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19 June 1984

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INNER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

KOMATI RIVER WATER PLAN--The Joint Technical Committee of South Africa, Swaziland, and Mozambique has approved in principle a final development plan for stabilizing water supplies from the Komati River. The Department of Environmental Affairs says the plan outlines the building of six dams on the Komati and Lomati rivers. During the first phase of the project, two dams will be built on the Lomati River, at Maguga in Swaziland and at Driekoppies in South Africa. South Africa and Swaziland have been working on plans for the project since 1980. Mozambique joined the technical committee last year because it will also benefit from the development. [Text] [MB301844 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 30 May 84]

CSO: 3400/1054

BRIEFS

FISHING PROTOCOL WITH SAO TOME--Angola and Sao Tome and Principe signed a protocol and an agreement of cooperation on fishing following meetings by the countries' joint commission from 19 to 22 May in Sao Tome. The Angola-Sao Tome joint commission reviewed current actions of cooperation. Mr Maria do Amorim, Sao Tome and Principe foreign minister, and Paulo Teixeira Jorge, Angolan foreign minister, presided over the proceedings of the joint commission. [Text] [MG240909 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 May 84]

ENVOY TO USSR--Jose Cesar Augusto, Angolan ambassador to the Soviet Union, has been received in separate audiences by Aleksey Vatchenko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine, and by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of that Soviet republic. The Angolan diplomat, who has been making a protocol visit to the Ukrainian SSR since 25 May, stressed the fraternal ties of friendship that exist between the two peoples, pointing out that cooperation between Angola and the Ukraine has been developing in the most beneficial manner in the interests of the two states. It is worth recalling that Ukrainian enterprises have supplied our country with equipment for cotton production, as well as for storing oil, and have founded a center for training specialists in the field of energy. [Text] [MB011610 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Jun 84]

CSO: 3442/392

REPORTAGE ON COPWE ORGANIZATIONAL SEMINAR

Historic Significance

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 May 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] A sminare in which regional COPWE representatives and organizational affairs heads, heads of political sections of sector and force commanders or equivalent bodies and provincial representatives are participating opened here yesterday to lay the groundwork for the establishment of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

The seminar was opened with a directive by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Present at the opening of the seminar at the COPWE central committee assembly hall were Comrade Fisseha Desta. Assistant Secretary-General of the PMAC and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, and PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee members.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu said the major purpose of the seminar is to make urgent preparatory moves towards party formation through proper awareness of party documents and party founding meetings to be held at various levels. He said the seminar is of historic significance in that the nation is on the eve of party formation, for which tremendous sacrifice has been made, and when the answer is to be provided to the question of organization in Ethiopia.

Pointing out that the historic impact of the occasion would be gauged by the degree to which party rules are observed. Comrade Chairman Mengistu said the implementation process of the various programmes must bring the people together. Comrade Chairman Mengistu pointed out that the democratic modes of work at party founding meetings should not only be reflected among members and party organs but be also reflected in the community. This, he said, is an organizational obligation.

He noted that party founding meetings at different levels must be wholly guided by democratic centralism and as such should create a historic precedent. As the outcome of these meetings is decisive to the strength and

leadership role of our party, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said, participants should live up to their task and demonstrate utmost discipline.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu reviewed the developments in the past ten years in the organizational field and particularly the progress made since the establishment of COPWE four years ago. With the establishment of COPWE, a new phase of struggle was opened and an accurate answer was provided to the complex problems then faced in the area of organisation, Comrade Chairman Mengistu noted.

Because unstinted effort was devoted to the challenging task of history, the present promising stage was attained, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said. In this regard, he pointed out the magnitude of the responsibility ensuring from the duty of rallying revolutionaries under one centre and preparing directives in accordance with the proclamation establishing COPWE.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that as it was possible to perceive from the outset the stage achieved at present, activities were channelled under three phases, namely the preparatory phase, the phase of activity and the phase ushering in the party. Accordingly, priorities were set, plans and programmes were charted out and criteria were drawn to ensure progress towards the desired objectives, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said.

After elaborating on the accomplishments scored in the different phases of activity, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that party formation constitutes a victory that would be realised after ten years of bitter struggle. It represents the beginning of a new chapter in the effort being made towards the construction of the new society, said Comrade Chairman Mengistu.

Stressing the importance of the meetings for party formation, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that they are a means for achieving a transition from COPWE to the party of the working people of Ethiopia. The accuracy of the outcome of these meetings is decisive in ensuring the party's strength and enhancing its capability, Comrade Chairman Mengistu noted.

Earlier, the seminar which is taking place at the assembly hall of COPWE Central Committee was addressed by Comrade Legesse Asfaw who emphasised that preparations are well underway to translate into deeds the resolution of the Second COPWE Congress and of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of COPWE as regards the adoption at the party's first congress, of the party's rules and various directives.

Comrade Legesse recalled the struggle waged to give an answer to the question of organization since the upsurge of the Revolution. He stressed that COPWE was formed through bitter struggle and immense sacrifices, adding that the Workers Party of Ethiopia was about to be formed and that its formation would show the strength and invincibility of the Revolution.

The formation of the party, Comrade Legesse said, would signal the death knell of reactionary forces and would herald joy and pride for supporters of the Revolution.

The transition of COPWE, through revolutionary struggle, under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu to the Workers Party of Ethiopia contributes significantly to the communist movement as a whole and not merely to the revolutionary process in Ethiopia, noted Comrade Legesse, pointing out the contributions in terms of experience and the alignment of forces.

Comrade Legesse further stated that anti-popular elements are frantically engaged in the futile effort of arresting the formation of a Marxist-Leninist party, the strengthening of the national economy and the building of an invincible defence force. "However, we are certain that under the determined leadership of the Revolutionary Leader and the sacrifices of the working people, the Workers Party of Ethiopia will be formed," Comrade Legesse said.

This, he said, is because the Revolution is being wholeheartedly supported by workers, peasants, the Revolutionary army, revolutionary intellectuals and generally by the entire people as well as by countries who have built socialism.

In conclusion, Comrade Legesse invited Comrade Chairman Mengistu to give revolutionary directive in connection with the meetings on party formation to be held at different levels in order to translate into deeds the rules of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

In the morning session of the seminar, a briefing was given to the participants on the draft rules of the party as well as its organizational structure and operational guidelines by Comrade Legesse, who chairs the committee on organizational work and congress preparation in the organizational set up for party formation and the 10th anniversary celebration of the Ethiopian Revolution.

Explanations were also given to the seminar by Comrade Shewandagne Belete, COPWE Central Committee member and member of the committee for organizational work and congress preparation on the directives on membership recruitment.

In the afternoon session, there were similar briefings by Comrade Legesse and Comrade Shewandagne on other directives. Comrade Legesse gave explanations on procedures concerning party meetings and elections. Comrade Shewandagne briefed the seminar on directives related to the activities of the party's primary organisations.

The participants of the seminar later carried out extensive discussions on the subjects on which briefings were given.

The seminar will continue today.

Mengistu's Directives

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 May 84 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] The three-day seminar organized to make all necessary preparations towards party formation through proper understanding of party documents and the tack of party founding meetings wound up here yesterday.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, listened to reports of the seminar and gave directives after presiding over the final day's discussion.

Present at the closing session of the seminar were Comrade Fisseha Desta, Assistant Secretary-General of the PMAC and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, and PMAC Standing and COPWE Central Committee members.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu's directives focussed on the possibilities of holding party founding meetings at all levels as well as the measures that should be taken to carry out successfully the workers party congress.

The Comrade Chairman said that the seminar had discussed in detail the efforts made to strengthen the implementation of the Ethiopian Revolution and the need to work closely with the working people. Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that the participants are facing a heavy responsibility to translate into deeds the directives and the important ideas they have gained during the seminar.

Earlier, Comrade Legesse gave a report on the deliberations of the seminar. He stressed the emphasis given to the preparation of documents and to sensitize cadres at different levels for the attainment of the desired objectives.

Comrade Legesse further noted the significance of the directive of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam at the beginning of the seminar and stated that the directive would continue to serve as a guideline for future action.

In accordance with the programme charted out for the seminar, briefings to the participants were given on different topics and democratic discussions on them were held extensively, Comrade Legesse said, adding that the constructive ideas and proposals forwarded by participants were the outcome of the democratic process that has been developed through organizational activities.

Not only was it possible to arrive at a consensus on documents considered during the course of the seminar but it was also found out that fruitful ideas had been gathered that would contribute towards the handling of pressing issues as well as to achieve the ultimate objectives, Comrade Legesse said.

The seminar which was held at the assembly hall of the COPWE Central Committee, discussed among others the following topics: maintaining local safety and security, implementation of financial and property administration, the newly instituted structure and set up of discussion forums, propaganda and cultural preparations for the tenth anniversary celebration of the Ethiopian Revolution and various directives in connection with the Workers Party of Ethiopia including those related to primary organizations and procedures concerning meetings.

