of government or the system of economic development to be established in South Africa or Namibia. This is a question which is only to be freely and democratically decided by the peoples of those countries.

The only problem which is causing regional destabilization is the persistence of colonialism in Namibia and "apartheid" in South Africa.

Banditry, which was launched immediately following the independence of Angola and Mozambique, is an attempt to draw the attention of the world from the real existing problems and conceal the essence of the problem.

Some 10 years ago, the problem was Rhodesia, Namibia, and "apartheid". The minority regimes were making head-over-heels efforts to mobilize public opinion and the Western governments by proclaiming themselves, as Salazar and Caetano did, the "defenders of Western civilization in this part of the world".

Zimbabwe's independence increased the risk of the failure for this propaganda campaign. This danger led to the escalation of destabilization and an increase in support of the "armed bandits" operations.

The firm popular response, the coherence of our policy and the diplomatic offensive that the Mozambican Government demonstrated as it implemented the policy of peace and cooperation defined by the 4th Congress, demonstrated the truth about southern Africa to the centers of political and economic decisionmaking.

The concerted and united action of frontline countries and the liberation movements in southern Africa is characterized by coherence, identical positions, and clear objectives.

Today, more than ever before, the world is understanding that the independence of Namibia and the end of "apartheid" are the only cause of tension in this part of the world.

It is this irreversible progress of truth that brings despair to the forces of international conspiracy against Mozambique and provokes actions like the one under way in some sectors of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate.

They aim to promote, using the insufficient information existing about our country, the East-West conflict theory in southern Africa and, therefore, the notion that "it is necessary to defend South Africa and Namibia against the communist danger".

This offensive does not come by chance. It is being launched at a time when the antiapartheid disinvestment campaign against South Africa is growing in the United States and when an ever-growing number of U.S. businessmen, economic groups, and politicians are beginning to take interest in our country.

The response of the U.S. administration and the support that the opponents of President Reagan gave to cooperation with Mozambique are a reflection of a remarkable progress which has been taking place in the relations between the two countries since 1982, and of the many visits that U.S. senators, congressmen, officials, businessmen, and journalists have been making to Mozambique to familiarize themselves with our reality.

This group of people clearly understands the causes of destabilization, the terrorist and unpatriotic nature of banditry, the fundamental causes of the economic crisis confronting us.

By emphasizing mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other, following the Nkomati Accord our country has been able to promote a greater action with the U.S. administration for the deescalation of tension in the region and for the cessation of violence.

An ever-increasing number of Western countries have become aware of the regional situation and our cooperation has been widened in all fields. Peace and stability in Mozambique is a requirement for the entire region, a fundamental condition for economic and social progress of all the peoples of southern Africa, and an imperative so that this region ceases to be an area of potential conflict.

Like all other independent countries in the region, Mozambique promotes a policy of peace, fights for the demilitarization and denuclearization of the Indian Ocean, and follows in a consistent manner a policy of nonalignment and national independence.

This policy of our party and government has gained prestige and international respect for Mozambique and permitted us to establish stable and sound relations of friendship and cooperation.

Our love for peace, the acceptance of our responsibilities and the honesty with which we engage in cooperation are, to use an expression of President Samora Machel, among the most "sophisticated weapons" we have.

For that reason we must not feel surprised if those who have always defended Portuguese colonialism, Smith's regime, the colonization of Namibia, and apartheid in South Africa stand precisely against peace and our relations of friendship and cooperation.

The Mozambican people are certain: Our government is on the right track. Let it continue to guide us in the struggle! The Mozambican people know that "a cat is always a cat."

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MACHEL GREETES IRAQ'S HUSAYN--President Samora Machel has called for continued successful cooperation between Mozambique and Iraq. In a message to Iraq's President Saddam Husayn, president Samora Machel also said he wished the Iraqi people a future of welfare and prosperity. The message was sent to President Husayn on the occasion of the day of the Iraqi revolution. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 19 Jul 85]

CSO: 3400/741

NAMIBIA

CALL FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

IN AN ATTEMPT to speed up the working of the National Assembly, Swanu Member Mr Tjeripo Ngarinombe, has withdrawn several clauses from a an earlier motion he submitted and given notice of new motions consolidating issues raised by Swanu and the Swapo Democrats.

In one of his new motions, Mr Ngarinombe says the National Assembly:

- should begin to deal with the issue of national unity by abolishing all racial and ethnic classification;

- noticing that Proclamation AG 8 violates important clauses of the Bill of Fundamental Rights of the

Multiparty Conference;

- resolves that no further elections based on racial or ethnic grounds be conducted;

- further resolves that those ethnic authorities whose electoral terms of office have expired should hand back immediately the instruments of power to the Cabinet;

- directs the Cabinet to

appoint regional commissioners in place of the expired ethnic authorities to conduct the necessary daily administrative functions until an administrative framework for the whole country has been worked out.

In his other motion, Mr Ngarinombe calls on the Assembly to request the Cabinet to declare a national amnesty releasing specific political prisoners and to take the necessary steps to release Mr Eliazer Tuhandeleni and other Namibian political prisoners held in South Africa.

CSO: 3400/683

NAMIBIA

DIRK MUDGE DISCUSSES ECONOMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Jul 85 p 4

[Text]

NAMIBIA HAD NOT yet broken loose from the grip of economic stagnation but a noticeable slowdown of the sharp decline of 1983 gave some reason for hope, the Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge said in his budget speech to the National Assembly today.

In a review of the international, regional and domestic economic background, Mr Mudge said accelerated economic growth in the western world had halted the slump of Namibia's economy.

However, an anticipated slowing down of economic expansion in world trade allowed little optimism for further significant growth.

While the domestic economy had declined by 4,3% in 1983 in terms of the Real Gross Domestic Product, the negative growth rate had slowed to less than one percent in 1984.

Although there had been no perceptible improvement of real production in the most important sectors, there had been a considerable improvement in the trade balance, he said.

This was largely due to a sharp improvement of commodity prices, especially in minerals exports, caused by the weakening of the Rand

against the Dollar, while volumes of exports had not changed significantly.

"This is why export earnings in 1984 increased by 17% after a decline of eight per cent in the previous year. The value of all export commodities began to rise sharply except in the case of diamonds," he said.

"Agricultural export earnings showed a welcome increase of 27% after they had declined by almost 40% in the previous year while minerals exports had risen by 29% compared to an 11% decline in the previous year.

"The improved export performance, together with the fact that imports rose by only 10%, were jointly responsible for the significant decline in the trade deficit from R71 million in 1983 to R12 million in '84."

Stricter monetary policy introduced in South Africa had boosted short-term interest to record heights,

and together with stricter hire-purchase conditions had cooled down domestic demand and contributed its share to improving the balance of payments position.

But economic growth was restricted by these restrictive monetary policies, Mr Mudge said.

"At current prices however, the GDP has been growing more quickly at a rate of 12% in 1984 compared with 5% in '83. This increase was the main cause of improved operating surpluses in almost all sectors."

Turning to inflation, Mr Mudge said prices had risen modestly at the beginning of 1985 in comparison with an average increase of nine per cent in 1984.

In the first four months of 1985, the consumer Price Index for Windhoek had risen by 11,9% and he anticipated a further

moderate increase during the year without a slow down of the trend towards the end of '85, he said.

"To summarise, the domestic economic situation seems to be much better than it was the previous year but, as in the case of South Africa, one cannot count upon a revival in domestic economic activity in the near future," Mr Mudge said.

The future would depend on how soon the turning point in the growth trend of the world economy came about.

"My hope is for a better performance in the primary sector, particularly in agriculture... and in mining, where a large expansion is at present taking place in the mining of basic metals in order to increase the production capacity of copper and silver," he said.

Economy in sectors

THERE IS STILL no perceptible improvement in the real production of our most important sectors, Mr Mudge said during the budget reading.

"A negative growth was shown in 1984 in agriculture, the fishing industry and all sections of mining, as well as in the manufacturing and construction industries."

Consequently it had chiefly been the tertiary sector which was responsible for stabilising economic activity in Namibia during the past calendar year, he said.

AGRICULTURE: Production had risen from R142million in '83 to R169m. In real terms the sector's contribution to the GDP had shown a drop of 16% against a drop of 31% in '83.

FISHING: Production had further deteriorated by 22% due to a decline in catches of most fish species.

MINING: The real contribution to GDP had shown a decline for the sixth successive year. While production declined by four per cent, the value of sales had risen by 18%. Only diamond sales had shown a slight decline, 0,5%.

CSO: 3400/670

NAMIBIA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS CALL FOR EDUCATION REFORM

Van Zijl Views on Reform

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Text]

WHITES WERE fed up of standing accused over the education issue and were not prepared to be in this position any longer, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Eben Van Zijl, said in the National Assembly on Friday.

An answer to the question over the future of education in Namibia had to be found once and for all, Mr Van Zijl said in the debate on a motion introduced by the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Piet Junius.

The motion calls on the Cabinet to give urgent attention to previously completed investigations, reports and recommendations and to measures to improve the unsatisfactory education situation.

Mr Van Zijl said the whites and the National Party had been placed under suspicion concerning their attitude to education and had been put in the dock.

As a member of the white community, he was fed up with being the accused and was not prepared to stand in the dock any longer.

He added that when considering education, a

healthy balance had to be found between the extremes of unity "eenheid" and diversity "verskeidenheid".

It was dangerous to overemphasise unity and the way to kill nation-building was to ignore the diversity out of which a nation was formed.

But to overemphasise diversity and have everyone locked up in separate compartments was just as dangerous and could not succeed in Namibia.

Mr Van Zijl said the National Party believed there was a common interest binding Namibians.

He said if the Government could find the balance between unity and diversity, it could build a nation.

"But if we can't achieve that, conflict, confrontation and mass murder will be the alternatives."

Mr Van Zijl said educa-

tion was a highly sensitive issue which had to be handled responsibly by experts.

He suggested it should be dealt with by the soon to be established Constitutional Council.

The Minister of Education, Mr Andrew Matjila, said the various education authorities in Namibia and parents would have to be consulted before changes to the present system could be made.

He said the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance had long called for essential reforms including the opening of all schools to all races.

The urgency of the matter was obvious, Mr Matjila said, "but first let us create a climate conducive to consultations and negotiations."

The Government would not achieve its goal if it was dictatorial and the aim of the MPC was to take the people along with it, Mr Matjila said.

A Swanu Member of the National Assembly (MNA), Mr Peter

Nguvauva, repeated his call made earlier last week in an amendment to the motion for all schools to be open to all races and to be controlled by the Department of National Education.

He added that preference should be given to admitting children from districts in which schools were situated with due consideration being given to language.

Mr Nguvauva also said the Government should determine as fast as possible the funding necessary for bringing standards in schools to the ideal level.

The Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Piet Junius said the DTA wanted an education system to be developed that would satisfy all the inhabitants of Namibia.

To enable the Assembly to get greater agreement over the issue he said, the DTA was prepared to consider amendments to its motion.

At his proposal the debate was adjourned until this afternoon.

SWAPO D, SWANU's Amendment on Reform

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Text]

AGREEMENT OVER the contentious issue of education was reached in the National Assembly yesterday when Members resolved that the Minister of Education should urgently present the Cabinet with proposals for improving education and solving its problems.

There was no opposition when Members were asked by Mr Junius said the by the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Piet Junius (DTA), to approve an amendment to his earlier motion on the issue.

The amendment was a compromise hammered out after Swapo D and Swanu tabled amendments to the original motion.

While the approved amendment is couched in general terms, the Swapo D and Swanu amendments called for specific action including the opening of the Windhoek College of Education and all schools to all races.

The amendment tabled by Mr Junius said the National Assembly was conscious of the grave concern regarding educational and training issues and of demands from various institutions and political parties.

These demands concerned fragmented control, uncoordinated utilisation of funds and manpower, lack of national educational purpose and aims, a lack of comprehensive educational planning, and the uncoordinated

utilisation of existing educational facilities.

The amendment said the Assembly was concerned about the possibility of delays which may seriously prejudice the population and "which may unnecessarily protract the climate of uncertainty".

The Assembly resolved to refer immediately any recommendations by the Minister to either the standing committees or the Constitutional Council.

The resolution said the Minister should be assisted by experts and any concluded investigations, reports and recommendations on education.

Mr Junius said he agreed with calls for the opening of schools and the College

of Education but said although it would be easy and popular for the Assembly to pass a motion in this regard, it would be more difficult to implement.

Attempts to change the educational system had failed in the past because Proclamation AG 8 gives education, including the training of primary school teachers, to the second-tier authorities and the Administrator-General had not been prepared to change AG 8.

Mr Junius said all constitutional matters had, in the first instance, to be referred to the Constitutional Council.

The process could be speeded up if agreement could be reached now on how to approach education.

NP Leader Kosie's Views

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

THE NATIONAL PARTY would take a strong standpoint against any attempts to open all schools to all races, the Chairman of the White Executive Committee and leader of the NP, Mr Kosie Pretorius, told The Advertiser yesterday.

Mr Pretorius was asked for further comment on a statement he issued yesterday which said "the right to own education is a non-negotiable principle for the SWA NP."

The statement said great concern and uncertainty

was developing among whites over the future of white education and the stipulations of Proclamation AG 8.

Mr Pretorius told The Advertiser yesterday the NP believed multiracial schools and exclusive

schools should operate side by side so that parents had freedom of choice.

Asked what the NP reaction would be if the MPC Government wanted to open all schools to all races, Mr Pretorius said: "We would definitely take a strong standpoint against that."

He said he had told Swanu and Swapo D, that if forced apartheid was wrong, then forced integration was also wrong.

When asked if the NP would resist attempts to change or abolish Proclamation AG 8 which defines the powers of the second-tier ethnic authorities, Mr Pretorius said: "Not necessarily."

"We believe any constitutional changes are for the Constitutional Council to decide."

The NP had definite views about minority rights and the second tier, but was not necessarily in favour of AG 8 "word for word as it stands at the moment."

"We do stand for the right of minority groups to preserve their own," Mr Pretorius said and the NP saw the second tier as the means of achieving this.

The Bill of Fundamental Rights of the MPC made provision for the rights of minorities.

He added that the NP was prepared to discuss the issue of AG 8 against the background of the Bill of Rights and the Windhoek Declaration of the MPC.

In yesterday's statement,

Mr Pretorius said concern over education and AG 8 was mainly due to one-sided reporting over motions tabled in the National Assembly and speeches made by some black politicians.

Much publicity had been given to these issues without connecting them to what had been agreed by the members of the MPC and the contents of the State President's Proclamation which defines the powers of the new Government.

Mr Pretorius said decisions on most of these motions would not be heard in the National Assembly at this stage and, according to earlier understanding, must be referred to the Constitutional Council.

The NP believed that all "own affairs" of minority groups, including education, were entrenched in the Bill of Fundamental Rights which formed an integral part of the State President's Proclamation.

"The NP also believes the spirit and contents of the Proclamation respects the compatibility (bestaanbaarheid) of AG 8."

Mr Pretorius said the White Executive Committee had told the Administrator-General on May 22 that it would support legislation introducing a new government provided no existing rights of the second tier authorities would be affected by the legislation.

NAMIBIA

ETHNIC TAX SYSTEM EXPLOSIVE SAYS KATJIUNGUA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

THE SYSTEM of raising and allocating revenue along racial and ethnic lines was the real cause of black hatred for white privilege and white economic domination, the Minister of Health, Mr Moses Katjiungua, said in the National Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on a motion calling for the implementation of a national economic strategy, Mr Katjiungua said he had no doubt that "the present system of taxation and methods of allocating revenue are racist, irrational, absurd and anachronistic."

Existing procedures had "created an explosive situation of a white and rich centre and a largely poverty-stricken black periphery."

Mr Katjiungua suggested the Canadian system of raising taxes and distributing it amongst the country's provinces would be a useful example for Namibia.

He said the Canadian Federal Government made the nation's wealth available from the general revenue collected in all provinces, to provinces with income lower than the national average.

Mr Katjiungua said that to defer the resolution of the problems surrounding taxation to the final draft of the Constitutional Council would be to "play with fire."

He urged that the problem be dealt with immediately through the Cabinet, the Assembly, or through interim determination by the Constitutional Council.

He said his party, Swanu, would never accept "privilege based on white skin colour and white paternalism. We see these as threats to our own material welfare and insults to our dignity."

"We are not prepared to play the role of second-class partner or to be manipulable stooges of anybody - here in this land, in this House or elsewhere."

Mr Katjiungua said he would continue to urge the

Assembly to address itself to specifics as a way of discussing and resolving problems and made several suggestions concerning economic development.

He said there were economic activities which did not need large capital investment and would help provide jobs.

These included:

- the possibility of using cattle products to make shoes, butter and cheese;
- sugar growing in the Kavango basin;
- rice and other cereal production in the Caprivi;
- and the creation of industries producing food, handicrafts, textiles, salt and soap, edible oil, bricks, glass, farm tools etc.

Mr Katjiungua said the Government should be required to submit concrete plans dealing with these problems.

Regarding development aid, he said Swanu accepted the need for this before independence, but aid should not have any political or economic strings attached. "We must be allowed the freedom to determine our own priorities."

To ensure the exploitation of untapped resources, such as the Kudu gas field, tenders should be invited to

make feasibility studies and to select the ones that offer the best terms for the country.

Local entrepreneurs and "well-disposed" foreign companies should be invited to prospect in Namibia and the Government should ensure that Multi-National Companies prove to Namibia that their operations do or will benefit the country.

They should also prove that they exercise social responsibility in terms of training, healthy labour relations and paying sufficient tax without creating loopholes for tax evasion.

Mr Katjiungua warned, however, that it was necessary to attract foreign investment and the multi-nationals should not be "terrorised."

He said the Minister of Mining Affairs should be requested to draft guidelines in this regard which could be turned into legislation.

Mr Katjiungua said the Cabinet should ask South Africa to declare a 200-mile limit to Namibia's territorial waters "as the only way remaining to prevent the plunder of Namibia's marine resources."

NAMIBIA

SWAPO D SLAMS ZAMBIAN PM

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

POLITICAL REPORTER

THE SWAPO Democrats Party has called on the Zambian Government to release Namibian political prisoners held in Zambia and to investigate the disappearance of Namibian refugees in the country.

Mr Phil Ya Nangoloh, small group of black people Swapo D's Information ple in Namibia "as fronts and Publicity Secretary, and torchbearers of the evil said in a statement yesterday system of colonialism, day "executions and apartheid and occupation." brutalisation" of Namibian He accused multinational companies of refugees were taking place at "Swapo torture centres" "plundering" Namibia's in Zambia and should be natural resources and stopped by the Government minerals.

He was responding to comments by the Zambian Prime Minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane, criticising the Multiparty Conference Government and the role of multinational companies in Namibia. The MPC Government was exploring every avenue to solve the country's problems.

Mr Musokotwane said South Africa was using a

He called on the Zambian Government to:

- investigate the "criminal abductions and kidnappings of Namibian refugees by Swapo agents into Angola";

- advise United Nations agencies in Zambia to "cease their discriminatory and other illegal practices against non-Swapo Namibians"; and,

- to stop the exaggeration and inflation of the number of Namibian refugees by the UN High Commissioner for refugees for political purposes.

Mr Nangoloh said the multinational companies that Mr Musokotwane wanted to prevent "from continuing their evil ways" after independence were the same corporations exploiting Zambian minerals.

CSO: 3400/682

NAMIBIA

WAYS TO SOLVE HOUSING SHORTAGE PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] Windhoek--Ultra-low cost housing and even controlled squatting would have to be considered by authorities in SWA, the territory's Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate in the National Assembly on the new transitional government's first Budget, Mr Mudge said the current housing backlog could never be eliminated if the present high standards required for units was maintained.

Mr Mudge said he had not yet come to any firm conclusions on the matter himself, but that the housing problem and population growth had to be approached "realistically and in a practical manner."

Controlled squatting should be one of the solutions considered as opposed to letting people sleep in car wrecks and at rubbish dumps.

Official estimates put the housing backlog at 10100 now and this would increase.

Units would have to be built at the rate of 1,600 every year for the next decade but this would not be possible.

"Rather let a man knock up his own shack than force him into the bush, a car wreck or to live with 20 others in one room.

"Is it not an idle dream to think we can provide housing of high standards for all the people in the country when we know we can never do it--no country in the world can," he said.

Mr Mudge also said urbanisation in SWA would have to be accepted and it was futile to attempt to stop it.

SWA should guard against making the same mistakes as other, independent, African nations and nations, who had aimed for superficially impressive displays instead of providing for their masses' needs.

The Minister said he would also like to see many more of his countrymen move up to the middle class and become landowners, with a move away from communally owned land to private ownership.--Sapa.

CSO: 3400/717

NAMIBIA

DETAILS ON CDM DIAMOND OVERMINING ISSUE GIVEN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Jun 85 pp 1,3

[Text]

NAMIBIA has lost R2,65 billion in diamond ore reserves through overmining by CDM the Thirion Commission heard yesterday.

If CDM had intended to maximise the lifespan of the Oranjemund mine in accordance with accepted mining practice, it would have operated profitably for 23 years after 1982, with remaining ore reserves of R5,5 billion.

But with overmining forced onto CDM by parent company De Beers, the life of the mine was shortened to 10 years and profitable ore reserves declined to R2,8 billion.

This was alleged before the Thirion Commission of Inquiry into irregularities in government by Mr Gordon Brown, a former CDM employee and technical assistant to the General Manager at Oranjemund.

Quoting from a number of confidential CDM and De Beers documents, Mr Brown described how mining management at Oranjemund had attempted to convince the Board of De Beers to lower its produc-

tion targets for the sake of the long-term viability of the mine.

"But the Board insisted on a monthly production target of 125 000 carats when the mine could only produce 103 000 carats without damaging the long-term prospects of the deposit," Mr Brown said.

Oranjemund produced the world's top gemstones and had contributed 50% of the profits of De Beers on only 14% of the group's carat total.

Asked by Mr Justice PW Thirion to define overmining, Mr Brown described it as working the richer deposits to the detriment of low grade deposits. Accepted mining practice dictated that annual production targets be a balance of high and low grade deposits determined by the average grade of the entire ore reserves.

"Repeated attempts by Oranjemund staff to slow down the pace of overproduction were ignored by the Board of

Directors which insisted on increasing production from an acceptable 1,2m carats to a peak of 2,1m carats in 1977."

The replacement of 18 field treatment plants by four large processing plants, intended to allow mining to average grade, merely led to further overmining, Mr Brown said.

Asked to produce evidence on Board directives, Mr Brown submitted a memorandum by the present Chairman of De Beers, Mr Julian Ogilvy-Thompson, instructing CDM to re-classify its mining blocks in terms of "contribution to revenue" rather than as part of total reserves.

"With this new definition, some previously marginal deposits become unpaying reserves and you maximise overmining," Mr Brown said.

"Based on reports written at CDM the effects of this approach were shown to be a rapid decline of reserves and profitability from the end of the 70's. While overmining had started at a low level in '63, it had peaked at 100% in '76 and declined slightly to 94% in 1978."

CDM's warning to the Board that "unless a conscious change in strategy is implemented, we will power the mine into the ground" had been ignored, Mr Brown said.

Overmining had continued even when a report in 1981 had warned again that profits were being "destroyed" and the mine could not survive an approach called "a power dive".

"CDM projections to the end of the life of the mine show a last profit boost in '88 to '89 for technical reasons and the closure of the mine in 1992," he said.

Figures from the 50's until the present revealed the policy decisions of the Board and its inevitable consequences.

After a period of low production with high profit ratios, statistics showed a sharp increase of profits and production into the 70's and a marked decline of profits from then onwards. A simultaneous increase of operating costs

from 18% of revenue to 67% of revenue in the early 80's showed the effects of maximising production.

Granted permission by the Commission to cross-question the witness, Mr Eric Lang asked whether an 80% return on revenue could be called a "reasonable profit".

Mr Brown said a mine should plan to a constant return over the whole of its lifespan.

Very high initial profit ratios which then declined constantly were not normal mining strategy.

Marginal deposits in the north of the Sperrgebiet would have to be abandoned once the rich deposits of the south were depleted, Mr Brown warned.

Asked whether he thought overmining was motivated by purely commercial considerations, Mr Brown denied this and insisted that political considerations had caused De Beers to "get as much out of the ground as possible before there is a change of government".

CSO: 3400/683

NAMIBIA

EBER VAN ZIJL ON LAND REFORM, WATER SUPPLY, OTHER ISSUES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jun 85 pp 1,5

[Text]

THE TRADITIONAL system of communal farming was unjustifiable, but could only be changed in consultation with the people concerned, the Minister of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Sea Fisheries, Mr Eben van Zijl, said in the National Assembly yesterday.

Mr Van Zijl said the communal system was undefendable in terms of land conservation and profitability and "in Africa we can no longer afford this system."

Although he supported changing the system, he was realistic enough to realise there were considerable problems involved.

"To try to change the system at the stroke of a pen would be very irresponsible."

Communal farming had existed for centuries and had become entrenched in people's feelings, emotions and sentiment.

In many places there were large concentrations

of people on small parcels of land. Many of them depended on income from family members working elsewhere.

It would be easy for the new government to change the system but difficult to implement.

An economic and social home would have to be found for people where they were willing to move voluntarily.

Mr Van Zijl said if the Government wanted to make reforms in this regard, it could not simply go to a few traditional headmen and effect change.

It would have to persuade the people that reform was in their own in-

terest.

Mr Van Zijl issued a similar warning over the possible use of water in the north for agricultural purposes.

Namibia had three times as much water as South Africa, but it was concentrated in the north.

This water could be utilised by transporting it south for industrial, mining and agricultural purposes, but the costs of this would be "astronomical", he said.

It would be better to utilise the water where it was, but the people of the Caprivi and Kavango had enjoyed virtual exclusive use of this resource and say the water belongs to them.

Mr Van Zijl said they would first have to be persuaded that it was in the national interest before these areas could be opened up for agricultural projects.

He believed the well-watered regions should not remain exclusive to the population groups living there, but should be open to anyone to develop agriculturally.

"But we can only implement this if we can get the

co-operation of the local population."

Regarding the establishment of new industries in Namibia, Mr Van Zijl warned that it was difficult to manufacture products here more cheaply than in South Africa.

He said cement manufacturing in Namibia enjoyed all the protection it could wish for, but it was still cheaper to buy South African-manufactured cement than to produce it locally.

As the Minister concerned, he believed Namibia was not receiving the full and rightful benefits of its fishing resource.

It was one of the challenges facing the Government to ensure that this was rectified, he said.

Mr Van Zijl added he wanted to caution the Assembly that ordinary people were not interested in political theories and principles but were more concerned with earning a salary and providing for their families.

"We should not misinterpret the desires of the people," he said.

NAMIBIA

CALL FOR REFORM OF FARMING SYSTEM

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

BLACK AND WHITE speakers in the National Assembly yesterday agreed on the need to reform the system of communal farming practised by most blacks in the country.

The Minister of Mining Affairs, Mr Andreas Shipanga (Swapo D), said the system of communal land ownership had existed in Africa before the arrival of the Europeans, but was no longer acceptable.

It was not conducive to private entrepreneurship as, without land ownership, it was difficult for businessmen in communal farming areas to raise overdrafts or loans.

More and more people were building concrete structures instead of huts on communal land and when the hut owner died headmen could ask high prices for the building from the owner's survivors.

"There is a lot of injustice built into this," Mr

Shipanga said.

He added that traditionally, only grazing fields had been communally owned and not tilled land around huts.

"Nobody must be encouraged to maintain this old fashioned land ownership system which can only do more damage to the country."

He said the system should be eradicated in the life of the present Parliament.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge (DTA), echoed an earlier call by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Eben Van Zijl (NP), for the abolition of communal land ownership.

He warned, however, that it would not be possi-

ble for the system to disappear completely. If existing communally owned land was turned into economic farming units, accommodation would have to be found elsewhere for those living on the land.

Mr Mudge said the Odendaal Plan which divided the country into black reserves with communal land ownership had been a "blunder".

Once-successful farms in Damaraaland and Namaland were lying abandoned because of the communal system which was the result of a failed political ideology.

Because of communal land ownership, many people were unable to buy property — "all they were able to invest in was second hand cars and transistor radios," Mr Mudge said.

CSO: 3400/683

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SCRAP APARTHEID SAYS KATJIUONGA--The scrapping of apartheid in South West Africa is essential if the new transitional government wants to establish its credibility with the people of the country. This is the opinion of Mr Moses Katjiuongua, a Cabinet Minister in the new interim government, who is visiting South Africa as guest of the South African Institute of International Affairs. During an interview with THE CITIZEN yesterday, Mr Katjiuongua, who is also president of SWA's oldest political party, Swanu, said it was essential that the transitional government "uproots all the vestiges of apartheid which prevents development of individuals and represses the dignity of man." The elimination of apartheid was vital to make people accept the transitional government as a viable option, explained Mr Katjiuongua. "The transitional government has to bring about change quickly as time is running out." Acceptance by the international community depended to a large extent on how quickly the transitional government could implement changes, said Mr Katjiuongua. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jul 85 p 15]

CSO: 3400/717

SOMALIA

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION CLOSES

Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 5 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Mogadishu, Thursday--The Chairman of the People's Assembly, Hon. Mohamed Ahmed, on Tuesday declared closed the first session this year of the People's Assembly.

At its meeting before it was declared closed the Assembly first heard a report on a Bill effecting changes in production taxation laws which was introduced by the Minister of Finance, Jaalle Mohamed Sheikh Osman, who explained that the changes were being made in the interest of production sources. The Assembly voted on the Bill after debate and it was passed by 84 voters with three against and six abstentions.

The People's Assembly also debated on an agreement concluded by the Somali Government with the World Bank on which a report was given to the Assembly meeting by the Chairman of the Economic Committee of the People's Assembly which had studied the contents of the Agreement, Hon. Mohamoud Jama Ahmed, and was elaborated on by the Minister of Finance. After the debate the Agreement was ratified by the Assembly by majority of 98 votes with only one abstention.

According to this agreement which the Somali Government signed with the World Bank in June this year, Somalia will receive from the World Bank a soft loan of 10 million U.S. dollars to be utilised for bolstering production in the fields of agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The loan carries an interest rate of 0.75 per cent and is payable in 40 years with a grace period of ten years.

The People Assembly debated and passed a bill on amendments to two clauses affecting by women participation in Defence Service, and University and Secondary schools students, the ratification of the establishment of an Arab League Desert Research Centre and the Lome 111 Convention.

After listening to elaboration on the amendment Bill on participation on the Defence Service by Women and Secondary and University leavers from Assistant Defence Minister Brig. General Ahmed Sahal Ali, the Assembly debated on the Bill and finally approved it by 91 votes in favour and three against with three absentions. One of the amendments reduces the duration of the term of

National Military Service for Secondary and University graduated young people from two years to 18 months and the other reduces the age of women's eligibility to military service from 18-40 to 18-30.

The ratification Bills on the establishment of an Arab Desert Research Centre and the Lome Three Convention were both approved by unanimous votes after the Assembly listened to detailed elaboration by the Minister of Agriculture' Jaalle Bileh Rafleh Guleid, the Chairman of the People's Assembly Economic Committee, Jaalle Mohamoud Jama Ahmed and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Jaalle Mohamed Ali Hamoud and following a long debate on the subjects.

CSO: 3400/730

SOMALIA

KULMIE INAUGURATES NEW AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION HEADQUARTERS

Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 5 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Mogadishu, Thursday--The Second Vice President and Minister of Planning, Jaalle Husssein Kulmie Afran, opened a newly built headquarters for the Agricultural Extension Project at a Place six kilometres east of Afgoi and near the Agricultural High School. The construction of the new headquarters, which cost 80 million Somali Shilling, was financed by the African Development Bank and the World Bank and it consists of administrative offices, a staff training wing and 74 units of residential quarters.

Also on the same day the Second Vice President opened a meeting on the accomplishments of the First Phase of the Agricultural Extension Project now nearing its end and ways of getting investment for the Second Phase. Attending the meeting were representatives of countries and financial organizations investing in the project and would be investors. The opening session of the meeting was also attended by the Chairman of the Party Bureau for Social Affairs, the Minister for Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Range, the Minister of Commerce and Industries, Assistant Ministers, Hon. members of the Party Central Committee and the People's Assembly, diplomats of friendly countries based in Mogadishu and representatives of international and donor organizations.

In his opening speech Jaalle Kulmie spoke of the world-wide economic and food shortage problems, particularly in Africa, and said these could be best solved by working hard and increasing food production.