CSO: 3400/1044

BRIEFS

YOUTHS IN PARTY FORMATION--Executive and control committee members of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) in the capital yesterday held a half-day meeting at the Yekatit 66 Political School assembly hall and discussed the part they have to play in the preparation for party formation and the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution. Addressing the meeting, Comrade Mekbib Hilete, Chairman of the Addis Ababa REYA, said that REYA bodies at different levels have to contribute their share in this line in accordance with directives of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of COPWE and the report presented by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Comrade Mekbib recalled in this connection the guidelines issued to the youth and the resolution adopted recently by the seventh regular meeting of the REYA Central Committee and stressed that special effort should be devoted to the implementation of REYA's programme of action. Detailed explanations were then given to the meeting by Comrade Zeribun Lemma, head of organizational affairs of Addis Ababa REYA, regarding the general meeting scheduled to be held by the Addis Ababa REYA on May 20, 1984. Attending yesterday's meeting were members and officials of REYA branches of the Addis Ababa University, the five provincial REYA branches, REYA offices of 25 higher Urban Dwellers Associations (UDA) and REYA control committee members as well as chairmen of 291 primary REYA associations. Topics discussed at the meeting included preparation of youth for party formation, participation in production and the National Military Service and the preparatory work for this week's Addis Ababa REYA general meeting. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 May 84 pp 1, 3]

CSO: 3400/1044

LONG TREASON TRIAL ENDS WITH DEATH SENTENCES

Dakar THE SENEGAMBIA SUN in English 30 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Baboucar M. Gaye]

[Text]

IN what has become the Gambia's longest running treason trial, 24 men have been convicted and sentenced to death for complicity in the abortive coup in The Gambia of 30 July 1981. Of the 24 men, twelve are fieldforce men while the other twelve are civilians.

The twenty four convicted men were standing trial together with six other men in this marathon treason trial which started on 24 November 1982 and has just come to an end. Of the six other men, five have been acquitted and discharged while the remaining accused person, sub-Inspector Ansu Sawo, died in hospital during the course of the trial. According to informed sources, Ansu had been seriously wounded at the time of the rebellion.

Among those acquitted and discharged are three former fieldforces officers and one civilian, James Ogoo, a teacher. The fifth man acquitted and discharged on all counts because of inability to follow the proceedings of the trial due to a hearing defect that led to his being declared deaf by a medical officer.

The president judge in this trial was Justice Macos Cole and it is expected that his present judgement finally brings to an end the treason trials resulting from the 30 July abortive coup,

almost three years after the event. However twelve other people are still in detention apparently in connection with the abortive coup but it is almost certain that even if they are going to be tried it will not be for treason for the period for such a charge has now lapsed.

Of the 1091 people detained for alleged complicity in the abortive coup 188 were charged and taken to court. Out of them, 137 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for offences such as treason, treasonable felony, murder and kidnapping.

Among the 1988 taken to court 50 were acquitted and discharged by the courts while three died naturally during the course of their trials. Of the people charged with treason 63 were subsequently sentenced to death. But the 27, people sentenced to death and whose sentences have been confirmed by the Court of Appeal, have had their sentences commuted to either life or 20 years imprisonment, as an act of mercy on the part of Sir Dawda Jawara.

According to reliable sources, the Gambia Government from early May 1982 to the end of February 1984 has spent over 3 and half million Dalasis on the remuneration of Judges, prosecutors and defence counsel.

CSO: 3400/1032

PEOPLE'S MILITIA TRAINING INTENSIFIED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 May 84 pp 1, 5

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Excerpts] THE training of the People's Militia has been stepped up to enable the militiamen fight alongside regular forces in case of any attack on the country.

As a result, 140 militiamen and women drawn from various corporations and departments from the southern sector of the country are being given a three-day intensive field training in conventional warfare.

The training code named, "Exercise Firm Grip" which started on Monday will end tomorrow afternoon.

The main objective of the intensive training of the militiamen who have already undergone three weeks basic military training at the various army units is to instil discipline and sense of nationalism in them and also to deploy them to supplement regular forces in times of crisis.

The militiamen are being taken through four phases of war--advance to contact, attack, withdrawal and defence.

They are being assisted by regular troops made up of 20 non-commissioned officers and three commissioned officers.

The militiamen told newsmen who accompanied the Commander of the First Infantry Brigade, Colonel D. L. K. Klutsey who visited them at their training grounds yesterday that the training has transformed them and has also given them enough confidence to defend the revolution to the last man.

Colonel Klutsey who was accompanied by the Commanding Officer of the 5th Battalion, Lt. Col. Stanley Issifu Braima and the Commanding Officer of the Mortar Regiment, Lt. Col. Lamptey during the visit told the soldiers who are assisting the militiamen in their training to teach them all the military tactics so that they would not fail in times of war.

He further told the soldiers that the militiamen are not meant to take their place but to fight alongside them when the need arises.

Col. Klutsey also advised the militiamen to be on their guard so that they are not enticed by dissidents to join their ranks after their training.

Colonel Klutsey further told them: "By this training, we want to make you more Ghanaian, more nationalistic and to love your country".

To the women, Colonel Klutsey asked them to advise their husbands not to allow themselves to be wooed by dissidents to join their ranks.

The participants are from Electricity Corporation of Ghana, Ghana Film Industry Corporation, Customs and Excise Department, Ghana Ports Authority, Posts and Telecommunications Corporation and Civil Aviation Department, Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation, Accra District Defence Committee and Ho.

They are being taken through the exercise by the regular militarymen from the 5th Battallion of Infantry.

According to Captain F. Mensah, officer-in-charge of the training, the militia-men who have knowledge of weapon handling are being drilled to cope with obstacles like rivers and mountains.

He said the exercise would enable the trainees to know how to cope with enemies or dissidents in forest areas.

CSO: 3400/1042

DISSATISFACTION WITH PRICES AND INCOMES BOARD NOTED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 May 84 p 4

[Article by K. A. Serabour-Badu]

[Text] ONE area of concern which the country's various governments have tried to wage relentless war against its notorious operation within the society with little success is the commercial field. In spite of exercises of state powers, individuals have still been manouvering to gain some upper hand against the laudable efforts.

All manner of malpractices--from diversion of goods to hoarding; from selling above control prices to over-invoicing and under-invoicing and a host of others--are rampant everywhere despite repeated warnings and the intensification of activities of security personnel. The least said about dictation by traders of prices of their wares, the better.

It would be mere understatement to say that drivers connive with "bookmen" to dominate operations at passenger lorry parks, to arbitrarily increase transport fares.

For, all these are in the eyes of the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) of TUC but the might of the 'bookmen' still rides on.

A quick glance at things also spots the Prices and Incomes Board (PIB) to be in the "despatch box" to help ease existing arguing tension between the trading concerns.

Visits

But it appears something seems to be going wrong right there within that challenging public board. This is viewed from expression of dissatisfaction and frequent calls on it by both private and public institutions to educate the masses (especially traders and workers) and to "COME OUT WITH UNIFORM PRICES" or wages.

At least, the price Control Tribunals and the second-hand tyre dealers (speaking through the Ashanti Tyre Remoulding Enterprises recently) are a few of the peevd organizations which have of late, tackled their home work by reminding the Board to sit up.

The bounden duty falls, primarily, on the PIB to be working out prices of available local goods on the market to stui the PNDC's first financial policy outdoored by the Finance and Economic Planning Secretary. Regular visits to the mummy markets would reveal a lot of ugly incidents. Controversy over how much an item should sell is often created betwen traders and customers on one hand and price control personnel on the other due to the absence of release of control prices.

The failure, be it the result of refusal of traders to send their goods to the PIB for price assessment or PIB's inability, leads to re-emergence of social evil, it often encourages, intentionally or otherwise, as it had been the case in the past, the bad nuts among members of the society to involve themselves in trade malpractice which the on-going process is seriously fighting to eliminate.

Hence, of late, some servicemen and civilians under the guise of checking prices of goods have been flooding the markets to do shopping but at the expense of innocent traders.

The daily shopping in the markets by such men who have no official busines to perform may, however, pose questions. Majority of uniformed personnel, for obvious reasons, wear no identification or name tags as expected of them.

The rate at which scattered price control officials struggle in their numbers among themselves to be first to inspect papers covering arriving goods leaves much to be desired. Much more they remain posted to supervize the unloading of goods into wholesale shops, perhaps to identify defaulting traders and those who have paid customs duty.

It could, however, be possible, be it as it is now, that even some officials and men would use the threat of their uniform and office to capitalize on the lapse within the Prices and Incomes Board to aggravate the situation to achieve some personal interest.

The mummy traders, in particular, suffer the more as price checkers fail, to a large extent, to direct their swoops on main shops too, some of whom would be found equally guilty.