On the Agricultural Extension Project, Jaalle Kulmie said that it occupied the foremost position in the Somali Government policy of economic development based on the raising of production. Among the major purposes of the Project, Jaalle Kulmie said, were teaching the Somali farmer society better farming techniques and setting model farm projects to serve the Somali people as an example of good and productive farming to copy.

Another speaker was the Minister of Agriculture, Jaalle Bileh Rafleh Guleid, who said that the project had, during its five years of existence achieved more than was planned. It started with 50 Field Extension Agents working with 25,000 farm families but that it now has 185 Field Extension Agents working with 170,000 farm families, he said.

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

SOMALIA-FINNISH AGREEMENT--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Somali Democratic Republic and the Government of Finland, have Wednesday signed at the premises of the Foreign Ministry an agreement on the installation of electric power systems to the towns of Kismayo and Baydhaba of Somalia. The total cost of the scheme is 6.3 million dollars which will be jointly paid by the two governments. The agreement was signed for Somalia by the Foreign Minister, Jaalle Abdirahman Jama Barre and for the Finnish side by the Finnish Ambassador to the SDR and Deputy Director for Foreign Aid and Development, Mr David Johnsson. The two sides exchanged brief remarks stressing the necessity to enhance the friendly bilateral relations. [Text] [Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 5 Jul 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/730

SOUTH AFRICA

CP, NP NOT TO ALLOW NON-WHITE MEMBERS, NRP UNDECIDED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Jun 85 p 9

[Article: "NRP Has Yet to Say: Only CP, NP Will Not Recruit Everyone"]

[Text] With the exception of the National Party [NP] and the Conservative Party [CP], all the political parties represented in the three-chamber parliament are probably going to allow people from all population groups to become members of their parties.

The only parliamentary party that has yet to take a position is the New Republic Party [NRP].

Mixed party membership is becoming possible through the repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

The National Party's decision not to admit non-Whites was announced in the official party newspaper, DIE NASIONALIS, while CP members of parliament said during previous debate in the House of Assembly that the CP will remain a White party.

In Favor

The Progressive Federal Party has already announced that it is going to open its doors to everyone. The leader of the party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, is in fact holding a press conference today in Cape Town which will include details on a recruitment campaign that he is going to initiate.

Mr Brian Page, chairman of the NRP's parliamentary caucus, said in response to questions that the NRP will reach a decision on the matter at its congress later this year. The issue will be of priority and will be approached with an eye to the fact that the party was in favor of the repeal of the law in question.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labor Party, said that his party's doors are open to all South Africans. The party already has Indians in its ranks, including Mr Salam Abram-Mayet, an indirectly elected member of the House of Delegates.

Welcome

Mr Dennis de la Cruz, leader of the Democratic Workers' Party, said that membership in his party is also open to everyone. His party is going to begin a campaign during the recess to recruit people from other population groups as members.

Mr Arthur Booysen, leader of the Freedom Party, said that all South Africans who support his party's constitution are welcome in the party.

The leaders of the two parties in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi (National People's Party) and Dr Jagaram Reddy (Solidarity) said similarly that their parties are accessible to all.

12271

CSO: 3401/250

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA'S LEADERSHIP, VISION OF FUTURE PRAISED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Jun 85 p 12

[Editorial: "A Vision of the Future"]

[Text] In a strong speech before a joint session of the three houses of Parliament yesterday, the state president not only dealt with the current state of national affairs, but provided in particular a broad outline according to which future political development should take place. It was a fitting and worthy conclusion to the first full session of the new parliamentary dispensation.

President P. W. Botha pointed out right at the start that this year's session, in spite of differences of opinion, was successful in more than one respect, and that the value of consultation was demonstrated, and that "cooperative coexistence" is better than politics of confrontation.

It is striking that he referred only briefly to the new dispensation, but used it as it were as a basis for looking further. The vision of the future that he gave was in fact a continued application of the most important elements with which the new system was begun. The implications are obvious; the course taken has proven itself so well that it can continue to be built upon in earnest.

President Botha stated clearly that he is not striving for a fixed and inflexible model, that certain groups will possibly choose their own distinctive systems and that what will ultimately come into being will perhaps be unique among Western democracies. And why not? It is accepted that a special solution--or more than one solution in order to meet the needs of divergent groups and communities--will be necessary for South Africa's special circumstances.

The next step now is to create improved governmental structures through consultation. Conducting talks has proven its worth in the new dispensation, and one of President Botha's resolves is consequently to continue the process of contact with the various population groups during the recess.

He addressed the country's choices by name and emphasized in particular that which has become of vital importance to South Africans these days; namely, whether to cooperate with one another or to be taken over by the forces of violence that wish to plunge the country into calamity.

12271

CSO: 3401/250

SOUTH AFRICA

FIRST PARLIAMENTARY SESSION UNDER NEW DEAL DEEMED SUCCESS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Jun 85 p 14

[Editorial: "A Good Beginning"]

[Text] The parliamentary session which ended in Cape Town this week was in many respects one of the most important held in years. Legislation was enacted that furthered the government's policy of evolutionary and orderly change, while other urgent problems of the country received incisive attention.

The session was also of great historical importance. It was the first full session under the new constitutional dispensation which for the first time involved Coloreds and Indians in the decision-making process of the country. To a large extent it was also a test of how the new system would work in practice.

The high expectations for the new system were largely fulfilled. The Coloreds and Indians made full use of the opportunity offered them. For the first time, they could let their own voices be heard in the highest council chamber in the country. Important contributions were made by them and substantial results were achieved.

The important consensus principle, on which the system is founded, worked well in practice. Much routine legislative work was done in the standing committees. Problems were sorted out there to allow for more meaningful discussions in the various chambers. The prophets of doom who had predicted that the new system would plunge the country into a constitutional crisis were proven wrong, even though there were differences of opinion.

As expected there were growing pains. These have already been attended to by Parliament itself. Various changes in the procedure were introduced to ensure an even smoother running of the parliamentary machine. It can be expected that further refining of the system will continue to be of highest priority.

One aspect that can be considered in the future is whether the opportunity should not be created for joint debates on certain issues. At the moment there is duplication and overlapping that seems unnecessary.

A good example is the recent debate on the Kannemeyer Report on the unrest in the Eastern Cape. Was it really necessary to hold three debates on this matter? Could it not have been discussed at one joint session of all three chambers? It would not only have saved a lot of time, but would also have eliminated the repetition of arguments. There are also other occasions where joint debates would be worthwhile.

12271

CSO: 3401/250

SOUTH AFRICA

25 JULY LIST OF DETAINEES

MB251046 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1035 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, 27 Jul, SAPA--Police said today they had arrested 795 people in the past five days under the emergency regulations announced on Saturday by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

A total of 130 people have been arrested since yesterday, most of them in the Eastern Cape and on the East Rand, according to a police list of detainees.

The list is as follows (the numbering continues according to the SAP list yesterday, which ended at number 665):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
666. Regina Nesi	B/F	Albany
667. Nomggobo Kola	"	"
668. Nomisile Bavuma	"	"
669. Nomandele Mbongo	"	"
670. William Ntoyanto	B/M	Somerset East
671. Sana Kampher	C/F	Cradock
672. Ndadile Mxaluna	B/M	Adelaide
673. Alfred Sangotshy	"	"
674. Stanley Naam	"	"
675. William Gaiza	"	"
676. William Gaiza	"	"
676. Solomon Sathekg	"	Johannesburg
677. Wellington Best	"	Bathurst
678. Micheal Makasi	"	"
679. Melekile Seti	"	"
680. Kholeka Hoji	B/F	"
681. Zelani Jack	B/M	Albany
682. Nomazji Mbundwenib	B/F	Bathurst
683. Mannie Djosi	B/M	Port Elizabeth
684. Mbuzzsz Rayomd	"	"
685. Alvyn Nkomonde	"	"
686. Michael Bombuza	"	"
687. Jackson Monde	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
688. Jim Tyatya	B/M	Port Elizabeth
689. Zolke Witmos	"	"
690. Mlamli Elias	"	"
691. Simana Cobkembe	"	"
692. Aron Sithole	"	"
693. Joseph Bongazi	"	"
694. Jonkile Mzomba	"	"
695. Sam Mayo	"	Graaff-Reinet
696. Andrew Buys	C/M	"
697. Arie Jantjies	"	"
698. Cinderella Grootboom	B/F	Jansenville
699. Mamkelu Grootboom	B/M	"
700. Peter Moloto	"	"
701. Mathilda Gasela	B/F	Johannesburg
702. Lawrence Muilele	B/M	"
703. Jacob Mtshali	"	"
704. Vusi Nkosi	"	"
705. Micheal Khago	"	Uitenhage
706. Zwandile Cuba	"	"
707. Siphiso Spires	"	"
708. Basie Majola	"	"
709. Welcome Mkholeani	"	Port Elizabeth
710. Livingston Mbanga	"	"
711. Kirnick Deji	"	"
712. Temba Bethe	"	Alexandria
713. Victor Sizani	"	"
714. Lindelwa Sizani	B/F	"
715. Mthuthuzele Sokanyke	B/M	"
716. Sizakele Gotuana	"	"
717. Mtelelele Majinge	"	"
718. Zamide Ntozini	"	Bathurst
719. Lungilule Mlomba	"	Port Elizabeth
720. Wellington Dgarala	"	Uitenhage
721. Jobile Thomas	"	"
722. Basie Njiki	"	"
723. Freddi Zonke	"	"
724. Clifford Williams	"	"
725. Abraham Williams	"	"
726. George van Loggenberg	"	"
727. Johannes Jonas	"	"
728. Leslie Mahuluba	"	"
729. Msibekezi Djongman	"	"
730. Mickey Mulwana	"	"
731. Pumla Zake	B/F	Fort Beaufort
732. Mzwandile Dyamani	B/M	"
733. Mzwandise Mhlangu	B/F	"
734. Zona Mzizi	B/M	Uitehnage
735. Koko Jack	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
736. Mosts Blouw	B/M	Uitehnage
737. Thame Kulati	"	"
738. Nico Makae	"	"
739. Headman Jacobs	"	"
740. Tunda Ravazoca	"	"
741. Micheal Novkajo	"	"
742. Bouce Kopsan	"	"
743. Zandisile Kwezi	"	"
744. Edward Jonas	"	"
745. Gladwell Sidlamani	"	"
746. Jeffrey Blouw	"	"
747. Mcwandile Sangwis	"	"
748. Siano Lubambo	"	"
749. Thozamile Makhuleni	"	"
750. Nkoliseko Mlomisa	"	"
751. Enock Thomas	"	"
752. Gladston Ntshenae	"	"
753. Wlile Miggels	"	"
754. Lonwabo Lophonwana	"	"
755. Makhua Mabata	"	"
756. Pumzile Dingana	"	"
757. Ntungwana Ndcina	"	"
758. Sinphile Lolwane	"	"
759. Welcome Mboja	"	"
760. Samuel Jonas	"	"
761. Mieteletele Mbonella	"	"
762. Richard Varnicker	C/M	Graaf-Reinet
763. Danile Kamin	B/M	Jansenville
764. Linda Saki	"	"
765. Jeffery Nkumanda	"	Pearston
766. Bennit Nkumanda	"	"
767. Shepard Masinga	"	Springs
768. Comhart Boyale	"	"
769. Aephre Madena	"	"
770. Elliot Ngede	"	"
771. Samuel Makhanya	"	"
772. Petrus Kdizang	"	"
773. Abel Pitzi	"	"
774. Zeghaba Bulane	"	"
775. Enock Mxhalemele	"	"
776. Elliot Phahalne	"	"
777. Mahwmola Zkozabak	"	Benoni
778. Joseph Maredu	"	"
779. Stephan Mashell	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
780. Laserus Magomor	B/M	Benoni
781. Walter Mthinkile	"	"
782. Mzwake Bugi	"	Denotter
783. Tharntau Marasela	"	Denoni
784. Stuieu Masilela	"	"
785. Zuigisa Lerathal	"	Springs
786. Walter Makwili	"	"
787. Arnald Nlilapo	"	"
788. Jeffrey Mfusa	"	"
789. Fuyo Niaplo	"	"
790. Lucas Kuwnalu	"	"
791. Luday Nhlengethwa	"	"
792. Petrus Haudle	"	"
793. Siwen Matukula	"	"
794. Raley Zulu	"	"
795. Thewbankasi Myshali	"	"

CSO: 3400/734

SOUTH AFRICA

26 JULY LIST OF DETAINEES

MB261456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1452 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, 26 Jul, SAPA--Police said today they had arrested 910 people under the emergency regulations announced six days ago by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

A list of the people detained since yesterday, when the number of the arrests reached 795, was released by police late today.

The list is as follows (the numbering follows the police list, continued from yesterday):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Municipal District</u>
796. Fezikile Tshiqi	B/M	Cradoc
797. Tamsanqa Mani	"	Port Elizabeth
798. Jimmy Soya	"	"
799. Sijalo Mashigona	"	"
800. Mncidis Ntsangani	"	"
801. Wadile Mboza	"	"
802. Dumisani Sibayi	"	"
803. Nceba Magadudu	"	"
804. Mnowabisi Tywgkadi	"	"
805. Yuyani Mafani	"	"
806. Mguyisenoo Mcetywa	"	"
807. Thembelani Sibhayi	"	"
808. Mthetha Kleinbooi	"	Jansenville
809. John Saul	"	"
810. Edward Toola	"	"
811. Eliot Ncolo	"	Benoni
812. Lukas Skoyasa	"	"
813. Hezekia Kobela	"	"
814. John Mabena	"	Springs
815. Moses Mngomezulu	"	"
816. Solly Kwaee	"	Benoni
817. Alegis Gugushe	"	Kempton Park
818. Mziwabantu Jantjies	"	Uitenhage
819. Gungotle Lamini	"	"
820. Mangesi Duwjwa	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Municipal District</u>
821. Nonseba Moengo	B/F	Uitenhage
822. Thanduxolo Kole	G/M	"
823. Bernet Lekalakala	"	Johannesburg
824. Gladman Fisant	"	Jansensille
825. Ayamda Mzali	"	"
826. George Pietersen	"	"
827. Dawid Koetaan	C/M	"
828. Andile Nkumanba	B/M	"
829. Xolani Tshanga	"	"
830. Andile Tshanga	"	"
831. Manganiso Doro	"	"
832. Vumile Bokwee	"	"
833. Selbu Nkonza	"	Johannesburg
834. Patrick Mkani	"	"
835. Vincent Mashinini	"	"
836. Daniel Motau	"	"
837. Bekhayise Mkonza	"	"
838. Yuzimusi Mkhonza	"	"
839. Godfrey Mokomo	"	"
840. Frank Langa	"	"
841. Vuva Limba	"	Port Elizabeth
842. Ayanda Mau	"	"
843. Christopher Mtanese	"	"
844. Lumikile Ngeko	"	"
845. Goodman Mvandaba	"	"
846. Mzwaki Zeti	"	Bathurst
847. Wntzel Tshisa	"	Port Elizabeth
848. Tamsanqua Dyakala	"	"
849. Zosile Gousana	"	"
850. Tetele Mbosa	"	"
851. Sidney Mvunge	"	"
852. Sipiwo Mahlolo	"	"
853. Sipho Tsawe	"	"
854. Freddie Williams	C/M	"
855. Welile Ngcelwane	B/M	"
856. Mxolisi Kelent	"	"
857. Mqolwana Tishali	"	Uitenhage
858. Joseph Mvalawendlu	"	"
859. Tembisele Memani	"	"
860. Pkweni Ngini	"	"
861. Alfred Finnis	C/M	"
862. Freedman Magaza	B/M	"
863. Kitwell Jendu	"	"
864. Mdngesi Ntavanto	"	"
865. Xwanti Madlau	"	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/sex</u>	<u>Municipal District</u>
866. Zulukile Rala	B/M	Uitenhage
867. Edward Lloyd	"	"
868. Mazwe Vena	"	"
869. Jan Damdws	"	"
870. Jake Gana	"	"
871. Mzwandile Sali	"	"
872. Joseph Maqoeto	"	"
873. Regina Xinwa	B/F	"
874. Dan Matewis	B/M	"
875. Vesizele Mzizi	"	"
876. Tumelo Mangakane	"	Johannesburg
877. Gerald Duma	"	"
878. Moses Tembembe	"	"
879. Aubry Matshiqi	"	"
880. Norman Ngwedzene	"	"
881. Baleseng Mogodire	"	"
882. Vuzumizi Khanavile	"	"
883. Maria Xaba	B/F	Heidelberg
884. Larens Mkhoze	G/M	Benoni
885. Alfred Maseko	"	"
886. Motsekelo Makaule	"	"
887. Paul Hlatswayo	"	"
888. Jorg Albert	W/M	"
889. Andele Mbete	B/M	Port Elizabeth
890. Joseph Mgquangwana	"	"
891. Mpyyakhe Gule	"	Springs
892. Oupa Hanyzle	"	"
893. Wilfred Nindi	"	Nigel
894. Lorence Mohab	"	Benoni
895. Keith Bayana	"	Johannesburg
896. Luyolo Nvovane	"	"
897. Fezekile Tshabalala	"	"
898. Humphre Tshabalala	"	"
899. Jacob Ndebe	"	"
900. Madobanga Ledwaba	"	"
901. Mwikelo Gamba	"	Alexandria
902. Tozamile Gongaba	"	"
903. Sahna Semanile	B/F	Benoni
904. Zondi Sematle	B/M	"
905. Stanley Mafike	"	"
906. Vincent Mandla	"	"
907. Mdubeli Mokoena	"	Heidelberg
908. Petrus Sukasje	"	Brakpan
909. Jeremiah Mashaiane	"	"
910. Moses Shabangu	"	"

CSO: 3400/734

SOUTH AFRICA

ASB CONGRESS CALLS FOR SCRAPPING OF INFLUX CONTROL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 85 p 4

[Text]

STELLENBOSCH. — Delegates to the Congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond in Stellenbosch yesterday voted overwhelmingly for motions calling for the scrapping of influx control within a year and the rejection of the idea of a separate State for Whites in South Africa.