It is only when public institutions are awakened during these trying moments of our time that the masses of the people owuld live to be appreciative of government efforts the more.

The Government's avowed determination to bring about social justice, especially in the commercial field no doubt depends, to a large extent, on the PIB's ability to let their existence be fully felt.

CSO: 3400/1043

MUSLIM COMMUNITY 'BICKERING' DISCUSSED

JFM Calls for Unity

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Muslim Unity"]

[Text] THE national secretariat of the June Four Movement (JFM) has offered to assist in resolving the leadership dispute between the Muslim factions in the country. The JFM is concerned over the issue because it feels that peace and unity in the Muslim front is vital for the forward advance of the revolution.

There can be no question about the importance of the Muslim community in the revolutionary process. For one thing, Muslims make up a big proportion of the nation, a large number of them occupying very important regions of the country whose welfare is demonstrably of fundamental interest to the revolutionary leadership.

As never before in the history of the nation, Muslims have taken on frontline responsibilities for the running of the affairs of the nation, with many of them playing top roles in the revolutionary leadership both at the regional and national levels. Hundreds of Muslims are among the most committed revolutionary cadres and are rendering great patriotic services within the organs of the revolution.

From the composition of all the new revolutionary structures that have been established, right from the very top of the leadership to the grassroot formulations, the responsibilities which Muslims have taken on for the onward course of the revolutionary process are so trustworthy and engaging that peace and unity in the Muslim front has become inseparable from peace and unity in the revolutionary front.

Bickering

Sometimes we are tempted, when we see the bickering going on in the Muslim community, to call on such stalwarts of the revolutionary leadership as Naa Polkuu Konkoo Chiiri, Col Seidu Ayumah, Alhaji M. Iddrisu, Alhaji Abubakr Alhassan, and others to tell the Muslim leaders: "What is all this!"

For the first time in the history of this nation a Muslim annual celebration was declared a NATIONAL holiday for all Muslims by the PNDC. This high recognition of the national status of the Muslim community can only be considered as the beginning of the greater strides which Muslims are bound to make within the whole development of the revolution.

National unity is essential for the success of all the programmes which the PNDC has designed for the recovery of the nation from the factors that have bogged down her progress for so long. And just as the PNDC expects all sectors, tribes, communities, regions, and groups of the country to contribute equally to recovery tasks, so are all sectors, tribes, communities, regions, and groups of the nation considered as equal partners in the share of the wealth of the nation.

Therefore national unity is supported by the unity of all sections within the national society, the unity of Muslims being major element in the national whole. Thus, the stand being taken by the June Four Movement on the Muslim leadership dispute is positive and must be pressed ahead until unity within the ranks and leadership of the Muslim community is achieved.

GMRC Refuses to Arbitrate

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 May 84 p 5

[Text] THE Ghana Muslims Representative Council (GMRC) has turned down an offer by the June Four Movement to arbitrate and find solution to the conflict within the Muslim Community, because such an arbitration exercise would be tantamount to contempt of court.

A letter addressed to the June Four Movement explained that the latter Muslim Group had been ordered by an Accra High court to suspend all group meetings and activities pending its final ruling.

It said, "under such a situation it is feared your kind request if accepted at present will be tantamount to contempt of court".

The GMRC thanked the June Four Movement for showing concern and consideration on the issue.

CSO: 3400/1029

DECENTRALIZATION POLICY FOR GRASSROOT PARTICIPATION INITIATED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 May 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] THE programme for the creation of village, town and area councils in the Ho District took off at Matse last Friday.

It is the first step towards the implementation of the decentralization policy for grassroot participation in the administration of the country.

Addressing the chiefs and people of Matse on the programme, the Ho District Secretary, Mr. Emmanuel Bosson, said the councils should be economically viable to be less dependant on the central government for development projects.

The people, he said, were expected to choose their own councillors who should be able to initiate and plan development projects, with emphasis on food production.

He warned against chieftaincy and land disputes and the practice of landowners demanding a third of farm produce from tenant farmers.

This system, he noted encouraged laziness among landowners and discouraged the farmers from acquiring more land for farming.

Mr Bosson said a number of committees would be set up in all the council areas on food production and storage, mass education, health environmental development and afforestation, finance, traditional arbitration and identification of viable projects.

The others are economic development and commerce social services and administration of justice utility services administration and budgeting and planning development and mobilization.

Describing the councils as the bedrock for the development of the country he advised that competent people should be appointed to these committees.

CSO: 3400/1042

LATE MARCH RAINS INCREASE MAIZE HARVEST ESTIMATE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 May 84 p 7

[Text]

SOME badly-needed good news on the maize front is that the late March rains have helped to increase the original estimate of a total maize intake this season by another 100 000 tonnes.

Mr R A Winkfield, production and extension executive of the Grain Producers' Association, told *The Gazette* this week that the late rains had been a bonus for producers and the country.

"We are now looking for an increase over our original estimate of about 600 000 tonnes of maize. There is a good chance that the total intake could rise to some 700 000 tonnes in all, as bushel weight and hectare production have improved, thanks to the rains," he said.

Zimbabwe's total maize consumption is 1,2 million tonnes and rising. Allowing for some 57 500 tonnes of maize granted by several countries recently, this leaves a shortage of at least 400 000 tonnes needed, if some form of maize rationing is to be avoided.

The local producers will be paid \$140 per tonne for their crop of some 700 000 tonnes. This will cost the Grain Marketing Board about \$98 million.

But the balance of 400 000 tonnes to be imported will cost between \$300 to \$350 a tonne in local currency, including delivery costs, according to informed estimates. Much of this imported maize will be of the yellow variety.

These estimates are based on costs already incurred by Britain, America and the European Economic Community in sending maize donations to the Zimbabwe Government, in order to generate local funds to help the country in this third drought year.

Most of these maize donations pass through the Grain Marketing Board and must be paid for, whether by the Department of Social Services for drought relief schemes, or by millers for commercial distribution. The present rate of payment is believed to be \$157 per tonne plus the value of the maize bags.

But the price of imported maize through the Grain Marketing Board may have to go much higher in the near future unless the government subsidises part of the extra costs involved.

The American government recently donated 30 000 tonnes of yellow maize at a total cost of about US\$10,9 million to Zimbabwe and agreed to pay transport costs.

The cost of this maize in America was US\$144 per tonne (about \$169 Zimbabwe dollars). Delivery costs to Durban, the original destination, was US\$76 a tonne. But the ship had to be diverted to Port Elizabeth at an extra cost of US\$75 a tonne so that total costs involved were US\$295 or about Z\$347, delivered in Zimbabwe.

It is understood that Zimbabwe will pay part of the extra costs as a penalty clause was involved for the re-counting of the maize to Port Elizabeth. This is now the only port where maize for Zimbabwe can be unloaded because the Durban and Cape Town ports are being reserved for South Africa's own maize imports.

As Port Elizabeth has limited bulk loading facilities, its use necessitates extra costs. Only 50 000 tonnes of maize a month can be handled at this port and so it all has to be bagged and put on rail (two trains a day).

The second maize grant from the British Government of 10 000 tonnes of white maize from Malawi was bought at US\$168 (about \$190) per tonne and transport costs on trucks via Tete to Zimbabwe were about Z\$100 a tonne, or a total of about Z\$290 per tonne. The full amount involved in this grant by the British Government is about \$3 million in local currency.

A third maize grant was announced last week by the European Economic Commission Commission which is sending Zimbabwe 17 500 tonnes of white maize from Malawi as emergency food relief intended to generate counterpart funds here for drought assistance. Again, the cost of the Malawi maize was US\$168 or Z\$190 per tonne. Transport costs have not yet been finalised but are likely to be at least Z\$100 per tonne.

The total involved in this grant is about US\$3,3 million, said an EEC spokesman in Harare this week.

These maize grants amount to 57 500 tonnes of maize for Zimbabwe, leaving the country with a shortfall of about 400 000 tonnes to be imported.

It is believed that some importations are likely to come from Thailand. The cost of the maize and transport from that country is not known.

It is also believed that the Grain Marketing Board is to buy another 40 000 tonnes of white maize now on option from Malawi at the ruling price of US\$168 a tonne plus transport costs of at least \$100.

So depending on the sources of the imported maize and the transport routes, the cost per tonne of the imported white or yellow maize could vary from \$300 per tonne up to about \$350 a tonne in local currency.

With some 400 000 tonnes involved, the final bill payable in foreign currency is likely to be well above the conservative estimate of \$120 million for imported maize to last until April next year.

It is also certain that the cost of buying the maize by consumers in Zimbabwe will be far higher than the price of locally grown maize, unless the government subsidises a large part of the cost involved.

BREAD NOT AVAILABLE DESPITE LARGE WHEAT IMPORTS

Flour Kalabule

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Who Else Can We Trust?"]

[Text] **EXACTLY** a week ago we commented on the disappearance of bread from shops and elsewhere and noted with regret that this should be happening at a time when large quantities of wheat had been imported and supplied to the flour mills.

We stated at that time that there were discrepancies between the quantities of wheat delivered to the flour mills and the quantity of flour produced and the quantity of flour distributed.

The "Graphic" has learnt that even though a bag of flour should sell at ₵795 it is being sold at ₵4,000. What is painful to us on this paper is that people who live in areas where such transactions take place prefer to look the other way while the transactions take place only to grumble later in undertones.

So far the "Graphic" has published only one case where a woman was apprehended at Asylum Down in Accra by the Zone Nine Secretariat of PDCs upon a tip-off. This is absolutely ridiculous considering the fact that all over the city of Accra, other cities and

towns people are complaining about the scarcity of bread. Where do the other kalabule middlemen do business? In the bowels of the earth?

In the Asylum Down case the woman confessed having bought the flour from registered bakers. And this adds another dimension to the other known conduit for flour supplies which is workers who are bent on profiting from their work places. The registered baker who should be serving the public is now in league with flour speculators. WHO ELSE CAN WE TRUST?

Without doubt the working party which has been set up under the Ministry of Industries to look into anomalies related to flour has a big job on its hands. But we think that the party's work can never really be satisfactorily accomplished without the help of the people who see flour unloaded under the cover of darkness and do not report to the appropriate quarters so that the source can be traced.

It is clear that so far the majority of the people are wont to shout liberation and

not act it. We will like to remind Ghanaians that it is the people who must be the instrument for their own social liberation.

Today it is bread, tomorrow it may be cloth and so forth. The cheats are creeping back gradually and we urge the mass of the people not to stand and stare. There is no end to the struggle of liberation until society has been transformed. That is where freedom begins.

Accra Bakers Given Ultimatum

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 May 84 p 5

[Text]

THE Secretary for Trade, Mr Ato Ahwoi, has threatened to cancel flour allocations for small-scale bakers in the Greater Accra Region if bakers failed to make bread available to the public within a week.

Addressing the small-scale bakers at the Trade Fair Site in Accra yesterday, the Secretary wondered why Greater Accra with a weekly allocation of 4,000 bags of flour could not produce bread for the public while other regions with lesser allocations were baking enough bread.

He said the allocation for small-scale bakers would be given to bakers who are seen to be baking and not the ghost bakers.

Mr Ahwoi cited the Eastern Region, and specifically mentioned Nsawam where bread is always available, even though the region's allocation was only 1,500 bags a week.

He warned that if there were ghost bakers in the region, they should withdraw from the association before they were found out, adding "We believe some of you just collect your allocation to re-sell at exorbitant prices to other users of flour".

Mrs Aanaa Enin, a member of the PNDC, also warned that the government would not hesitate to add flour to the list of specified commodities which could not be sold on the free market.

Mrs Enin accused the women of having started the old tricks they were playing and advised them to change for the better.

She said by their behaviour they were helping to destroy the good name of the PNDC Government

The PNDC member announced that Mataheko zone 17 of the Bakers Association would no longer be given its allocation of flour until members settle the quarrel among them.

CSO: 3400/1029

FOOTDRAGGING ON REDEPLOYMENT EXERCISE DISCUSSED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Redeployment Revisited"]

[Excerpts] **AT the end of April, the deadline given by the Manpower Utilisation Committee for the submission of appraisal reports by civil and public institutions, only 20 such establishments had submitted their reports.**

Now a week into May, 65 more appraisal reports have reached the committee. We will concede that there are genuine problems which are making the completion and submission of some of the reports difficult.

However, we also believe that much bickering and unnecessary intra-departmental arguments as to who should be redeployed or not are the main causes for some of the delays. The "People's Daily Graphic" finds it very difficult to agree that lack of stationery should be counted as a main reason for delaying the submission of the appraisal reports in certain cases, as a member of the Man-

power Utilisation Committee has stated.

It is often said that Ghanaians have the habit of praising a new scheme at the mere mention of it only to turn round the next minute to condemn it. When the idea for redeployment of redundant labour was first mooted it was re-echoed on every political platform in every nook and cranny. Now that the time has come to implement it the same people who lauded the idea are now balking and making its implementation difficult.

It is also clear that for fear of being called names, and maybe losing friends, some of those involved in the reappraisal exercise are stalling and giving various excuses why they cannot continue with the exercise.

We urge those organisations which are delaying their reports to get on with the work and submit them without anymore delays. We think that it is about time the Manpower Utilisation Committee got on the backs of the defaulting organisations and stirred them in the ribs in order to achieve the ultimate goal.

CSO: 3400/1043

BRIEFS

GMRC RECEIVES GOVERNMENT ALLOCATIONS--THE Government has allocated large quantities of food items to the Ghana Muslims Representative Council (GMRC) for distribution to Muslims throughout the country, in connection with the impending Ramadan festival. The items are 20,000 bags of maize; 10,000 bags of rice; 1,500 bags of sugar and 200 cartons of edible oil. The items will be fairly distributed to branches of the council in all the ten regions of the country, as well as all Islamic organizations within and outside the GMRC. A release from the council yesterday requested all regional secretaries of the council as well as representatives of all Islamic organization to contact the National Co-ordinator Al-hajj Mohammed Alhassan and the national treasurer, Alhaji Abdulai Williams, for their allocations for lifting to their various regions before the commencement of the Ramadan. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 May 84 p 3]

LAND POLITICS--THE Ga Rural District Defence Committee has warned chiefs and landlords not to play politics with the land to frustrate farmers wishing to cultivate the land to produce more food. A statement signed by Mr Kwao Sackey, the District Co-ordinator, said the District Secretariat had learned of the activities of certain chiefs and landowners who were playing dirty politics with the land, a situation which was hindering farming activities in the district. It, therefore, warned that until the farming season was over, no landlord should retrieve any land from a farmer. Even then, it said, this would be after the landlord 'has convinced the secretariat beyond all doubt that he would need the land for farming.' Meanwhile, the secretariat has appealed to all farmers who have problems of such nature to report immediately at the district secretariat or any of its five zonal offices for prompt action. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 May 84 p 8]

AGONA DISTRICT LAND DISPUTES--THE Agona District Council has given all those currently engaged in land disputes in the district up till the end of next month to get those disputes settled or forfeit their lands which will be taken over by the council and leased out to needy farmers. To make the action effective, the council has charged the District Defence Committee to furnish it with a list of all lands under dispute. The Agona District Secretary, Mr Kwame Forson, gave this warning on Monday when he inspected a piece of land currently under dispute at Gomoa Odumase in the Central Region. Mr Forson said as a result of many land disputes most of the lands which could be put under cultivation to produce more food to feed the nation were now lying idle.

He stated that the land under dispute was leased to British Petroleum Ghana Limited by the chiefs and elders of Agona Asafo. Now part of the 3.2 square kilometre land is being claimed by the people of Gomoa Odumase, and this has halted farming activity on the land. The District Council has, meanwhile, ruled that the British Petroleum should be allowed to continue working on the land until the case is heard at the end of the month. [Emelia-Owoo] [Text] [Accra GHANAIAIAN TIMES in English 16 May 84 p 8]

CONGESTED PORTS--THE Ghana Shippers' Council has directed all importers and shippers with goods at the ports to clear them by May 15. This, according to a release from the Council yesterday, was to ease the current congestion at the sheds and pave the way for easy delivery of expected cargoes. The release, said, large quantities of goods imported by the Government as well as food aid donated by friendly countries and other agencies were expected at the ports between now and the middle of the month. "Unfortunately, the ports are seriously choked by cargoes which had not been cleared by importers." The Council, the statement said, was reliably informed that all cargoes not cleared from the Port by the middle of the month would be conveyed to warehouses outside the Port and consignees would bear the cost of transportation and handling. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAIAN TIMES in English 8 May 84 p 3]

EEC EMERGENCY DROUGHT AID--THE European Economic Community (EEC) has granted Ghana emergency aid worth about \$48 million for drought victims. In a message to the Chairman of the PNDC, Flt-Lt J. J. Rawlings, Mr Edward Pisani, member of the Commission of the European communities, said that arrangements for implementing the aid which is non-reimbursable would be worked out between Ghana Government and the European Commission delegate in Ghana. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAIAN TIMES in English 12 May 84 p 3]

EEC GRANT FOR GHANA--THE European Economic Community (EEC) is to grant Ghana 8,000 tons of cereals for free distribution to the people under its emergency food aid programme. The grant which will be equivalent to 2,700 tons of rice if Ghana opts for rice will arrive in the country soon, Mr D. W. Schmidt, delegate of the Commission of the European Community in Ghana, has disclosed. Mr Schmidt was speaking during a working visit he paid to Commodore S. G. Obimpeh, Chairman of the National Mobilisation Committee (NMC), at the Trade Fair Site in Accra yesterday. He said another consignment of 8,000 tons of rice is expected in the country from the EEC by the end of this month and will be sold to the people through the GNTC. Proceeds from the sale, Mr Schmidt hinted, will be used on projects beneficial to the people of Ghana. The delegate announced that under a special emergency aid being offered by the Commission to 15 drought stricken West African countries, 1.72 million dollars has been allocated to Ghana to either purchase seed for cultivation, transportation of seed and or transportation of relief food aid. [Debrah Fynn] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 May 84 p 5]