The motions were "gespreksmosies" or motions for discussion, and the results did not constitute official ASB policy. They could however, be seen as an indication of the mood of the congress.

Pass laws

The influx control motion was proposed by ASB secretary, Mr Willie Kruger, a final-year law student at the Rand Afri-

kaans University, who told the congress the pass laws were one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of peaceful change.

Influx control had initially been instituted to control possible housing, unemployment and political problems, he said.

Economic forces had been so strong, however, that this control was in practice totally unsuccessful. Urbanisation, he said, was the "natural result" of the free market system.

The reality of the Black man in South Africa's cities could not be wished away.

Influx control

The scrapping of influx control would not affect the homelands policy, as the Immigration Act would still apply.

The Government could likewise come to an agreement with the self-governing national states, he said.

An announcement now

that influx control would be scrapped could form a very important part of a declaration of intent.

Such a decision would take courage, but "courage and daring are not qualities to which the Afrikaner is a stranger" he said.

Mr Kruger's motion declares that the system of influx control must be scrapped within one year, and that it should be replaced with a positive urbanisation policy which concentrates on the informal sector, informal housing and informal education.

White state

A delegate from the Stellenbosch Afrikaans Student Society, Mr Bernard Beukman, proposed a motion that the idea of a separate State for Whites be rejected as being harmful to race relations.

His motion also urged that South Africans be called on to distance themselves from those who aimed to create such a State. — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1985 GAZETTED

Cape Town GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 28 Jun 85 pp 1, 2, 4, 6

[Text]

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 1405.

28 June 1985

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 73 of 1985: Appropriation Act, 1985.

ACT

To appropriate an amount of money for the requirements of the State during the financial year ending 31 March 1986.

*(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 19 June 1985.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Appropriation
of amounts of
money for
requirements
of State.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975), there is hereby appropriated for the requirements of the State during the financial year ending 31 March 1986, the amounts of money shown in column 1 of the Schedule, with which the State Revenue Account shall be charged. 5

Short title.

2. This Act shall be called the Appropriation Act, 1985.

Schedule

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No.	Title		
		R	R
1	State President	10 908 000	
2	Parliament	19 736 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to the Parliamentary Association of the Republic of South Africa		240 000
3	Transport	503 340 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions:		
	Urban Transport Fund		6 490 000
	Level Crossings Elimination Fund		2 500 000
	National Sea Rescue Institute		130 000
4	Constitutional Development and Planning	5 350 229 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions:		
	University of Stellenbosch		1 000
	Cape Metropolitan Planning Committee		30 000
	Training Fund for Local Government Affairs		250 000
	Provincial subsidies		5 231 358 000
	Financial assistance: S.A. Youth Year		500 000
5	Foreign Affairs	1 177 616 000	
6	Home Affairs	46 174 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid:		
	Maatskappy vir Europese Immigrasie		150 000
	1820 Settlers' Association		105 000
7	Commission for Administration	63 702 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to S.A. Institute of Organization and Methods		5 000
8	Improvement of conditions of service	235 000 000	
9	National Education	107 336 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid:		
	Sport and recreation promotion		5 990 000
	Declared cultural institutions		17 686 000
	National Monuments Council		1 871 000
	Human Sciences Research Council		41 105 000
	Africa Institute		1 070 000
	Financial assistance:		
	Literature for the visually handicapped		115 000
	Chairs and institutes		81 000
10	Police	954 709 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to S.A.P. Recreation and Benevolent Fund		40 000
11	Public Works and Land Affairs	1 119 001 000	
	Including—		
	Financial assistance:		
	Municipalities:		
	Simonstown		918 000
	Various		74 082 000
	Board of Control: Die Afrikaanse Taalmonument		47 000
	Grants-in-aid:		
	Public Servants Association		779 000
	Mail Coach Restaurant		105 000
12	Health and Welfare	1 336 416 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions and grants-in-aid:		
	Mission hospitals		1 000
	S.A.N.T.A. centres		25 000
	Springkell Sanatorium		10 000
	National Cancer Association		1 000
	S.A. National Council for the Blind		80 000
	Training organizations: Community health nurses		16 000
	S.A. Noodhulp, S.A. Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade		6 000
	S.A. Medical Research Council		24 048 000
	S.A. Institute for Medical Research		21 000
	Financial assistance to National Council for Mental Health		100 000
	Bursaries		200 000

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No.	Title		
13	Administration: House of Assembly	387 849 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions to the Agricultural Credit Account		63 000 000
	Subsidies		87 000 000
	Improvement of social pensions and allowances		26 976 000
14	Co-operation and Development	2 159 657 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid to S.A. Development Trust Fund:		
	Purchase of land and settlement of people for consoli-		172 000 000
	dation of Black areas		261 432 000
	Development towards self-determination		14 600 000
	Project aid		
	Purchase of properties in independent, former self-		15 000 000
	governing, states		
	Establishment of townships in independent, former		53 000 000
	self-governing, states		
	Assistance to governments of self-governing national		972 953 000
	states		
15	Education and Training	917 486 000	
	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to the Research Institute for Education Sys-		66 000
	tem Planning at the University of the O.F.S.		
16	Defence	4 274 108 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid:		
	S.A.D.F. Recreation Fund		120 000
	S.A. Shottist Union		30 000
	S.A. Red Cross Society		36 000
	St. John Ambulance Brigade		39 000
	S.A. Noodhulpliga		88 000
	International Committee of the Red Cross		50 000
17	Manpower	127 973 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions:		
	National Productivity Institute		5 700 000
	Manpower and Management Foundation of Southern		276 000
	Africa		
18	Trade and Industry	954 137 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions:		
	Small Business Development Corporation, Ltd.		5 000 000
	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research		173 094 000
	S.A. Bureau of Standards		18 582 000
19	Justice	177 075 000	
	Including—		
	Contribution to Legal Aid Board		4 347 000
20	Prisons	358 798 000	
	Including—		
	Contribution to Nexus		14 000
21	Agricultural Economics and Marketing	578 959 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid:		
	S.A. Agricultural Union		2 000
	S.A. Womens' Agricultural Union		1 000
	Royal Agricultural Society		3 000
	Central Agricultural Society		3 000
	Animal protection and welfare organizations		150 000
	S.A. Studbook Association		5 000
	Industry subsidies and assistance		497 352 000
22	Water Affairs	248 030 000	
	Including—		
	Welfare and recreation facilities		18 000
23	Mineral and Energy Affairs	627 553 000	
	Including—		
	Contribution to the Council for Mineral Technology		27 770 000
24	Finance	993 162 000	
	Including—		
	Fiscal transfers to:		
	S.A. Transport Services		132 000 000
	Posts and Telecommunications		1 000
	Local Loans Fund		1 000
	Central Revenue Fund of South West Africa		307 000 000
	Development Bank of Southern Africa		250 000 000
	Secret services		95 000 000

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No.	Title		
25	Audit	R	R
26	Environment Affairs	11 986 000	
	Including—	122 928 000	
	Contributions and grants-in-aid:		
	S.A. Forestry Association		14 000
	University of Stellenbosch		1 066 000
	National Botanical Gardens		3 466 000
	National Parks Board		14 523 000
	National Veld Trust		35 000
	S.A. Tourism Board		31 100 000
	National Hiking Way Fund		1 000
27	Administration: House of Representatives	261 770 000	
	Including—		
	Improvement of social pensions and allowances		30 858 000
	Hospital treatment: Licensed homes and single care		160 000
	University of the Western Cape:		
	Sports stadium		1 034 000
	University centre		2 000 000
28	Administration: House of Delegates	108 029 000	
	Including—		
	Improvement of social pensions and allowances		7 649 000
	Hospital treatment: Licensed homes and single care		75 000
	Total	23 233 667 000	

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

CANADIAN SANCTIONS CONSIDERED IMPRACTICAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 85 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Canadian Government's economic sanctions against South Africa are more likely to be felt by Canadians than by South Africans, according to financial and foreign relations experts.

"Looking at it overall, one sees its nuisance value, but it makes no pretence of doing anything constructive," said a Government source.

Britain remains South Africa's major trading partner. The Thatcher Government has rejected sanctions and business interests are looking to South Africa for enhanced future investment and trade.

The longest-standing "anti-apartheid" sanction by a Western nation is that of Sweden, which has prohibited new investment or expansion by Swedish interests in SA.

Earlier this year Denmark said it would phase out coal imports from South Africa over a period of five years. Norway has banned the import of SA fruit and vegetables and is concerned about the use of her ship-

ping to carry goods to or from this country.

These actions are not seen as damaging to SA. Denmark cannot buy coal as cheaply as she can from South Africa, and this coal would find a ready market elsewhere.

Shipping interests pose a headache to Norway in imposing her sanctions. If she materially interferes with normal trade transport and shipping patterns, she could be a substantial loser.

The United States Senate was due to discuss financial steps against South Africa yesterday. It is believed that Canada jumped in ahead of any US decision because the little impact she could make would go unnoticed in the wake of moves by her powerful southern neighbour.

The two major effects of the sanctions announced by Canadian external affairs minister, Mr Joe Clerk, would be felt in the abrogation of the "double-tax agreement" and in the sale of Krugerrands in Canada.

In terms of the double-tax agreement, a Canadian company here would

not pay tax to both the Canadian and South African Governments.

The exact consequences of this move are unlikely to be known soon and companies are not known for disclosing their taxation structures. But they will be felt by about 40 companies, of which the largest include Alcan aluminium, Dominion textile and Bata.

Experts are agreed that a strain on the Canadian-South African economic relationship would hardly affect the political future of this country — the reason given for the sanctions.

Trade between the two countries is valuable but not prolific. A further withdrawal from the South African economy would weaken rather than enhance Canada's influence on local events.

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

GAZANKULU OFFICIAL SLAMS DISINVESTMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 85 p 19

[Text]

PROFESSOR Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, has slammed disinvestment and trade boycott campaigns against South Africa as futile and negative which in the long run will serve no constructive purpose.

Speaking at a Press conference at Nkowankowa — the industrial hub of Gazankulu — he said he was shortly leaving for the United States of America to speak out against the disinvestment campaign currently being conducted in America.

"I do not believe that disinvestment and the various efforts at restraint of free trade with South Africa will in the long term serve a constructive purpose.

"I bear my responsibility to my people too heavily to associate myself with emotional appeals for boycotts."

He said economists could not reach agreement as to what effects

the various boycott measures would have on the South African economy. However, what all thinking people must fear most was the inevitable hardening up of attitudes in South Africa resulting from such actions. In South Africa there was at present more dialogue and greater prospects for peaceful, negotiated real change than at any time in the past.

Prof, Ntsanwisi made it clear that he was not going to the US to campaign against disinvestment in defence of apartheid, which he described as immoral.

"We in South Africa hold the key to our own destiny. The attitudes within each and everyone of us, and the commitment to meaningful redress of the wrongs of our society remain the most powerful instruments which we have for fending off the unwelcome attentions of our international friends. Let us in all our actions rededicate ourselves to this cause."

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

URGENT REVIEW OF DECENTRALIZATION SCHEME URGED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE Federated Chamber of Industries believes it is time the decentralisation scheme was thoroughly reviewed to determine just how cost effective it has been in creating employment.

The FCI, like leading businessmen and economists, supports any project aimed at job creation — but not at any price.

Earlier this week the chairman of the Decentralisation Board, Duggie de Beer, claimed the policy was working and attaining its major aims of job creation and a wider spread of industry. FCI director Johan van Zyl says FCI agrees that some of the major aims, especially in the employment field, are being achieved.

When the policy was first announced at the Good Hope Conference, however, it was made clear it was not possible beforehand to determine final details of the incentive structure.

Van Zyl says it was also clear that this type of programme involved a trial-and-error approach, and that it was impossible to develop the right incentive structure in the first round.

"Any scheme aimed at creating employment is to be welcomed and supported, but the question is whether the cost of creating new jobs is not too high."

The question could be asked whether it was possible to create even more jobs more cheaply. Van Zyl says it would seem reasonable after the scheme had been in operation for several years to review progress in detail and especially to determine exactly how much the new jobs were costing.

"The job-creating aspects of the de-

concentration policy are to be applauded, but it would be a mistake to go blithely on with the scheme if it is not, in fact, cost effective."

The FCI has no intention of rocking the boat, but the case was strong for a review of the achievements and the cost invoiced so far.

Chief executive of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI), Fritz Stockenström, says measurable progress has been made in the past 18 months on implementing the decentralisation plans and the policy has the wholehearted support of the AHI.

The phasing-out of incentives for location-bound industries is welcome. "This scheme is working well under efficient management."

Stockenström emphasises the vital need to keep momentum going until at least the end of the century. The need for development and job creation in the decentralisation regions is great, and the record shows this is happening. "However, it has to keep on happening."

The policy also has a vital role to play in orderly urbanisation. The two policies are closely linked. Decentralisation is aimed at creating greater employment in the rural areas and self-governing states, and in this way it relieves urbanisation pressures.

An Associated Chambers of Commerce spokesman says: "We know steps have been taken to ensure the policy will work." The incentive scheme has been modified to eliminate abuses and to place restrictions on the type of business eligible for incentives.

"Assocom has no reason to believe that decentralisation plans are not on their way to attaining their major objectives."

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW SOCIAL ORDER GUARANTEEING EQUALITY NEEDED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Jul 85 p 2

[Text]

A MAJOR Human Sciences Research-Council report which declared apartheid a failure, concludes that South Africa needs a new social order where equality and the rights of the individual will be guaranteed.

The HSRC investigation into inter-group relations, released in Pretoria yesterday, said apartheid had failed to solve the country's racial differences, and that the continued enforcement of segregation could incite inter-race conflict.

While the report stressed that the present political status quo could not be maintained, it noted:

INCORRECT

"It would be incorrect to infer from this that alternative policies (to apartheid) proposed in the past would, therefore, necessarily have succeeded."

Compiled under HSRC vice-president Dr H C Marais, the report said political power should be shared among all race groups in a "plural" society, and "a broadening of the democratic base of the current power structure is a prerequisite for the development of a stable social order."

The researchers suggested guidelines along which society and government could move to avoid a "conflict" racial situation, and stressed time was vital.

It recommended government declare a time schedule for its plans because inter-group relations "is a crucial matter that demands the most urgent attention."

CATASTROPHIC

"Delays in addressing the issue could have catastrophic consequences," it added.

The researchers suggested certain guidelines for government.

They called for the establishment of a democratic political structure, negotiated and participated in by all races, a newly-formed legal system that would not be "suspected" by certain race groups, better communication at all levels of society, and the recognition of a third official language.

Seven fields were specified where government and other leaders could take action to ameliorate racial tension, including politics, the economy, the educational and legal systems, and religion.

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

PRECISION ONLINE ACQUIRES SPERRY 1100/82

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jul 85 p 9

[Article by Peter Vernon]

[Text]

WHILST it sometimes seems that the ever-growing power of the personal computer is rapidly taking over the whole world, the computer bureau is still alive and well and adapting to meet the challenges of the information era.

What is claimed to be the largest bureau machine in the country — a Sperry 1100/82, with 6 000 megabytes of on-line storage — has just been purchased by Precision Online in Braamfontein.

The Sperry 1100/82 mainframe is valued at around R10m and is one of the biggest computers in the country: its size and sheer power enable Precision Online to offer a complete data processing and data communications service to computer users at a cost which is claimed to be lower than any other system.

The system can be used as a conventional online computer bureau by means of terminals at a customer's premises connected to the mainframe by modems and either dedicated or dial-up telephone lines.

Data files from any other computer system can be loaded directly on to the system, either by dial-up communications or by magnetic tape.

Precision Online also operates as an agency for Mapper, Sperry's fourth generation computer system, which allows users with little or no previous computer experience to alter or maintain their own systems after only a few days of training.

With somewhat more training, users can define and implement major

applications in a matter of weeks rather than months or even years.

Enabling users to write their own applications and modify existing systems themselves has major benefits, because they invariably have a much clearer insight into what they are trying to achieve compared to even the most skilled systems analyst or programmer: major time-saving is achieved because the user does not have to spend time explaining how a system works and communicating exactly what he wants to achieve to a DP professional, who then has to go away and write a system specification and hand it over to a programmer for coding.

As a demonstration of how quickly a system can be generated, Precision Online recently used Mapper to create a purchasing control system supporting six user terminals.

The system was developed in only a day and a half; more traditional methods would have taken several months to get the system up and working.

Furthermore, the users themselves could maintain the system and modify it to meet changing requirements — rather than put in a request to the DP department and wait for a response.

Quite apart from the obvious benefit of the time saved by using Mapper, another important benefit of the Precision Online bureau is the possibility of deferring expenditure required to expand an existing installation to meet natural growth or cyclical peak usage situations.

One customer of Precision Online was faced with a hardware capital expenditure of R1m, software development expenses of R100 000 and a 10-month development period to expand their existing mainframe for essential new applications.

By using Precision Online's bureau, the need for capital expenditure was totally obviated and the use of Mapper reduced the cost of developing software to R10 000 and it was ready in two months.

The Precision Online system will support Videotex, via a Beltel link, and LISP artificial intelligence terminals.

Communications are handled by four front-end processors, two of which are programmable at port level, thus enabling the system to co-exist with any other make of computer.

This means that computer users who run out of information storage capacity on their own in-house hardware can take advantage of on-line processing and storage on the Sperry 1100/82 to save large capital outlays on new hardware.

The system is housed in a high security complex, where both the computer centre and customer data files are fully protected; battery back-up and a stand-by generator provide protection against mains power failure.

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

BROEDERBOND DIVIDED OVER SEX LAWS DECISION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Jun 85 p 8

[Text]

A confidential Afrikaner Broederbond document shows the organisation has been thrown into disarray by the scrapping of the sex laws, the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) has claimed.

In its leading article this week, *Die Afrikaner*, mouthpiece of the HNP, charges that the powerful secret society is deeply divided over the Government's decision to rescind the laws banning sex and marriage between different races.

"According to a highly confidential circular which *Die Afrikaner* has in its possession, one member of the AB executive has spoken out against the scrapping of the legislation," the article says.

MEMBERS DIVIDED

Die Afrikaner says the circular also acknowledges that Broederbond members generally are divided on the issue and concedes that in some areas these divisions run very deep.

Die Afrikaner says that according to the circular the Broederbond established a special committee in February to study legislation which it felt might be regarded as discriminatory.

But before the committee could finish its work, the laws had already been scrapped and Broederbond members were left feeling angry at not having been consulted.

In spite of all this, says *Die Afrikaner*, the Broederbond executive went ahead and issued a statement backing the Government in its moves to dispense with the laws.

CSO: 3400/677

SOUTH AFRICA

OUTFLOW OF FUNK MONEY 'ALARMING'

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by David Carte]

[Text]

FUNK money appears to be flowing out of South Africa at an alarming rate.

The latest Reserve Bank Bulletin shows a R4,8-billion outflow of short-term capital from the private sector in the past two quarters — R2-billion in the last quarter of 1984 and R2,8-billion in the quarter to March.

It more than nullified a spectacular improvement on the current account of the balance of payments.

Foreign debt

A Reserve Bank spokesman said the huge outflow of funds "could not be fully explained" by repayment of private-sector foreign debt and South African exporters increasing credit to customers.

The implication could be that tens of millions of rands are leaving because of political and currency fears.

The Reserve Bank will not know for several months whether this is the case, but events on the capital account partially explain the weakness of the rand in spite of large current account surpluses.

Because of sharply rising exports and nose-diving imports, there was a current account surplus of R1,3-billion in the first quarter of this year. In addition, there were net long-term capital inflows of R400-million. Annualised, this amounted to an inflow of R7-billion.

In spite of this, the banking system had to borrow another R850-million and SA's

reserves fell by R500-million. An economist said the position was "hardly the basis for sustained economic recovery".

An important inference is that interest rates have tumbled not because of the current account surplus but because the economy is so bombed out that nobody wants to borrow.

The Reserve Bank Bulletin shows all types of spending in steep decline, suggesting plenty of potential for interest rates to continue downwards. Interest rates will be helped downwards if the inflation rate falls later in the year once the effects of higher GST and the falling rand come out of the year-on-year index.

Savings up

A graph in the Reserve Bank Bulletin shows personal savings shooting upwards from zero to more than 5% of disposable income.

This happened not because people are building up savings balances but for technical reasons to do with the way savings and disposable income are treated in the statistics. It reflects a fall in HP spending more than higher savings.

Provided the gold price holds, SA could achieve a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments of R5-billion this year.

In the first quarter the surplus was R1,3-billion and in the first five months it was

R2,3-billion. The improved trend continues.

The bulletin shows export volumes increasing healthily and import volumes diving. The export trend is still upwards. Even though it is expected to flatten, as foreign economies cool, exports should not fall much by the end of the year.

The steep decline in imports is expected to continue for at least another two quarters.

Because of the rand-dollar exchange rate, the impact in rands is far more dramatic than volume trends show.

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF FOREIGN LABOR FORCE REDUCTION EXAMINED

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 28 Jun 85 p 562

[Text]

More than transport and trade relations, the annual migration of hundreds of thousands of unskilled workers from neighbouring states to South African mines, farms and industries illustrates the vital symbiosis between the region's economic heartland and the peripheral states. Basically this migration reflects the lack of gainful employment opportunities in neighbouring countries as well as the lower levels of earnings prevailing there. It also indicates that these countries have not been notably successful in creating domestic employment and reducing their dependence on labour migration to South Africa.

As against that, the evolution of South Africa's economic structure entails a long-term reduction in the number of foreign immigrants. There is thus a real danger that the phasing out of foreigners can increase unemployment and social instability in the traditional sending countries. The mines, which engage approximately four-fifths of the foreign workers, are striving to build up more highly skilled and more permanent work forces. The reasons are primarily economic and technological.

A contributory factor is, however, the efforts of the sending countries, joined in the Southern African Labour Commission (SALC), to force up wages and ultimately to withdraw all foreign labour from South Africa. (The members of the SALC are Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi). These objectives have been given more concrete substance by a major study published by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1981,

which envisages a complete withdrawal of workers from South Africa by *creating employment in their countries of origin*. This is to be financed by means of a \$2,5-billion fund built up from levies which South African employers are to pay under threat of immediate total withdrawal of workers.

Naturally an odd scheme such as this and experiences like Malawi's embargo on all recruitment in 1974, merely strengthen the resolve of the mining industry and other employers to lessen their dependence on foreign labour.

Figures on foreigners in registered employment in recent years, indicate a distinct decline from 1975 to 1982. It remains to be seen whether the 26,8 per cent increase in 1983 over 1982 will be followed by further growth. This reflects

the pre-eminence of the mining sector. The foreign component of the labour force on the mines has shrunk from 52,3 per cent in 1964 to 27,0 in 1981, that is for all mines, including those not affiliated to the Chamber of Mines. Whereas in 1974 nearly 80 per cent of those recruited by the Employment Bureau of Africa (known as TEBA) for affiliated mines were foreigners, that share had fallen to 40 per cent in 1982.

No comprehensive official figures are available on the total amounts remitted by migrants to their countries of origin. However estimates show that no less than R667,8-million was involved in 1983 as compared with 315,4-million in 1980.

These remittances directly affect the living conditions of thousands of families

throughout Southern Africa and contribute substantially to the foreign earnings of the home countries. With populations growing faster than food production and employment opportunities in the neighbouring countries, their unemployment problems are bound to worsen in the foreseeable future and they will therefore find it difficult to stop the migration of their nationals to mines, factories and farms in South Africa.

It must be borne in mind that the employment figures as well as the estimates of remittances based thereon, refer to registered workers only. There are, however, substantial numbers of non-registered foreign workers in South Africa. Nonetheless, apart from the seasonal agricultural employment of many thousands of Mozambiquans in the Transvaal Lowveld area and of Basotho in the Orange Free State, there are substantial numbers from all the nearby countries who have merged into the South African labour force on a virtually permanent basis. In the event of economic sanctions really hurting the country, these groups of foreigners obviously would receive more vigorous attention from the authorities.

South African Blacks, especially unskilled, are even now severely affected by unemployment. If sanctions were to raise unemployment yet more, the country would have no option but to keep foreign workers out in favour of local ones, starting with the unregistered. If vigorously applied, such policy would have catastrophic consequences for Lesotho; would seriously affect Mozambique, and would hit Malawi, Botswana and Swaziland.

SOUTH AFRICA

INDUSTRIAL LAND SALES STAGNATE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Jul 85 p 8

[Text]

THE INDUSTRIAL property scene is "depressingly bleak," with very little significant movement expected for at least 18 months, Colin Steyn, of Rand Mine Properties (RMP), tells *Business Day*.

"Sales of industrial land over the last six months," he laments, "have been negligible."

He attributes the dearth of activity to widespread business pessimism engendered by:

- The prolonged economic "drought";
- Politically-inspired unrest; and
- A decline in consumer demand for manufactured goods.

"With increasingly anaemic order books leading to gross under-utilisation of productive capacity," he observes, "most industrialists are concentrating on survival rather than thinking about expansion."

The negligible demand for industrial land, he adds, has been exacerbated by the availability of vast amounts of vacant factory space in existing buildings.

He believes that the current oversupply situation was created in 1982 and 1983, when institutional investors took up large tracts of land for industrial development purposes. With the downturn, however, many companies have been forced to rationalise or close down their operations to leave areas of unoccupied space in these developments.

"The vacancy factor," says Steyn, "is now very serious, with between 40% and 50% of factory space standing empty. In view of this, potential buyers would be unwise to even contemplate the purchase of land for the

construction of new buildings.

"With the abundance of existing accommodation available, they could almost certainly negotiate bottom line prices that make it cheaper to buy than to build."

Yet, in spite of the almost zero demand for industrial sites, he points out, prices of prime sites have remained relatively stable.

"Big land owners," he says, "have taken a long-term view and are generally unwilling to lower prices for the sake of clinching immediate sales."

Steyn asserts that there is, in fact, a scarcity of well-situated industrial land available for development, particularly in the greater Johannesburg area.

"This scarcity," he believes, "will become more apparent when the economy stages a recovery."

Because of the government's adherence to its decentralisation policy — in terms of which no further land can be made available for industrial development in the greater Johannesburg area until at least the year 2000 — significant industrial expansion on the Reef in the foreseeable future is only likely on the East Rand.

Key growth areas east of Johannesburg will be Springs, Nigel, Brakpan and — to a more limited extent — Benoni, according to Steyn.

Springs, Nigel and Brakpan, he says, have each been allocated 200ha of land for future industrial development.

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED COMPUTERS PLANNED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Jul 85 p 7

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text]

AMERICA'S major computer companies have generally defied the disinvestment campaign and will continue to supply their products to South Africa.

Nevertheless, the threat of disinvestment has caused some SA computer companies to investigate possibilities of manufacture and consider other supply sources.

Two SA companies — Psion and Perseus — to make some of their products.

But MPA Computing managing director Michael McCabe says manufacturing plans will not be implemented without financial support from the Government.

He says the Government should underwrite the development of a South African computer manufacturing industry, which could fill gaps left by disinvestment.

He says manufacture of high-tech hardware will require Government cash incentives to set up plants. Support will quickly pay for itself in foreign-currency savings.

Given this incentive, the first home-grown machines could come off production lines within two to three

months.

Vacuum

Mr McCabe says disinvestment could also result in computer dealers finding other sources of supply.

"There are plenty of foreign manufacturers, particularly in the Far East, who are more than ready and able to fill any vacuum caused by American withdrawal from what is, even by world standards, a lucrative market."

Computer hardware made in Japan, Korea and Taiwan is well up to the standard of American equipment.

Mitac SA, which imports computer goods from Taiwan, confirms that the East offers a good supply line.

Mitac Incorporated in Taiwan has been manufacturing low-cost small business computers for the past 10 years and has moved into contract manufacturing. It is negotiating to send its goods directly to SA instead of through American manufacturers.

"If SA were to take computers from the East, it could save up to 40% on foreign currency," says Neels du Plooy, director of Mitac SA.

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

CABLE, SATELLITE LINKS TO RSA OUT OF ORDER

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jul 85 p 2

[Text]

FINANCIAL and foreign exchange markets were almost brought to a standstill yesterday when two freak incidents affected South Africa's communication links with the rest of the world.

At the same time as a fracture developed in the Atlantic under-sea cable in deep waters between Ascension and Sal islands, a major fault developed in the satellite-receiving station at Hartebeesthoek south of Pretoria.

The cable was unlikely to have been damaged by ships or trawlers, spokesmen said.

A Post Office spokesman in Pretoria said the satellite fault was in the high-speed Single Carrier Per Channel data-transmission system and this could not be rerouted onto other lines.

"We can make no promises as to when the service will be restored, but are obviously working full-out to repair it," he added.

The breakdown in the satellite

link started between 9am and 10am on Wednesday.

The satellite provides the computerised Reuters and Telerate financial services to South Africa and has put a severe damper on local financial dealings.

Reuters Economic Service, which provides much of the international business-development news to southern Africa, ground to a halt.

The breakdown in the Reuters and Telerate links with overseas affected local markets because dealing information is transmitted to a central computer in London and then transmitted back to South Africa.

Financial institutions, stock-brokers and foreign exchange dealers all reported a sharp fall-off in activity since the service stopped operating.

In foreign exchange dealings, the setback has occurred mostly on local dealings, so dollar/rand exchange trading was severely hampered.

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

NUM LEADER ON EXPLOSIVE LABOR SCENE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jul 85 p 6

[NUM president James Motlatsi talks to Claire Pickard-Cambridge: "Man Who Caps Mining's Volcano"]

[Text]

JAMES MOTLATSI, president of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), feels he is sitting on the edge of a volcano. The stakes are high because the union has rejected the final wage offer of the Chamber of Mines and strike balloting is planned at recognised gold mines and collieries.

Motlatsi, who is one of the leaders of NUM's negotiating team, was to be found smoking in the union's poster-dotted offices in Wanderers Street. Speaking slowly and intensely, he outlined the incidents which had drawn him into unionism — and a job so sensitive in the labour-intensive industry.

The bearded Lesotho national was born in the Mohale's Hoek district and attended school there until Std 8. He began work as a miner in Welkom in 1970, where management-worker conflict had a "highly politicising effect" on him.

He moved to Western Deep Levels in 1974, where his experience in a rockburst left him strongly concerned about safety, a key union issue today. However, it was only in December 1982 that the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) launched NUM and Motlatsi met general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, who was organising the union, for the first time.

Launching NUM exploded the myth that migrant workers would

be difficult to organise, and the union is now the largest emerging union, claiming more than 150 000 signed-up members after three years. Motlatsi was elected president at NUM's inception, having already been involved in organising, and colleagues attribute his successive re-elections to his convictions and "leadership qualities which enable him to control vast mass meetings and congresses".

The union cites him as a man members can identify with, for he has been a worker and one of the few executive members who has led miners out on strike. He also lives in the single man's hostel, while his wife and three children have to remain in Lesotho due to influx control laws.