JAPANESE RICE DONATION--THE Government of Japan has donated 6,024 metric tonnes of rice to the people of Ghana to alleviate food shortages in the country. The rice, worth about \$28 million and which is being off-loaded at the Tema port, was officially handed over to the Ghana Government yesterday by Mr Akira Hoshino, Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy in Ghana. [Debrah Fynn] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 May 84 p 1]

NEW TOGO BORDER MEASURES--BORDER Guard authorities in the Volta Region have introduced new stringent measures to check the illegal movement of people across the country's border with Togo. According to the new measures which were introduced about two weeks ago, any guardsman who assists anybody to cross the border through an unapproved route will face instant dismissal. Sources close to the Aflao border station disclosed that anybody who is arrested for entering the country through an unapproved route will receive corporal punishment apart from forfeiting all items found on him or her. A border guard official told newsmen at Aflao that the new measures have become necessary because of the rate at which people continue to cross the border without observing the country's immigration laws. Moreover, he added, Ghana's eastern border with Togo remains an important one in view of constant dissident activities. He went further to say that the new measures will help in correcting allegations being made by some members of the general public that guardsmen assist travellers to cross the border after extorting various sums of money from them. On the otherhand any one who comes in through an unapproved route will be made to go through the normal immigration formalities and pay duties on goods brought in where necessary. For those who attempt to enter Togo illegally, the official said, all foreign currencies found on such people will be confiscated to the state before being allowed to go back to wherever they came from. [Stephen Kofi Akordor] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 May 84 p 1]

MEDIA TIES WITH USSR--GHANA and the Soviet Union are to undertake a bilateral exchange programme in information and media work. This forms part of a recent cultural agreement signed between the two countries. As part of the programme, the Ghana News Agency (GNA) and its Soviet counterpart, the Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) would forge a closer co-operation. Preliminary discussions on the major areas of co-operation were held yesterday when the Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mr V. M. Semenov, paid a courtesy call on the Secretary for Information, Miss Joyce Aryee at her office in Accra. The areas of co-operation would cover radio and television news and newsreel, cinematography and news agency work. [Joe Bradford Nyinah] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 May 84 p 1]

NEW COCOA PRICE--THE Ghana Cocoa Board yesterday announced new producer prices for cocoa, coffee and sheanuts. Under the new arrangements, which come into effect from the beginning of the 1984 mid-crop season, a headload of 30 kilogrammes of grades 1 and 2 cocoa will now attract a price of ¢900, or ¢30,000 per tonne. Coffee will also be bought at ¢900 per 30 kilogrammes or ¢30,000 per tonne. During the last season, the board paid ¢600 per headload of 30 kilogrammes for both commodities. According to a release issued in Accra yesterday, sheanut will be bought at ¢1,080 per bag of 62.5 kilograms or ¢17,280 per metric tonne. The old price was ¢720 per bag. The release explained that prices for the commodities would be subject to periodic review by the Producer Price Review Committee, comprising representatives of the Government, the Cocoa Board and farmers. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 May 84 pp 1, 3]

FOOD PRODUCTION IMPROVES--Accra, 1 Jun (AFP)--The return of normal rains after two years of drought should enable Ghana to meet its essential food needs this year, experts said here. In 1982 and 1983 drought and the unexpected return of a million Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria brought the country close of famine, especially in the center and north. But relatively abundant rain over the past few weeks has improved the situation greatly, and fruit and vegetables are plentiful in the markets. Experts of international organizations said that the cereal shortage for the country's 13 million people would only amount to 50,000 tons in 1984, a fifth of the amount the government requested in emergency aid at the end of last year. Of this amount, 100,000 tons is already on its way from donor countries, principally the United States, the European Economic Community and Australia, giving the country an expected safety margin of 50,000 tons. The rains, while not excessive, have saved Ghana from a potentially disastrous situation, experts said. Basic crops, including maize, manioc, and cassava, have been planted in abundance and promise a good harvest, they added. [Text] [AB010908 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 1 Jun 84]

CSO: 3400/1054

VISIT OF PRC AMBASSADOR CONFIRMS GOOD RELATIONS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] Diplomatic relations between China and Guinea date back 10 years, more specifically to 15 March 1974. To commemorate this date, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China accredited to our country, Comrade Hu Jingrui, held a press conference.

The points taken up by the Chinese diplomat, particularly where relations in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural realms between our two countries and governments are concerned, clarify the continuing dialogue which has always characterized the friendship between the two peoples since the days of our national liberation struggle.

China was one of the first countries to recognize Guinea-Bissau shortly after the proclamation of its existence in the forests of Boe. After it achieved total independence, the exchange in the political field increased substantially. The visit paid to China by President Joao Bernardo Vieira in 1980 opened up new prospects for the relations between the two countries. In the words of Comrade Hu Jingrui, "this contact between the two delegations increased the understanding between the two states and governments and established the solid foundations for the development of relations between our two countries."

Speaking of cooperation in the realm of health, Comrade Hu Jingrui promised that his country will aid Guinea-Bissau by sending medical equipment to "improve health conditions," and he added that "our two governments are currently planning to build a new hospital in Canchungo, which will have 100 beds and will be able to see 300 outpatients daily."

The Carantaba rice cultivation project was mentioned by the diplomat, who regards it as "rather feasible, since it may yield 2 tons per hectare."

But cooperation between China and Guinea-Bissau is not limited to the fields mentioned. It goes much farther. Thus the craft sector has not been neglected. Commenting on this, Comrade Hu Jingrui said that the bamboo project has already involved the training of tens of young Guinean citizens who are now producing numerous articles with the raw materials produced in Guinea-Bissau.

The demand for these products on the domestic market far exceeds the supply.

New Stadium Construction

Moreover, the Chinese diplomat noted that a new stadium will be built in Bissau with Chinese aid to accommodate 15,000 spectators. It will also have modern equipment.

Later on, Hu Jingrui said that our friendly relations were based on solid foundations and he stressed that "this represents the aspirations of the two peoples," since they share the same past of suffering and "it is now necessary to face a common task, which is the building of our two countries."

5157

CSO: 3442/378

DEPA INTRODUCES NEW RICE-GROWING TECHNIQUES

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 May 84 pp 4-5

[Text] Award Recipients

During the popular gathering marking the harvest celebration organized by the DEPA [Agriculture Experimentation and Research Department], awards were distributed to farmers who did outstanding work not only in rice production but in connection with other crops, truck garden vegetables among them, as well.

Center Director Malam Sadjo described them as "the implementers of the advice of our technicians, from planting and transplanting in the proper season through the other operations.

"On the other hand," that DEPA official went on to say, "they accepted and applied the innovations we introduced, such as transplanting in rows, and the use of organic or mineral fertilizers, among other things."

The awards were presented to the following individuals: first prize, Braima Djalo, of Sonaco (Gabu region), who received a donkey cart, and who "was first in the application of the new measures introduced, encouraging his colleagues in the use of the row transplanting method, which although it takes more time, ensures better results."

Ia Mussa Fati, of Jabicunda (Bafata region), "a member of the bread [bolanha] committee and exemplary farmer, always able to find the words to mobilize his colleagues thanks to tangible results," winning him the second prize, a plow.

Binta Embalo, of Contuboel (Bafata), is an "exemplary woman, always to be seen in the uniform of the DEPA, active not only in cultivating rice but garden crops as well." She received the third prize, a set of gardening equipment.

Ladde Balde, of Candjai (Bafata), in turn, has "contributed to the project for 2 years, setting an example in all respects. He even denounced a member of the bolanha committee for his settlement [tabanca] who attempted to misappropriate his colleagues' funds, thus saving the project. A tireless worker in every regard," he won, as the fourth prize, a sowing machine.

In his speech during the ceremony, Malam Sadjo urged the peasants to exert still further effort, stating that the fact that they received awards does

not mean that they are better workers than the rest, but only that they were more dedicated and made a little more effort.

This event, he said, should even further encourage their comrades so that, as happened in other years, they will become worthy of a number of other awards which our government, through the Ministry of Rural Development, has been presenting to the best peasants, the main workers in the policy of self-sufficiency in food.

DEPA--A Step Toward Self-Sufficiency

The DEPA represents a step forward in the policy defined by our government to achieve self-sufficiency in food, particularly with regard to the production of rice, the basis of the diet of the people.