Today he is a personnel assistant at Western Deep Levels, number three shaft, and has the dual role of participating in local and national union affairs. This has given him unusual insights into the problems of unionising migrant workers.

"It was initially difficult for miners to understand the meaning of trade unionism. Miners in the hostels confused us with life insurance agents. It was difficult to find venues for meetings, and workers from neighbouring states incorrectly believed NUM was one of South Africa's banned organisations. But this confusion was event-

ually cleared up," he laughed.

Another unique problem in the mining industry was handling mass meetings, which could bring up to 10 000 members speaking many different languages. "As a speaker you need to be fluent in several languages to check that interpreters convey sensitive messages correctly."

He believes wages are the most emotive issue among workers and links this with job reservation, which effectively bars blacks from the "scheduled person" definition and access to better-paid skilled jobs.

Job and income security are another goal. "When our members go home they are not sure if they'll be given the same job or wage when they return. And we are also working for better compensation for occupationally-related diseases and accidents. A black is paid off about R1 700 on the mines, whereas coloureds receive about R24 000 and whites R26 000," he said.

Another important move was NUM's application for registration. "We no longer regard this as a political issue and need this to place members on stop-order without having to apply to the minister for an exemption."

He also said NUM was the member in Cusa which was most fully committed to joining a super-federation of unions. "The federation should enable unions to support each other in strikes, gain stronger bargaining power and organise workers on an industry basis. But we are even prepared to disaffili-

late from Cusa if it withdraws from the unity talks," he said.

Motlatsi has another unusual experience at hand. He was one of the major forces behind the boycott campaign of liquor store outlets and concession stores on mine property in the Carletonville area this year. The union charged concession stores with asking unrealistic prices, and the campaign culminated in an agreement between the union and Deep Levels supply stores to serve customers on improved terms.

Asked how he believed management perceived him, he said: "I've been told by some whites that management respect me for being able to talk workers out of doing unlawful things, but they are worried about the limits the union can take them to."

Motlatsi's union work occupies at least one third of his time and as a result he has to be compensated by the union for hours lost. But it is not smooth sailing, and he is candid about this. "My performance rating in the industry has dropped because I'm often away on union work. In addition, there are many members' problems and my days can be exhausting because people need to see me after hours."

But he enjoys both jobs. His union work because he believes in a fight for workers' rights, and his personnel job because he's interested in dealing with people's problems.

SOUTH AFRICA

ICL-RSA LAUNCHES NEW SERIES-39

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jul 85 p 9

[Text]

ICL South Africa has now completed the launch of its new mainframe offering, the Series 39, with presentations in all the main centres throughout the country.

The new Series 39 are powerful yet compact, and give ICL the competitive edge necessary to enable them to compete in world markets. ICL plans to market the Series 39 in Britain, Africa, Australasia, Denmark, France, Holland, Germany and Sweden.

The Series 39 consists of two new mainframe processors — the Series 39 Level 30 and the Series 39 Level 80 — and they have been announced together with three enhanced 2900 Model 39 processors — the 2958, 2966 and 2988 — which form an integral part of the new VME family.

Also announced were two high capacity fixed-disk systems, three new printers, a new range of magnetic tape units and a new communications interface.

ICL will continue to offer all the existing 2900 Series mainframes, and the current version of the VME operating system has been developed to run with equal efficiency on both 2900 and 39 Series processors.

The new Series 39 is a significant announcement for ICL, since the combination of the new Series 39 and the existing 2900 Series allows them to offer a range of mainframe computers using their VME operating system which covers a 25-to-1 range in power.

This enables users to choose the appropriate mainframe for their current needs, with the assurance that they will be able to up-grade and migrate to larger systems as their requirements increase whilst still retaining the same operating system.

From a technical point of view, ICL is breaking new ground with Series 39: the development of a new internal architecture means that Series 39 processing units and high-speed peripheral units can be linked together in a modular fashion without complex controllers.

This has been achieved by means of an ultra-fast ICL local area network known as MACROLAN, which uses optical fibre cabling to transmit data between high speed peripherals up to 1500m apart at speeds of up to 50-million bits per second.

This is the first time that optical fibres have been used as the standard means of connection between individual computer units: reliability is greatly improved, as is system flexibility. Furthermore, since the fibre optic cable is only 5mm in diameter, MACROLAN dramatically reduces the cost of installation and makes upgrades and relocation much simpler.

Series 39 also supports the open system local area network (OSLAN), which operates at 10-million bits per second and supports up to 1024 attached peripheral devices.

OSLAN is the result of ICL's commitment to the International Standards Organisation's standard for Open Systems Interconnection (ISO OSI), which aims at compatibility for devices from different manufacturers.

It uses co-axial cable to link medium speed devices (such as workstations and printers) together with other devices conforming to OSLAN standards.

The introduction of the new Series 39 mainframes is only one of a number of products that ICL has announced since its merger with STC in

Britain last year.

Notable among the other products announced by the company are a series of office products, and the One Per Desk personal workstation, which combines voice and data in a single desk top unit. The One Per Desk is due to be announced in South Africa this month.

The new products enhance the already extensive product range of the STC group, which now has an annual turnover of more than R4bn.

The development of the new Series 39 mainframes was a significant factor in the merger between ICL and STC, and STC regards the Series 39 as the focal point of the entire group's information technology strategy.

Says Fred Luyt, MD of ICL South Africa: "In Series 39 we have harnessed the latest techniques in every field of computer engineering to our world-beating VME operating system.

"We have also made the highest possible commitment to open systems interconnection, and we provide CAFS-ISP Information Search Processor supercharger — winner of the Queen's Award — as standard to all customers.

"The result is a range of computers with which ICL can win substantial new orders and give the company a significant competitive edge in the market."

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPORTS TO AFRICA HEAD FOR RECORD

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Lesley Lambert]

[Text]

EXPORTS to Africa could top a record R1,8bn this year if the present trend continues — with exports to the north almost doubling for the first five months of this year.

Despite the disinvestment threat, trade with African countries is booming. By the end of May, exports to Africa had almost doubled to R709,8m, compared with the same period last year. Imports rose by a marginal R1,4m to R162,3m.

The value of exports to Africa has never exceeded 1980's R1,1bn. This year, provided the economic and political situation does not change radically, exports are expected to reach new highs.

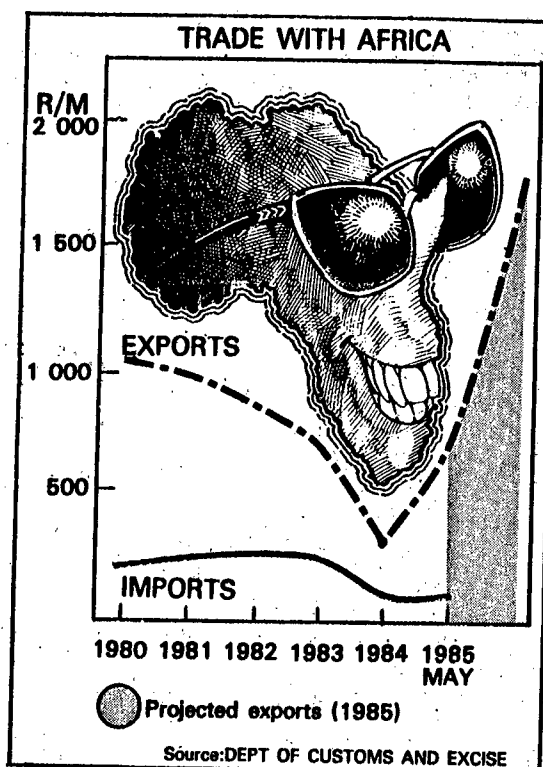
Although the rand/dollar exchange rate accounts to a large extent for the rise in trade income, the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) says that the volume of trade with African countries has also increased substantially.

Machinery, agricultural equipment, building materials, pharmaceutical goods, wheat and processed foodstuffs make up the bulk of South African exports to its 12 major African trading partners (which include Zimbabwe,

Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique).

Sales of these goods have been considerably boosted by South African-sponsored development projects in the various countries, according to the manager of Safto's Africa division, Jean Caffin.

South Africa is the major supplier of specialised products to many of these neighbouring states.



SOUTH AFRICA

HOECHST RSA TO EXPAND ITS HIGH-CHEM INDUSTRY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Lawrence Bedford]

[Text]

HOECHST of West Germany, the multinational chemical giant, has set up a graphics division in South Africa.

The new Kalle division to handle the import and marketing of pre-sensitised lithographic plates, widely used in the printing industry, is seen as a forerunner to the announcement of further multi-million rand investment in this country.

For the time being, the plates are being imported from Kalle in Wiesbaden, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hoechst AG, and until now handled by a local distributor, AEC Graphics SA.

The MD of Hoechst SA, Arno Baltzer, said in a statement yesterday it was the intention to develop the division "as a full partner to the printing industry", supplying capital equipment and a wide range of other sundries.

He added that the new development — effective from September 1 — would lead to the setting up of a local manufacturing facility at Hoechst's industrial complex at Chamdor, near Krugersdorp.

"Such a plant, which involves a high level of expertise, fits in with Hoechst's international policy of expanding its specialised area of high-chem technology," he said.

"We have decided to develop in the communications industry because we

see it as a major growth area. There will obviously be a growing demand for print material of all kinds in the years ahead as educational standards rise and the population increases," he added.

Planning for the Chamdor plant involves a projected future capital investment of around R10m. Hoechst, which has a strategy of manufacturing where it distributes, has spent more than R150m at Chamdor over the last five years.

Its industrial chemical division has invested R6m in a polyphosphoric acid plant at Chamdor. Polyphosphoric acid is used as a feedstock for the manufacture of a vital catalyst in the Sasol oil-from-coal process.

The Chamdor plant has also been extended to manufacture food grade phosphoric acid — an acidulant in the food and beverage industry — thus reducing South Africa's dependence on imports.

Part of its dyestuffs product division is situated on the site as is its high-tech packaging film plant based on bi-axially orientated polypropylene (BOPP).

The construction of this production facility, commissioned last year at a cost of R50m, has many important implications for South Africa's food and cigarette manufacturing industries.

CSO: 3400/694

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRICES DROP--CAPE TOWN--Wholesale prices of a wide range of oil and other petroleum products were cut from yesterday, but petrol and other price-controlled products will not be cheaper. The Government is allowing diesel used for road transport other than passenger buses to be cut by 1,7 cents a litre at the coast and 1,6 cents on the Reef. The driver of a diesel-engined car with a 72 litre tank will save about R1,22. Aviation fuel is to drop by nine cents a litre and liquid petroleum gas goes down by five cents a litre. It is understood that the benefits to the motorist could be minimal as dealers are not compelled to pass on reduced prices on products which are not price-controlled. While the cuts are attributed by oil industry spokesmen to the improving rand-dollar exchange rate, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said a decrease in the petrol price was not likely at this stage. He said the first objective was to strengthen the Road Fund. Examples of price reductions are: --Heavy furnace oil--down 3,5c a litre; --Bitumen--down 3,5c a litre; --Aviation turbine fuel--down 2c a litre; --Benzine--down 2c a litre; --White spirits--down 3c a litre; and --Power paraffin--down 2c a litre. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 85 p 21]

DEVBANK LOANS--THE Development Bank of Southern Africa is lending some R3,7-million to the Government and the Agricultural Development Corporation of Bophuthatswana for phase five of the Taung irrigation project. The project involves conversion of 760ha of flood irrigation to 875ha of conventional sprinkler irrigation, with the re-establishment of farmers on areas of 7,5ha under portable sprinkler irrigation. The project enables maize, wheat, dry peas and cotton to be grown by Botswana commercial farmers. The money is to be lent in three tranches: R1,95-million over 20 years at 5 percent, R 714-000 for the same period at 8 percent, and finally, R1,02-million over eight years, also at 8 percent. The agreements will be signed today. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 85 p 27]

15 August 1985

NP MEMBERSHIP POLICY--For the Progressive [Federal Party] press to attribute the decision not to open up the National Party [NP] to other racial groups to racism and discrimination is to give a simplistic and propagandistic interpretation to an issue that is not that simple. After the repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, the National Party declared in a party publication that it does not plan to extend membership to other groups, as other parties had said they would do. In looking for motives for this NP position, one must first look at national politics in practice. Part of this practical reality is that under the constitution representation in legislative rule takes place on a group basis. Only White voters can vote for members of the White House of Assembly. Thus, the have party members from other groups who cannot aspire to the highest offices can under the present circumstances be of little practical use, even if it does have propaganda value. Another point is the fact that it is a well-established convention in the National Party that its congresses make the final decision on sensitive issues such as this. It is simply not the National Party leadership corps' way of doing things to reach such decisions without the approval of its congresses. All this means that a change by the congresses is not impossible for time immemorial. It depends on the circumstances. Because practice in Africa has taught us that the word "never" is of little use in politics. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Jun 85 p 14] 12271

CSO: 3401/250

SWAZILAND

UNITED FATHERLAND FRONT FORMED AS NEW PARTY

MB191240 Maseru THE NATION in English 9 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] A new political party in Lesotho was formed on Saturday with a former senior Cabinet Minister, Mr Joel Moitse announcing its formation at a press conference in Maseru.

He said the new Party is being called the United Fatherland Front [UFF].

According to the UFF'S manifesto, the Front is a vehicle for the consolidation of Lesotho's national independence, statehood and territorial integrity and "for the advancement of the aspirations of Basotho along the road to progress and prosperity."

At a news conference at the weekend, Mr Moitse said his Party is a federal organisation of workers, peasants, artisans, civil servants and patriotic intellectuals.

He said: "there is no hope for this country without democracy. The current political system does not accomodate interest of the people."

Mr Moitse said any system of government not based on democratic system within the framework of the constitution is bound to serve the section of the population because it is not in power through the will of the people and not accountable to them. He said the Front is to liberate both the rulers and the ruled.

The new political leader said his political organisation is quite aware that the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan is seeking a fresh mandate from the people, a correct move, but that it should be borne that "we believe he is not ready for elections if the Internal Security Act still hangs on the heads of Basotho," Mr Moitse added.

However, Mr. Moitse applauded Dr Jonathan's foreign policy, which he said should have been founded on a just society. He said the policy is dangerous because it is not based on progressive internal policy.

He singled late Dr Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana as one leader who had a well-thought foreign policy which did not have an internal democratic base in Ghana. He said it was not by accident that Nkrumah did not stay long in Ghana's leadership.

Mr Moitse strongly criticised some political leaders in Lesotho who think the Pretoria government can solve Lesotho's problems by rushing to Pretoria requesting the South African government to determine the leadership of Lesotho. He said they are not aware that once Pretoria comes into Lesotho, it will be here to stay.

He criticized the Lesotho government for exporting capital to South Africa by reinvesting deferred mineworker earnings into South Africa. He said the more Lesotho imports from South Africa, the more money that will accrue to the government through the Southern African Customs Union.

He said the Front will mobilise the workers, intellectuals, students and migrant workers by exposing the mists that mesmerise the people.

This is the second political party to be formed in Lesotho in six months. Mr A. C. Manyeli, also a former Cabinet Minister, formed his National Independent Party (NIP). Mr Moitse said his Party will not participate in the forthcoming elections unless candidates are not required to be nominated by 500 people and are also not expected to deposit M1,000.

CSO: 3400/731-F

SWAZILAND

ROYAL FAMILY MEMBERS PROTEST LIQOQO AUTHORITY

MB241919 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] The authority of Swaziland's ruling supreme council of state, the Liqoqo, is being openly challenged in a rebellion involving senior members of the kingdom's royal family, sources said.

The rebellion has already led to a mass march on Parliament in Mbabane [as published] by a large number of the late King Sobhuza's wives and children, who challenged the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, to have them arrested, they said.

The dissidents are said to be aiming to oust the small group of Liqoqo members who are alleged to have virtually seized power after King Sobhuza's death in 1982.

The rebellion could lead to the king's appointed successor, Prince Makhosetive, being brought back from school in England and enthroned ahead of schedule.

If successful, the rebellion would radically alter the power structure in Swaziland and could significantly affect the kingdom's relations with South Africa.

The march of King Sobhuza's wives on Parliament in the second week of June was not reported by the local news media and few Swazis know about it, the sources said.

Asserting that any Swazi challenging the ruling clique had been arrested, the wives challenged the Prime Minister to do the same to them.

No action was taken against them and the wives are considered to have won the confrontation.