This concern, often voiced by our leaders (despite the fact that the development strategy, which relies mainly on agriculture on a priority basis, was not properly oriented during the early years of independence), is very clear in the numerous projects related to agriculture in the various regions of the country, and resulting from the support of numerous organizations and friendly countries.

The DEPA is an example of this. According to the official in charge of the center, Comrade Malam Sadjo, this is clear to all except those who do not want to see or who have not crossed the bridge linking Bafata and Contuboel, since it is very evident to the eyes of any traveler. There are hundreds of hectares of land located on both sides of the road which were yesterday a real quagmire in which vehicles bogged down, where today a broad field is covered with spreading green, with golden stalks waving in the wind, heralding a fine harvest and abundance.

There are the some 49 hectares of bolanhas which the committee visited in Sonaco (only one plot, moreover, because of the late hour), where Dr Celestino Costa, the health official for the Bafata region, symbolically cut the first of the rice, in an atmosphere of celebration provided by the people by means of dances to the accompaniment of drums and 'djidius', while groups of women and girls from Sonaco and the surroundings flooded into the locality to celebrate the beginning of the harvest.

Other examples are seen in the laboratory, regarded as one of the best on our Western coast by the visitors (who included the executive secretary of the WARDA [West Africa Rice Development Association], Hyachinte Leroux, during the Bissau meeting), and the machinery (including tractors, mechanical planters and combines, simple and mechanical sprayers, a harvester and a thresher, to mention only the most important). This machinery, according to Comrade Malam Sadjo, will make it possible in a period of less than 5 years to mechanize seed production 100 percent.

Secrets of Success

The success of this project is however closely linked with the problem of the lack of infrastructures, above all food installations and supplies, which is

also reflected in the manpower shortage. Even so, the results achieved to date by the DEPA justify hopes for a promising future.

For example, using selected seed (generally of the Ikong Pao short-cycle type, although for about 3 months the use of BG 90-2 instead has been under study), the project succeeded in distributing 100 tons of improved seed to all the regions of country last year, with 25 tons even being left over. Payment for the seed is taxed at 10 percent, a level the technicians regard as reasonable, given the increase in rice crop yields seen in recent years.

The results, as we were able to see in the field, are the product of serious work and dedication by the technicians and peasants, who are organized and staffed on the level of the bolanha committees, which are responsible for the administration of farm credit, the distribution of bolanhas and the maintenance of motor pumps, in which connection they can always rely on the technical aid of the DEPA cadres.

The gradual mechanization of rice cultivation (despite the priority given the use of draft animals, regarded as more practical and cheaper), the use of organic fertilizer instead of the more expensive chemical ones (which we discuss elsewhere), the rotation system designed to avoid the exhaustion of the land, and also the digging of ditches to allow the collection of water and to facilitate irrigation--all these are also factors which have weighed heavily in the results obtained by the center.

However, a number of conditions have affected the work of our technicians, in particular the irregularity of the rainfall, most needed in the month of October when there is often the least of it, as well as the predations of insects and birds. The lack of a motor pump for irrigation has forced the center to abandon the expansion of the irrigated areas this year, although plans for the future call for the building of small dams, which will be able to store water and, when there is little rainfall, can be opened to provide supplementary irrigation.

According to Comrade Malam Sadjo, there is financing and three tabancas have already been selected for the test experiment, which will begin this year at a tabanca located near Contuboel, measuring about 10 hectares. Financing is now available and a technician is in the field to work on the project. Later, plans call for expanding the area to about 400 hectares, which suggests a total of something like 1,200 hectares for the two phases.

Some Innovations Made

Another DEPA policy is to encourage the peasants to use all of the land, unlike the traditional method which involves the use of only about 80 percent of it. But, according to Malam Sadjo, with the launching of the project, not only the use of selected seeds but also crop cultivation methods, such as the use of organic as well as mineral fertilizers, have been introduced.

"Here in Sonaco," he explained, "we see an innovation which has not yet been put to use in the other areas, since there are peasants who are planting in

rows and on the other hand are using more organic and mineral fertilizer. This will alleviate the problem we encountered last year with the shortage of mineral fertilizer, which comes a bit dear. The peasants themselves have reached the conclusion that by using organic fertilizers, they obtain a greater yield than with mineral fertilizer, although there are some who still use both types together. But there was one particular case in which a peasant in a test used only organic fertilizer, and he told us he had achieved good results. Therefore," our interlocutor concluded, "these three factors--selected seed, fertilizers and plant health products--will contribute greatly to increasing productivity."

A Bit of History

The Contuboel project was launched in 1977, with financing from the government of the United States, through its International Agency for Development (USAID). It was divided into two phases, involving \$250,000 initially and \$4.5 million in this second phase which will run through 1985.

At the beginning there was only one tabanca in Contuboel involved, and about 350 families were included in the project. But after the explanation of the goals of the center provided by the technicians, some families withdrew since they did not believe in the possibility of successful rice growing in the dry season. For, they believed, in the approximately 528 years the Portuguese were in Guinea, they never did this and therefore we could not.

As a result, of the 350 families, only 12 remained, and they began the experiment with an area of 6 hectares. But, Malam Sadjo told us, the success achieved mobilized many people (since formerly, the yield per hectare ranged between 400 and 600 kilograms, while on the contrary, the production came to 4 tons per hectare during the first year of the experiment).

"Obviously, this was in the dry season, when various factors intervened as is known to us all, such as the lack of rainfall last year, for example. But between 1977 and 1984 the number of families involved increased from 12 to 1,700, and the number of tabancas increased to 35 and the area to 750 hectares at present, that is on the project level. What is limiting us considerably is a problem of motor pumps, preventing us from meeting the constant requests from the peasants. As a result we will not attempt this year to expand the irrigated area, but will work with small dams which will retain water and when there is a rainfall shortage, these dams can be opened to provide supplementary irrigation."

Speaking of the mechanization project, this center official said that the introduction of these machines will alleviate the manpower shortage problem. This is the case with the harvester, which cuts and binds the rice in a single operation, leaving only the transportation to man, as well as the semimechanical transplanter, which we plan to introduce in a few years, such as to minimize the manpower shortage encountered from the soil preparation stage to that of harvesting.

"Therefore," he said, "in order to minimize this shortage, we intend to mechanize the multiplication of seed 100 percent, in other words crop raising

will not be done manually nor with draft animals, but rather using machines, while at the same time we are trying to introduce the harvester for the gathering of the crop."

Farm Sector and Health

During the meeting with the people (at which prizes were awarded to the most outstanding farmers, as we described above), both the DEPA technicians and the regional official himself spoke of the importance of the project with a view to guaranteeing self-sufficiency for our people in food. Malam Sadjo said this will represent yet one less burden for our government, without which, in the words of Comrade Vasco Salvador Correia, "our party and government will not be able to plan for other achievements."

Taking advantage of the presence at the ceremony of the regional official and Dr Celestino Costa, regional health director, Malam Sadjo warned of the need for better aid to the people of Contuboel, "the largest sector in the region, where during the preceding farm season, about 60 children died for lack of medical aid, which is practically nonexistent here in this sector, where pregnant women continue to die in childbirth due to the lack of vehicles for transport to health facilities. We cannot ask our people to work without guaranteeing them minimal aid, because no one can work without health."

Speaking in turn, both Aladje Braima Cisse of Contuboel, a member of the bolanha committee; Buba Sauani; Ioba Cande; Djabu Cande; and Ulata Balde (a member of the bolanha committee), all of Sonaco, expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved in the harvest, which they said has been the best of any year, "thanks to the DEPA." It should be noted that Djabu Cande (who expressed his happiness with some dance steps to the accompaniment of a drum, despite his 60 years) is the owner of the bolanha where the symbolic cutting of the rice took place.

In their speeches, and specifically that of Aladje Braima Sisse, who spoke on behalf of the people of Contuboel, and in their statements to our reporter, these individuals stressed the need for better health aid to the people "so that we can work still harder," as Aladji Cisse put it, as well as prompt and timely distribution of working materials and other production factors.

In response, Comrade Vasco Salvador Correia confirmed regional executive support of the DEPA undertakings, since "we cannot in any way plan to undertake other things if we do not devote ourselves to agriculture." He said that "any individual, if he does not have enough to eat, can hardly think of other things," and "in order to think of doing other valuable things, one must have a guarantee of food for the family at home."

The DEPA project, Vasco Salvador Correia said, like that in Caboxanque in the southern part of the country, "has really served to demonstrate the great capacity and yield for which it was established by the government." This is the reason for the thanks expressed by our government to the financing bodies, whose representatives were present, and who "were able to see that this financing is really being applied in practice to the benefit of our people."

This was also the reason for the decision adopted at the meeting of the regional executive branch to require any citizen who does not want to work, and who is at this decisive moment of preparations for the farm season planning to travel to the frontier or to Bissau or another urban center, or is setting up tables to sell packets of cigarettes and boxes of matches, to return to the rural sector. "These people are not thinking about this decisive time in which all of us, men and women, as has been demonstrated here in Contuboel, must make an effort to prepare the land where rice, corn, cassava, and potatoes can be raised and can later provide food."