According to accounts of the incident, the wives did not specifically demand the resignation of the Liqoqo. Their action appears to have been intended mainly as a protest against the ruling group's hold on government and a demonstration against their alleged flouting of Swazi tradition and custom in seizing power.

Swazi involved in the rebellion are said, however, to be seeking the appointment of a new Liqoqo, claiming the present body was illegally appointed, is

not representative of the Swazi nation and has not ended the growing corruption in the country.

They are said to seek the release from detention of political prisoners being held without trial, including the former Finance Minister, Mr Sishayi Nxumalo, former Police Commissioner Titus Msibi, his deputy Edgar Hillary, and two senior army officers.

The ruling group is accused of paving the way to their seizure of power by using the Ligoqo to depose Queen Dzeliwe, King Sobhuza's senior wife, who under Swazi custom was acting as regent pending the enthronement of the new king. She was replaced by Prince Makhosetive's mother, Queen Ntombi, an action the dissidents say contravened custom.

Queen Ntombi is said to have confounded expectations by refusing to become a mere figurehead. Nevertheless, the dissidents are said to seek the reinstatement of Queen Dzeliwe to restore legality pending the installation of Prince Makhosetive as king.

The prince, now aged 18 or 19 (no official age has ever been given) is not expected to complete his education at a English boarding school until next year. He was to be enthroned in the royal palace at Lobamba after he turned 21.

However, there are said to be growing demands for him to be enthroned earlier to end the struggle for power in the kingdom and restore the stability it enjoyed under King Sobhuza's long reign.

Sources close to the dissidents claim the ousting of the ruling group would have the support of most Swazis, including young people and the university students who have in the past tended to be impatient with tradition.

Most Swazis, it is claimed want an end to the growing corruption that is seen to have coincided with the present Ligoqo's tenure.

The Ligoqo has identified itself with conservatism as opposed to the relative liberalism of modernist Swazis such as the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, who was ousted by the Ligoqo and now lives in exile in Bophuthatswana.

The traditionalists favour close ties with South Africa.

However, even traditionalists are said now to be increasingly opposed to the Ligoqo.

"This Ligoqo appointed themselves," said a high-ranking Swazi. "The Ligoqo is not supposed to be the supreme power, only an advisory body to the king."

CSO: 3400/731-F

SWAZILAND

DELEGATION TO BORDER TALKS WITH RSA FIRM ON LAND CLAIMS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 85 p 16

[Text]

One inflexible principle is held by the top-level Swazi delegation which discussed border readjustments with South African officials in Cape Town recently.

That principle is: The land is ours.

The delegation, led by Foreign Minister Mr Mhambi Mnisi, accompanied by the powerful secretary of Swaziland's ruling Supreme Council of State, Mr Robert Mabila, and Minister of Defence, Brigadier Fonono Dvuba, unequivocally repeated the kingdom's claim to areas in Kangwane, over the northern border with South Africa, and Ingwavuma, in Zululand, to the south.

The claims, which began in the 1920s, remain the same to this day and it has often been made clear that there is no room for negotiation. The campaign for what is always called here "The return of our land" was begun by the late King Sobhuza, and that fact explains much of the intensity of the pro return-our-land Swazis.

The late king died in 1982, without seeing a successful end to the negotiations he had carried patiently with the British and then the South Africans for decades.

The authorities in Swaziland, and above all the highly traditional supreme council of State, now see a satisfactory (to them) conclusion of the campaign as a final tribute to a much-loved king, and perhaps even as a mystic obligation to the ancestors. The claims to the land are based on fairly simple grounds.

It is argued that in the slap-dash colonial carve up of the area in the late 19th century, the borders of the land occupied by people loyal to the Swazi monarch were wrongly

drawn up. It is an argument which could be applied to many other countries on the continent, and to avoid a blizzard of similar claims the Organisation of African Unity has ruled that such claims should not be made, and borders should be accepted as they are generally recognised now.

Swaziland's answer to that is to say that the OAU has granted a special dispensation in the kingdom's case, and certainly there is no evidence to show that the OAU has made any attempt to make Swaziland drop the claims. That is the traditionalist Swazi stand, and that is why, in their eyes, there can be no negotiations on claims that are both just and right.

There are, of course, complexities which arise, at a time almost a century since those borders were said to have been wrongly drawn, to cloud the traditionalist Swazi argument.

For example, is the Swazi infrastructure of medical, educational and social facilities capable of sustaining an extra 800 000, one estimate of the populations of Kangwane and Ingwavuma? The future is more than double Swaziland's present estimated population of 300 000.

What practical benefits would there be to Swaziland? Kangwane has little to offer apart from a labour pool for an industrialised society, and Swaziland already has an unemployment problem. It is sometimes argued in Swaziland that the as yet undefined area of Ingwavuma which is claimed would offer an outlet to the Indian Ocean, and in-

ternational agencies anxious to help a small independent country toward more self reliance would be glad to offer financial help to build a port suitable for exports.

This proposal has already been met with horrified protests by South African conservationists, who point out that the northern section of the Natal coast is ecologically an extremely important, perhaps unique, area which would be ruined by a commercial port.

Finally, vehement Zulu opposition to the land claims, particularly with regard to the Ingwavuma area, is cited as a serious problem by many objectors to the border adjustment proposal.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has condemned the proposals outright and Zulu traditional sources say that the northern Natal area is the site of Royal graves vital in Zulu tradition.

This kind of opposition has filtered down to the point where drivers in Swaziland-registered cars have reported meeting hostility in the northern Natal region with the land claims being given as a reason.

Within Swaziland these objections have been met by the ruling Supreme Council of State in a direct manner, as is usual.

About five years ago, when details of the land claims became more widely known in the Kingdom, a newspaper conducted a street interview in which it asked members of the public to give their views. Many supported the proposals, but some cited the possible problems of a grossly enlarged population, questionable benefits in the land to be

claimed, and the opposition of more than 6 million Zulus led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Days after the publication of the man-in-the streets opinions, the Supreme Council decreed that the border adjustment issue could be discussed by nobody but The council-appointed spokesman at that time Richard Valapi Dlamini, and since then by his successor Foreign Minister Mhambi Mnisi, leader of the recent delegation to Cape Town.

It is an indication of the Supreme Council's power that public discussion on the issue is now unheard-of, and private discussion is discreet.

Another indication is the dismissal in 1983 of former Prime Minister Prince Mabandla, now living and working in Bophuthatswana. At the time of Mabandla's dismissal it was suggested only that he believed that executive power should be in the hands of the Cabinet, and not the Supreme Council of State. His dismissal and subsequent voluntary exile showed that on that issue and in Swaziland's case, he was mistaken.

But earlier this year a prominent member of the Supreme Council, Prince Mfanisibili Dlamini, was more precise when he told a local newspaper that one of the reasons for Mbanandla's dismissal was that he did not want Ingwavuma and Kangwane to be returned to Swaziland.

Swazi traditionalist have held to the principle that the land is rightfully theirs since the 1920s — and are quite capable of holding to it until the 2020.

SWAZILAND

EUROPEAN FUND PLEDGES AID

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

THE European Development Fund has been asked to help Swaziland pull out of the alarming increase of unemployment.

The request was made by the Principal Secretary for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Mr Chris Mkhonta.

"One of the major problems currently experienced by the country is the alarming increase in the number of school-leavers who fail to find employment," Mr

Mkhonta said, during a dinner for 10 EDF delegates at the Yen Saan on Tuesday night.

Mr Mkhonta requested that the EDF and the European Economic Community (EEC) come to the aid of the country before the problem reaches crisis proportions.

"We need help now before we reach the rock bottom," the principal secretary pointed out.

The EDF pledged to give assistance whenever asked and a spokesman said they would be happy to do so.

The delegation is ex-

pected to leave the country this morning.

The 10 men represented the number of countries forming up the EEC. The number is to be increased to 12 following the admission of Portugal and Spain.

During their three-day stay in the kingdom, the delegation visited the following places: The School of Appropriate Farm Technology at St Mary's in Lobamba, the University of Swaziland, Ngwane Teacher Training College, Shiselweni Rural Water Supply, Mnjoli Dam and others.

CSO: 3400/697

SWAZILAND

NEW MAIZE CORPORATION FORMED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 28 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

THE Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and Agriculture and Co-operatives are announcing that the crisis surrounding Swaziland Milling has been resolved. A solution has been found whereby a new government-owned company, the National Maize Corporation, has been formed.

Farmers, retailers and government will be represented on the board of this company.

The company will be professionally managed and will purchase maize and distribute maize products exactly as Swaziland Milling did in the past.

In terms of Cereals Act the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives will regulate the imports of maize and maize products through the National Maize Corporation.

To ensure orderly intake of the current maize crop the National Maize Corporation requests that large producers make advance arrangement for their deliveries.

Any enquiries should be directed at the current offices of Swaziland Milling.

SWAZILAND

NEW TRAINING, VISIT SYSTEM TO BOOST MAIZE PRODUCTION

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 28 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture has been given assurance that all maize production areas

in the country will soon be using the new Training and Visit system (TNV) of extension workers, and more crops can be expected during the next season.

The Assistant Commissioner of Cooperatives and Development, Mr Absalom Dlamini, said this when he officially closed the extension workers workshop to help serve farmers better, at Luyengo Campus.

Mr Dlamini congratulated the Manzini region for being self-sufficient in maize. "We are happy that the TNV system is to be applied on all maize crops and

we can expect more maize in future," he said.

"This system contains elements of accounting which is different from the system we used before. After the plan of action has been brought forward to the ministry and put into operation, I hope there will be a chain from the top officers in the ministry down to the farmers through the extension officers who will be the link.

"If the chain is properly linked, and the work is properly performed, we are sure of a change in the production of maize."

He also said that he had heard that the TNV system has a large emphasis on supervision. "If the ministry asserts that this is the best strategy and agrees that it is a necessary resolu-

tion, then it is essential that there should be supervision and that it should be properly implemented.

"Supervision in this case is not addressed to the extension officers only, but to the whole component. This should enable the top men to say that there has been much improvement since the introduction of TNV if the proper supervision method is applied," he said.

A consultant with the World Bank who took part at the workshop, Dr George Kimani from Kenya said that the TNV system requires exten-

sion officers to visit farmers on a regular route which has been timed for the farmers to know when the officers will come.

"After every two

weeks the extension officers will assemble at a central point and will be given training on issues which they should impart to farmers," he said.

"The system ensures regular interaction between the extension officers and the research officers in developing appropriate technology that should be applied in production of various agricultural commodities in different areas," he said.

He said that plans had been drawn on what should be done by the extension officers starting next week.

He also added that if the ministry should adopt the system, several aspects would need to be looked into, tabulated and forwarded to the minister.

CSO: 3400/697

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

WORKERS TO BE LAID OFF--ABOUT 100 workers from D Moreira construction have been given notices that they are serving their last month with the company. The workers are expected to be laid off at the end of this month, according to the company's Managing Director, Mr Deck Galdenhuyf. He said over the past months, there has been no offers for construction work to be undertaken by the company and therefore they are laying off the 100 workers because work is running out. Mr Galdenhuyf said it was normal practice in the construction industry that when there is no work, workers should be laid off. The 100 to-be-retrrenched workers form one quarter of the entire company's workforce, Mr Galdenhuyf told The Observer yesterday. He said if prospects get better then more jobs could be refilled but at the moment, nothing had come by for the company. [Text] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 5 Jun 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/697

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT RESETTLEMENT FIGURES SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 1 Jul 85 p 9

[Text] Since independence, the ZANU(PF) Government has resettled 225,000 people on about 21 million hectares of land which cost nearly \$50.7 million.

The latest issue of the party magazine, ZIMBABWE NEWS, states that the resettlement of these people, comprising 30,000 families, fell short of the party's target of 162,000 families to be resettled.

ZANU(PF) advocated the formation of co-operatives to enrich the peasants and although some people had been sceptical of co-operatives, the magazine said co-operative and communal work and efforts were not strange to rural people.

The party promoted agricultural industrial, producer, consumer, commercial and trading, and service and infrastructural co-operatives.

The provision of fertiliser, seeds, tractors and other inputs had dramatically increased output by peasant farmers and grain depots had been established in communal lands to receive their crops.

It was expected that peasant farmers would receive a total of \$167 million from the Grain Marketing Board for their share of the expected bumper harvest this year.

The magazine said the Government placed great importance on water development, specifically on dam-building. During its five-year reign the ZANU(PF) Government had been instrumental in the drilling of nearly 6,000 boreholes throughout the country.

ZANU(PF) had spent \$2 billion of ZIMCORD aid on the development of the country, but development had been held up by the three-year drought.

The magazine said the Government had through decentralisation of powers by the creation of new district and provincial administration, brought Government closer to the people.

The Government had increased the number of children attending primary schools to 2.5 million and had also increased the attendance at secondary schools, teachers' colleges and university.

According to the magazine, the party had also achieved: The Minimum Wage Act; the Employment Act; the Labour Relations Act; emancipation of women, universal suffrage and the integration of ZANLA, ZIPRA and the Rhodesian army.

Clinics and roads had been built in the communal areas through the efforts of the ZANU(PF) Government, the magazine said.

CSO: 3400/679

ZIMBABWE

CLOSER TIES WITH ZAMBIAN URGED

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 85 p 10

[Text]

LUSAKA.

ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe should strengthen their ties more than ever before to enhance development, said Zimbabwean High Commissioner to Zambia, Cde Kenny Nyati.

Cde Nyati said economic hardships could only be overcome if the two countries increased their efforts to maintain existing relations.

Cde Nyati was speaking when he hosted a reception at Zimbabwe's pavilion for guests attending the Zambia national trade fair in Ndola, capital of the

country's Copperbelt province.

"It is our hope that one day Zambia and Zimbabwe will find the right solutions to their economic problems. But there is need to increase our efforts in maintaining the existing co-operation," he said.

He said the fact that Zimbabwe had participated at the fair for the sixth time showed that there was a lot of enthusiasm among Zimbabwean businessmen to work together with their Zambian counterparts.

Meanwhile, exhibitors have been assured proceeds from sales of

exhibits by foreign participants at this year's Zambia International Trade Fair will be externalised with minimum delay.

● Canada and Zambia have signed an US\$11 million aid agreement to boost agricultural, manufacturing and health sectors, all of which are suffering from a severe lack of funds and expertise. Finance minister Luke Mwananshiku said the agreement came at a time when Zambian industry was operating well below capacity due to a shortage of foreign exchange.

Mr Mwananshiku said 60 percent of the grant would be used to boost agriculture which has until now been seriously neglected, while 25 percent would be allocated to the manufacturing industry and 15 percent would be given to the health sector.

Zambian beneficiaries under the scheme would be required to pay for goods provided in local currency. --Ziana-Zana.

ZIMBABWE

COMMENTATOR EXPLORES REASONS FOR CAZ VICTORY

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 85 p 6

[Article by Philip Nolan]

[Text] A FEW months ago a prominent Zanu (PF) politician said to a leading Independent white politician: "Can you rid this country of this turbulent, divisive man, Ian Smith?"

The Independent replied that while Ian Smith might survive with a handful of his acolytes in the coming election, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) would cease to exist as a political force.

The Independent Zimbabwe Group (IZG) were in the run-up to the white roll election, confident of winning 15 seats, so ensuring co-operation with the Government. White apathy rather than the CAZ was seen as the main enemy.

Previous by-election victories over the CAZ in Matabeleland, Makoni and the Lowveld increased the IZG's confidence. It seemed then that the long-awaited demise of the RF mentality was imminent. A new dawn was at hand. Many in the IZG dismissed a CAZ revival as "un-thinkable".

They stated that the era of white party politics was over in favour of the era of the politics of personality. On June 27 everything fell apart. The CAZ under Ian Smith struck back and annihilated the IZG, winning 15 seats.

Why did it happen? How did the IZG lose? Above all, what in the name of sanity have we, the whites, done? Have we no understanding of political reality?

For a long time I did not want to believe that my fellow whites were politically ignorant. Now I know they are. They have re-elected a man and a party who ultimately will gravely harm the white community. In short we have committed suicide out of fear of death and the tragedy lies in the fact that so few whites realise the implications.

LOSE

Yet all along the election was the IZG's to lose, not the CAZ's to win. That the CAZ's misfit candidates won was the result of poor IZG leadership, confused organisation, lack of vision, little strategy and quite pathetic tactics. The IZG performed like amateurs, putting up a cosmetic campaign inherently cautious and defensive.

There was no fire in the belly. It was a gutless, flabby display of politics. The leader of the IZG, Mr Bill Irvine, appeared on television with all the charisma of an undertaker and in the end he fulfilled his destiny: he buried the IZG. Mr Irvine, humourless and cold, led the Independent cause into a grim Presbyterian doom.

Yet despite Mr Irvine's personal failings as a leader of men, he is a machine politician of long experience and the question arises why was he unable to map out a campaign or communicate a vision of the future to the white electorate which IZG candidates could espouse and propound? The answer is clear: Mr Irvine could not shake off his RF past.

He became a victim of past RF performance and his present crypto-RF position and the contradiction mortgaged the IZG's future. He could not see beyond five years. Mr Irvine led a group not a party opening the Independents to the devastating CAZ charge of fomenting "white disunity".

The group mentality of the Independents was an electoral convenience but carried with it no professional approach to electioneering. The IZG,

for instance, had no co-ordinating campaign manager, no manifesto, no position and option papers, no central guiding machine. The Independents were left for the most part to fight alone, yet they were supposed to be members of a group.

To compound matters — what passed for IZG headquarters spurned an offer of political advice from academic experts who had drawn up option papers for IZG guidance.

Significantly Mr Tony Read, the vigorous candidate for Borrowdale, who used option papers and consultancy to help shape his personal campaign buried his CAZ opponent, Brigadier John Probert. But putting aside Mr Read's own charisma, why did other Independents not seek professional help?

The casual attitude, the amateurism, the cretin-like optimism was appalling in this the most important white roll election since 1974. Mr Chris Andersen's equally sick, professional campaign that smashed P. K. van der Byl indicates that the Independents should have rallied behind him not Mr Irvine, Mr Andersen and Mr Read showed how the CAZ could be stopped and were stopped.

Yet one gets the ominous impression that the IZG with 11 former Smithites were paralysed by a static defensive need to protect their own seats and their own hides. Thus they did not come out like a sleek killing machine, rather the IZG limped out a "half-RR half-Independent" ponderous punchbag for Ian Smith to pound into shreds.

The IZG made the fundamental political error of committing their forces and faces too early in the campaign allowing the CAZ to target them and to muster on the low-ground. The IZG made no real attempt to persuade Independent - Independents to stand down or to deal with them in the interests of destroying the CAZ.

To be fair, some elements in the IZG wanted an offensive, professional hard-hitting assault on Ian Smith. As one IZG candidate put it: "We wanted to tear Ian Smith's throat out. We wanted to paint him as the Grim Reaper of the past and as an insane choice for the future."

However, some elements in the IZG cringed at the thought of such radicalism. Instead they agreed with Ian Smith's views on the one-party state issue, rather than telling the white electorate that one should

negotiate on modalities and await Government definition on the constitutional future.

They shared the CAZ's views on the "evils of socialism" yet failed to show any appreciation of the continued existence of the private sector. The list is endless but the point is this: the IZG presented no clear alternatives to the electorate, they articulated no vision, no reassurances against the CAZ's intangible fear tactics of "swaartgevaar" — "unity and strength".

Thus the IZG failed to dare, refused to gamble and hesitated to strike at the CAZ jugular.

Thus the scene was perfect for Mr Smith. For two weeks he lay low watching the IZG chicken-clucking and strutting. Then he silently slunk down their flank from his southern constituency and fixed his personal prey as Mr Paddy Shields in Bulawayo. The IZG were psychologically thrown off balance and jokes were rife in Harare

that Mr Shields had eloped with Mrs Ruth Chinamano and fled Zimbabwe.

In the final week the CAZ launched its counter-offensive and Mr Smith was in his element as the consummate tactical counter-puncher. On TV and radio the CAZ campaign accelerated while the IZG's faltered. The IZG TV advertisement of a revolving chair with the sonorous voice "There are 20 of these — let's fill them responsibly" sounded and looked like an invitation to electrocution.

In contrast the CAZ advertisement flashed on the craggy, battle-worn face of Mr Smith interspersed with a call to the faithful "Vote CAZ — compromise not confrontation".

For those of us who have studied Ian Smith this was ominously reminiscent of the doomed 1974 white election. Mr Smith bears a resemblance to the tough American TV actor James Arness of McClain's Law.

The perception was not lost on the faithful. For them it was the second coming. For me it was Armageddon. It was however, a triumph of public relations work, an appeal to the blood for "unity" and "standards".

In the last three days as the IZG looked like a headless chicken, two foreign embassies in Harare predicted a CAZ win of 12 seats or a hung parliament. In the event it was worse. The long tale of the fox and the chicken was repeated.

DUSTHEAP

The IZG joined the Centre Party and the Rhodesia Party on the dustheap of white politics.

From the debacle Mr Irvine survived by some 250 votes, Mr Landau by a bare 13, Mr Kay by 49 with only Mr Read emerging with a convincing victory of 400 votes.

Now white Zimbabweans must live with Ian Smith who has stated that this country will always be "Rhodesia in my heart". For those of us who have worked so hard for racial reconciliation this election result is an utter tragedy. All we can hope for is that the Government will regard Mr Smith as an historical curiosity and his party creatures as aberrations.

This article is written for the 14 000 white voters who stood against the CAZ and for the five independents who are still in Parliament. However, we the whites of Zimbabwe must face the grim truth that we have elected Ian Smith yet again, a man of bitterness, of destruction, of racialism, of hate. One thousand and six hundred Rhodesian soldiers died for his 1 000-year Reich, thousands more were wounded and crippled for his UDI delusion. Like some malevolent presence, Smith lives on after having bled Rhodesia. Now he seeks to bleed Zimbabwe. I confess I cannot rationally understand the IZG's reluctance to smash the CAZ.

Ian Smith is now asking us to have faith in his reason when our reason should tell us we can have no faith in this most destructive of white politicians. Black Zimbabweans forgive white Zimbabweans. They know are politically illiterate. It was always incumbent

on white Zimbabwe to remove this last Rhodesian.

We have failed and what this guarantees is the removal in 1987 of the white reserved seats by a vote of 70 black Zimbabwean MPs in the House of Assembly. Thus the "unthinkable" has occurred. We are back to the confrontationist situation of 1980-82. It is wretchedly depressing but it would be wrong to brand all the whites with the mark of Cain.

Of a total of 38 485 votes cast the CAZ captured 18 731 and the Independents 14 754. The contests in Kadoma-Chegutu and Mazowe-Mutoko were won narrowly by the CAZ. Mr Ian Smith has the mandate of some 56 percent of the white community in statistical terms and the usual clean sweep eluded him; 44 percent of the white community voted for reconciliation and for Zimbabwe.

This may not be reflected in terms of seats but one hopes that the Government will recognise the efforts of the 46 percent who stood against the forces of white reaction and indeed lunacy. In short Mr Smith is not the undisputed leader of the Zimbabwe whites although that image is regrettably understandable.

The greatest tragedy of the 1985 white roll election is simply that the CAZ victory was clearly preventable. The Independents should have rallied behind Mr Andersen's banner but they refused to bite the bullet and plunge the dagger into the CAZ. Instead we ended up with the curious IZG led by Mr Irvine. Mr Irvine as IZG leader has much to answer for, given the ineptitude of the group as a political vehicle.

It is an elementary lesson of politics in this country that when dealing with Ian Smith there is but one aim: to win. The IZG should have savaged him, harried him. For the sake of Zimbabwe's whites a concerted onslaught was needed to discredit the CAZ.

Instead we had a few feeble punches thrown and some restrained rhetoric. Invective and swordsmanship were called for, alas the IZG quivered at attacking a legend. By holding back and being picked off, they have increased Ian Smith's bizarre mystique.

Some individual independents like Mr Andersen and Mr Read did triumph on the basis of personality and skill. But such consolations pale somewhat when the bulk of Zimbabwe's whites have committed suicide out of fear of death.

An enormous responsibility now rests with the five white Independents. They have the uphill struggle of moderating the damage the CAZ crazies are bound to cause to race relations.

On Saturday last I was ashamed to be a white Zimbabwean and I felt a grief that we whites like the infamous Bourbons have forgotten nothing and learned nothing. So my fellow whites if policies upsetting to the white community follow do not whine. Go to Ian Smith. You can rest assured Zanu (PF) will not listen to him and justifiably so.

For the 56 percent this is your epitaph: those whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad. It could have been different. Cry, the beloved country.

15 August 1985

ZIMBABWE

NETHERLANDS EXPANDING EXPORT PROMOTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Harare THE HERALD (BUSINESS HERALD) in English 4 Jul 85 p 6

[Text] THE Netherlands Government is expanding its export promotion assistance programme to help Zimbabwe increase its trade links with Europe and its local export expertise.

Business Editor

According to the First Secretary at the Netherlands' embassy in Harare, Mr Willem Bronkhorst, the existing export promotion services offered to Zimbabwe through CBI, the Dutch agency devoted to promoting imports to Europe from developing countries, are to be expanded through the introduction of a special two-year programme.

A letter of intent covering the programme is due to be signed in Harare tomorrow by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Dr William Mudékunye, and the visiting director of CBI, Mr Herman Leerentveld.

The programme will involve four-month training courses for two Zimbabweans each year at the Rotterdam headquarters of CBI and various trade promotion activities.

The latter will, until such time as the Ministry of Trade and Commerce has established its own enlarged export promotion division with the help of EEC experts, be handled by staff from the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries and the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce.

With the help of CBI, the two organisations will undertake market surveys both in Zimbabwe

and in the Netherlands to identify possible Zimbabwean exports in mutually agreed-upon sectors of industry.

Once these have been identified, a CBI expert will assess whether Zimbabwe will be able to export reasonable quantities and meet quality and price criteria in these sectors.

Several companies from each sector will then be selected to visit Holland either as part of a trade mission or to participate in a trade fair, or both. Dutch buying missions could also be brought to Zimbabwe and seminars and workshops could be organised.

ZNCC and CZI will each concentrate on one particular sector each year and textiles, clothing, furniture, sweets, leather products and cut flowers have already been identified as possible target sectors.

Mr Bronkhorst, who was until recently the acting director of CBI, said the programme would be over and above the services normally supplied to developing countries and Zimbabwe was one of a very limited number of countries which had a special programme with the CBI.

CBI's services include detailed information on Western markets, a 400 s/m showroom in Rotterdam where companies from developing countries can exhibit their products, regular exhibitions concentrating on particular types of products and a wide variety of seminars on issues vital to export promotion such as packaging and transport.

Mr Bronkhorst said CBI had also recently signed an agreement with the International Trade Centre of UNCTAD/GATT in Geneva to help promote inter-PTA trade over the next two years; and has agreed to help the PTA Secretariat organise a seminar on exporting and a PTA trade fair to be held in Nairobi next year.

● Mr Leerentveld arrived in Harare this week from Abidjan, where he had attended a meeting of ACP/EEC trade promotion experts aimed at mapping out guidelines for the new trade promotion programme incorporated in Lomé III.

This was the first meeting of its kind and it was agreed that while the widely-differing circumstances in ACP countries made it difficult to set down a common approach to export promotion, much could be done to co-ordinate the multi-lateral and bilateral efforts underway to promote ACP exports.

ZIMBABWE

ZNFU PREDICT DROP IN LARGE SCALE FARMING

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Jun 85 p 2

[Text]

THE bulk of Zimbabwe's agricultural production would in future come from the peasant areas because there will be a drop in the number of large-scale farmers, the president of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Cde Gary Magadzire, said last week.

"There will be a drop in the number of large-scale commercial farmers in the country from 4 324 in 1985 to about 2 500 in the year 2000," he said.

"In order to cope with the expected increase in population between now and the year 2000, the peasant farmer will have to increase productivity of his livestock," Cde Magadzire told graduates of the Mazoe Veterinary Institute.

He said that beef production was the enterprise with the greatest potential in most of the peasant areas, and that it was hoped that with better management of livestock and veld, and disease control in particular, increases could be made in productivity to meet both local demand for beef and for export.

"However, this will require increased inputs in terms of manpower and services such as dipping, inoculation and correct stocking rates using appropriate bulls."

Cde Magadzire said the process of continual progress could be speeded up if the number of extension officers was increased. "The increase of extension workers would reduce the ratio

between farmers and extension staff. Knowledge is an expensive and rare commodity but a necessity. We must strive to get it."

Cde Magadzire last week also presented a \$10 000 cheque to the Ministry of Agriculture's Research and Specialist Services from the ZNFU. Receiving the cheque on behalf of the department, Dr Phillip Chigaru said the money would be used for various developments and improvements in the agricultural research fields. The money will be distributed among some of the 13 research stations which include Makoholi and Katioma.

Dr Chigaru said that because research equipment now cost more they were still using pre-independence equipment.

Speaking at the presentation Cde Magadzire said that he hoped transit depots for grain would soon attract industries and create jobs. He urged millers to go where the customers were.

"A lot of money is wasted when, for instance, maize from Karoi is sent to Banket then from there to Harare just for milling. More money would be made if agro-services were provided and if input products like insecticides, seed and fertilisers were stocked at every collection depot. Farmers would then get whatever they need in time, and nearer home."

Cde Magadzire said better communication between the farmers and Government had helped in raising production. Farmers were now being treated fairly and equally.

CSO: 3400/679

ZIMBABWE

SHORTAGE OF LUBRICATING OILS PROBLEM FOR TRANSPORTERS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

A SHORTAGE of lubricating oils is causing problems for Zimbabwean transport companies, which are already heavily involved in moving the country's agricultural produce to local and export markets, and generally busier following the upturn in the economy.

Many hauliers contacted this week blamed the shortage over the past few months on a lack of foreign exchange for the imported oils, compounded by an increase in demand as transporters were getting more work.

Operators complained of wasting time and money as they have to "shop around" for their oils when their usual suppliers had run out. Some said they had to wait days for deliveries, whereas in the past there had only been a 24-hour delay. A spokesman for one

company said at present they could not buy any grease.

"We buy all our oil from one company, but lately they had none," said one of the smaller transporters. "We had to go to other companies, and this is not satisfactory as they might only have one drum left to sell to us. We are wasting time and money," he said.

NO STOPPAGES

None of the hauliers contacted had been "completely dry" nor had their vehicles come to a "grinding halt" however. "I think what is happening is that probably transport activity has increased slightly over the past six months or so and the demand for oils has gone up," said one operator.

Many transporters now operate on the Malawi route and have to service

their vehicles in Zimbabwe, which would also account for the higher demand for oils, a spokesman for one company said.

One of the larger haulage companies said they had only felt the shortage in the past week and were waiting for their suppliers to receive a shipment of oil in the next few days. "We are a big company and so far our oil company, which knows our monthly consumption, has supplied us well," a spokesman said.

"Some suppliers have been selling to smaller companies who now have more business and are running short for traditional customers," he claimed.

"There has been an upturn in the economy and the people involved in supplying oil have been left behind," he

added. His own company, which had a fleet of 160 vehicles, had noted an increase in oil consumption during the past months.

Another operator said their Bulawayo depot had been "right out" of oil for a time. "There was also no oil available in Harare for several days," he said. At the moment he could not buy any grease used in servicing his 60-vehicle fleet.

He believed larger haulage companies were partly to blame. He claimed they were buying up existing stocks and smaller companies did not have the money to do this.

Whatever might be aggravating the situation, all transporters contacted agreed the main problem was a lack of foreign exchange to buy the oils.

The Ministry of Trade and Commerce, which makes import allocations, were asked to comment a month ago but said this week they could give no information until the minister returns to his office next week after electioneering was over.

One of the bigger hauliers, who said the shortage had been "acute" at times, said he thought the situation was "getting better now. We were not changing our oils, just topping them up all the time," he said. Another said he thought the position would get worse.

Most transporters said they were busy at the moment and would be for the rest of the year. They were jointly involved in bringing in the bumper maize crop. Other types of business were also brisk.

A spokesman for the Motor Trade Association said there were periodic shortages of some brands and grades of lubricating oils for cars, but the situation was not "critical".

"In the last three to four months the situation has deteriorated to the point where there are shortages in certain areas. Our estimate is that it will be like this for a few months depending on the availability of foreign currency," he said.

However, the problem was not so bad that motorists should start panic buying. "A reputable garage will encourage customers to adhere to the factory recommendations on the oil they should use," but now this could not always be done and alternatives had to be used, he said. Grease was "spasmodically" short, he added.