DAPOG--A Profitable Innovation

Among the innumerable innovations made in the process of raising rice by the DEPA, the so-called DAPOG seed bed system, regarded as most feasible and practical by those familiar with the subject, without a doubt stands out. It is mainly used in Asian countries and is not at all widespread in the Western African region of which our country is a part.

The system (which engineer Carlos Silva (Pepito) says is a great innovation by DEPA technician Alfredo) enables the peasants to solve the problem of transporting the rice from the seedbeds, generally prepared at home, to the bolanha. Thus the rice can be carried even under the arm, provided it is properly rolled in the banana leaf or other material used.

But how is a DAPOG seedbed prepared? This precisely is what Alfredo ("a pupil, at the time," Pepito commented ironically) explained to the visitors. With the DAPOG system, unlike a normal seed bed, in which the soil is turned over in order to plant the seed, the rice seed is put in water for 2 days, after which it is planted on a banana leaf or other easily rolled material, and placed on a damp base so that it can be watered over a 14-day period.

After that time, the seedling is ready for transplanting, but this period must not be exceeded, because during it, the plant lives exclusively on the reserves contained in the seed. It is therefore, in the words of Comrade Alfredo, one of the methods which "thanks to the new machinery we plan to introduce for leveling, we think we can use with considerable success."

Encouraging Results With Azolla

Another innovation made by the technicians is the use of Azolla (an aquatic plant commonly known here among us as "sara bafai" which abounds in the Geba River) for the fertilization of the soil, based on its atmospheric nitrogen fixation capacity. When added to the soil, it allows the plant to use this product, thus replacing urea, previously used as a source of nitrogen, which costs about 30 pesos per kilogram.

According to the explanations given by the technicians (who refer to the experiments made in Senegal), two applications of the product make an increase in yield possible without using chemical fertilizer. In other words, it attaches to the nitrogen and is placed in the bolanha, and it attaches to another layer of Azolla and is buried. This experiment makes it possible to

save a half of the fertilizer generally used, at no cost to the farmer, since the product multiplies rapidly. For example, if a kilogram of Azolla is placed in the ground, 5 days later one has 2 kilograms, because its weight multiplies every 5 days.

Although no concrete results have yet been established for the experiments in progress, as to what percentage of what mineral fertilizer can be replaced, engineer Pepito has nonetheless said that he is persuaded the process will be successful, and great projects have been planned, according to him, in West Africa, among other places.

5157

CSO: 3442/378

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

DPRK CEMENT DONATION--At the Ministry of Interior this morning, DPRK Ambassador Kim In-ho and his colleagues presented 200 tons of cement, a donation from the government and the people of the DPRK. Madagascar was represented on the occasion by Ampy Portos, the minister of interior and chairman of the National Committee for the Relief of the Victims of Disaster. In these conditions, one recognizes ones true friends, Minister Ampy Portos said when receiving the donation from the DPRK people and government. [Text]
[MB031218 Madagascar Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 2 Jun 84]

CSO: 3419/690

MALAWI

BRIEFS

REGIONAL COOPERATION VALUED--The minister of transport and communications, Mr Chimwemwe Hara, has said that Malawi values regional cooperation because it is the only way that countries in the Southern Africa subregion can achieve their goal toward economic and social development. Mr Chimwemwe Hara was speaking last night at Lilongwe Hotel at the reception hosted in honor of delegates to the Council of Ministers meeting of the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Committee. He said that without an efficient and sound transport and communications network in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] region, the countries' endeavors on economic as well as political independence development might not be possible. Mr Chimwemwe Hara said he hoped that SADCC would join hands in seeing to it that all programs and projects were successfully completed. Speaking on behalf of other delegates, the Mozambican minister of ports, railways, and merchant marine, Mr Alcantara Santos, who is the [words indistinct] SADCC Council of Ministers, praised Malawi for her active participation in the activities of the (?SADCC). [Text] [MB201201 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 May 84]

CSO: 3400/1003

BRIEFS

BEIRA RAILS, HARBOR SECURITY--Efforts to form a security body to combat robbery and defend the national economy is underway in the railroad and harbor complex of Beira. The above mentioned body should function with the help of the workers who already have participated in political and military training and will be guided by the provincial command of the people's militia. [Text] [MB040548 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Jun 84]

UZBEKISTAN PARTY DELEGATION--Yesterday afternoon Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, received the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee delegation. During the meeting, Jorge Rebelo explained to the visitors the country's present political and economic situation. The Uzbekistan party delegation has already visited Nampula Province and familiarized itself with the province's realities. (Abdulayeva Rano), head of the visiting delegation, expressed appreciation for the manner in which the delegation was received in all areas it toured. [Text] [MB010938 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 1 Jun 84]

BELGIAN RAILROAD ASSISTANCE--The Beira-Dondo railroad will soon be extended following the signing of an agreement between Mozambique and Belgium. The Belgian ambassador, who has visited the city of Beira, has said that the project was recently agreed upon in Lusaka, Zambia, between the Mozambican minister of ports, railways, and merchant marine and the Belgian minister of cooperation. Under the terms of the accord, the Belgian Government has agreed to send two engineers to Mozambique to assess the possibilities of implementing the project. [Text] [MB311302 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 May 84]

ELECTRONICS TRADING CENTER OPENS--Mozambique's Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco yesterday inaugurated a new electronic training center in Maputo. The center is situated in the building which houses the main studies of Radio Mozambique and will train electronics technicians from radio, television, the national cinema institute, and the village social communication office. The center is financed by the Italian Government, and Italian technicians will be among the teaching staff when classes begin next month. [Text] [MB021204 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 2 Jun 84]

CSO: 3400/1055

NIGERIA

THATCHER INVITATION TO BOTHA 'HARD TO UNDERSTAND'

AB291440 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 29 May 84

[Station commentary: "Western Allies and the Delay of Namibia's Independence"]

[Text] The strong views of African states against racism, as articulated by the Organization of African Unity, OAU, is well known to the world. But we cannot claim ignorance of the fact that the apartheid policies of the minority settler regime in South Africa are repressive and antithetical of the Charter of the OAU, as well as negating the Singapore Commonwealth Declaration of 1971.

Whence Britain as a leading member of the Commonwealth of Nations is at liberty to act within the limits of her sovereign powers, it is all right and proper that she should fulfill her pledges and honor all the conventions she subscribed to. The Commonwealth Declaration, to which Britain is a signatory, affirms the belief that international peace and order are essential to security and prosperity of mankind, and therefore supports the UN's efforts to maintain peace, and remove causes of tension between nations. The same declaration believes in the liberty of the individual, in equal rights for all citizens regardless of race, color, creed, or political beliefs, and in their right to participate by means of free and democratic political process in framing the society in which they live.

Lest the British Government must have forgotten, the same Singapore Declaration recognizes racial prejudice as a dangerous sickness threatening the healthy development of the human race, and racial discrimination as an unmitigated evil of the society. This particular clause goes on to say that no member of the Commonwealth will afford to assist regimes which practice racial discrimination, or give assistance which in its judgement directly contributes to the pursuit or consolidation of this evil policy.

From the perspective that Britain has always stood firmly in the way of redressing the inhuman conditions imposed on the blacks in South Africa by the ruling white minority, one could ask whether Britain has not hypocritically violated the Commonwealth Declaration of 1971 as well as running down the UN Charter on Human Rights. The Commonwealth Association is based on consultation and discussion. Since the great number of membership is African, it baffles one to understand why the British Government would disregard their sensibilities and invite the racist chief priest, Premier Peter Botha, to pay an official visit to Britain.

Prime Minister Thatcher's invitation to Mr Botha is hard to understand at a time like this when the whole world agrees that the monstrous policy of racial segregation and dehumanization of blacks in South Africa should be stopped. As a member of the UN-sponsored group charged with the task of persuading South Africa to dismantle the inhuman apartheid system, inviting the racist leader to visit the UN assignment and bolsters the spirit of the racists.

Whatever Britain wants to discuss with South African minority rulers at this time should have been done at the level of the five-nation Contact Group set up by the United Nations. The British Government's argument that the visit will provide a forum to persuade Mr Botha to see reason for the abolition of racial segregation is not convincing. If anything, it signifies identification of British interest with that of the racists. The truth of the matter is simple. Britain wants to rescue South Africa from the coldness of isolation. This is further reinforced by the fact that the British rugby team was so enthusiastic with the tacit encouragement of the British government to undertake a playing tour of South Africa when well-meaning nations have severed sporting links with the South African racists. As long as Britain flouts and helps to abort UN mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and as long as she pays lip-service to the Commonwealth Declaration of 1971 as it applies to racial discrimination, she cannot escape the accusation that her obsessive flirtation with South Africa has a lot to do with safeguarding a multibillion pound sterling investment in that country.

CSO: 3400/1003

IDIAGBON SPEAKS ABOUT UNIVERSITIES, MONEY SUPPLY

AB280630 Lagos NAN in English 1548 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Lagos, 27 May (NAN)--The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig Tunde Idiagbon, said in Lagos yesterday that the Federal Military Government had decided to set up a ministerial committee to study the curricula of the universities, and make recommendations which would streamline them with national aspirations.

Brig Idiagbon, who was speaking on a Radio Nigeria programme, "Matters of the Moment," said that the type of education being offered by the country's universities was not entirely relevant to the needs of the country. According to him, this was responsible for the high rate of graduate unemployment in a situation where numerous vacancies existed in technological fields.

The chief of staff said that in order to ensure a uniform standard and proper management of the country's universities, the government had decided to appoint members of the governing council of all the universities as soon as possible. He said that the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, in collaboration with the National Universities Commission, had been requested to examine the role of the federal universities of technology vis-a-vis the conventional ones.

The chief of staff urged media practitioners to promote made-in-Nigeria goods, and to propagate agriculture as a means to revamp the economy.

The federal government, he said, planned to improve the tourist industry in view of the vital role it could play in the country's economic and social development. He said that the Ministry of Commerce and Industries had already embarked on a programme aimed at revolutionising the tourist industry. Successive governments, he noted, had given consideration to the development of tourism as a foreign exchange earner as well as an instrument of national integration but regretted that organisations established in the past to promote tourism had failed to produce the desired results.

The chief of staff said that the administration was examining all government investments, with a view to withdrawing from those activities in which the private sector could perform better. In a developing country like Nigeria, he said, it was only proper for the government to have controlling shares in some industries in view of their strategic nature, adding that the government had been deemphasising investment in the public sector.

Reacting to criticisms of the 1984 budget, Brig Idiagbon said that all the measures taken by the administration were aimed at introducing a new spate of manufacturing activities in Nigeria.

The chief of staff attributed the difficulties in obtaining money from the banks to the fact that the new currency had not been given the opportunity to flow freely. The pressure on cash, he said, was being aggravated by salary payments, which coincided with the normal requirements of currency exchange. He dispelled the rumor that the flow of the currency was being restricted, but pointed out that the government was only interested in controlling the money in circulation.

CSO: 3400/1003

NIGERIA

'RACIST' SA SCORED, SAID TO BLAME FOR CONFERENCE FAILURE

AB201111 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 20 May 84

[Dele Kuku commentary]

[Text] Observers who have been current with events in Namibia were not surprised with the inconclusive outcome of the all-party conference on the territory's independence. It is now a known fact that racist South Africa is only keen in misleading public opinion to believe that she is interested in dialogue as a means of finding solutions to the Namibian imbroglio, whereas her real intention is to stall for time to further consolidate her illegal occupation of the territory.

The 3-day conference, which was attended by representatives of SWAPO, South Africa and Namibia's internal political parties, was seeking a formula for the independence of Namibia which has been ruled by racist South Africa since 1915.

Despite the lack of progress at the conference, which can be attributed to South Africa's obstinacy to maintain her illegal strength on the Namibian people, it has been argued that the fact that the talks have taken place at all signified a qualified success. As one delegate puts it, it is the beginning not the end of the (?quest) for a settlement. Although one is skeptical about the racists seriousness for an amicable solution to the Namibian issue, the fact that SWAPO and the racist regime sat together to negotiate is surely a great stride in our search for peace in that territory. This is so because for a long time now the racists have tagged SWAPO as a terrorist group which she has nothing to do with. South Africa has arrogantly ignored the true representative of the Namibian people and has been propping up puppet organizations to the detriment of peace in that territory. And the present stalemate of the all-party conference is no doubt due to these mushroom organizations that are nothing but stooges meant to compete with SWAPO on who the legitimate representative of the Namibian people is. Surely they are now nothing but clogs in the wheel of progress to a peaceful solution solution to the political emancipation of the Namibian people.

Racist South Africa must be reminded that no matter the intrigues she generates among the frontline states, SWAPO cannot be stampeded into a meaningless independence settlement which will make all her nationalist struggles a wasted effort.

The OAU must now play a more active role in the present Namibian constitutional conference so as to give SWAPO the necessary psychological and moral courage to face the intimidation and cajoling by the racist regime. For with the ephemeral diplomatic victory of the racist over the frontline states with their signing of nonaggression pacts South Africa is now overconfident of her might and supremacy in the region that she will take the compliance of SWAPO to be a matter of time. Also the leaders of SWAPO must not allow their haste and anxiety for independence to make them compromise their noble goal of genuine freedom for the Namibian people.

This is the time to be more resolute in our determination in seeking true independence for Namibia and defeating the racists in its diplomatic maneuvers. Much as the independence of Namibia is paramount in our priority, Africa and the people of Namibia cannot afford political freedom tied to a new colonial arrangement. It must either be a complete political and economic liberation of Namibia or a continuation of the armed struggle.

Since justice and world public opinion are on the side of SWAPO, the termination of the racist rule over Namibia must be pursued with the rugged determination no matter how bleak the situation looks at present. The United Nations and all peaceloving countries must now put more pressure on South Africa to let Namibia be free and give peace a chance in that part of the continent.

CSO: 3400/1003

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATS CRITICIZED--The abuse of diplomatic immunities by some diplomats who are passing sensitive information to Nigerian fugitives is examined by the SATELLITE. The paper observes that the timely warning of the chief of staff has checked their deplorable activities. The SATELLITE, however, urges the federal government to remind such diplomats that Nigeria will no longer tolerate any acts that will threaten the country's security. [From the press review] [Text] [AB191006 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 May 84]

CAMPUS VIOLENCE CONDEMNED--THE PUNCH endorses the stand of the Bendel state government over the deplorable attitude of some Auchi Polytechnic students confraternity group, which attacked their colleagues with axes, knives and other dangerous cudgels. The paper cites other terrible confraternity groups in the country's universities which have created problems in their various campuses. THE PUNCH, in conclusion, suggests that the law in its severest form must be applied on the (?erring) students to serve as a deterrent to others. [From the press review] [Text] [AB191044 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 May 84]

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS--Lagos, 24 May (NAN)--A 21-man committee was today set up by the Federal Military Government to review the causes of inefficient administration of local government during the past 4 years of the defunct civilian administration. A statement by the press secretary to the chief of staff, supreme headquarters, Mr Tunde King, said that the committee, headed by Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, would deliberate on the problems and submit its recommendations to the federal and state governments. The committee, according to the statement, was part of the efforts by the present administration to provide a virile, viable and efficient system of local government administration in the country. The committee will be inaugurated on Tuesday at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Victoria Island, Lagos. [Text] [AB242200 Lagos NAN in English 1648 GMT 24 May 84]

JUSTICE MINISTER DEFENDS DECREES--The attorney general of the federation and minister of justice, Chike Ofodile, says Decree Number 13 and 14 were not promulgated to subvert human rights. He stressed that the present military administration has great respect for the laws of the land which was why, unlike military regimes elsewhere, it does not govern by martial laws. The attorney general made these assertions today in Lagos while speaking to newsmen shortly after launching the War Against Indiscipline, WAI, of the Ministry of Justice.

Mr Ofodile said progress was being made in the efforts to bring back home the fleeing public officers and politicians. On indiscipline, the minister said that inordinate ambition to acquire wealth by all means was one of its main causes in the society. Such traits of indiscipline he mentioned include stealing, robbery, cheating, falsification of accounts, and corruption. Mr Ofodile also condemned the erroneous impression that money was everything. He stated that the disciplined citizens suppress the urge to acquire wealth by dishonorable means and appreciated that one could acquire wealth through hard work. [Excerpt] [AB260622 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 May 84]

CSO: 3400/1003

TRANSKEI FOREIGN MINISTER ON INFLUX CONTROL

MB232013 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1807 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Umtata, 23 May (SAPA)--It was of vital importance for Transkei's political survival and credibility that she declared her unequivocal repudiation of all influx control measures as an "abominable and inhumane system," the minister of foreign affairs said in Umtata today.

In his policy speech on the foreign affairs vote, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe said there was a stalemate between Transkei and South Africa on the suggested repatriation of so-called "illegal" Transkeians from the squatter camps in the western cape.

"Whereas white immigrants of European descent are subject to normal immigration laws when they enter South Africa, our own citizens are regulated by black designated and discriminatory laws.

Special employment schemes have been initiated in Transkei and funded by South Africa, not necessarily geared to the development of the country, but to absorb the illegals who South Africa seeks to repatriate to Transkei with out consent and cooperation.

"We cannot, therefore, be made to be seen to be parties to the implementation and advocacy of such policies where our citizens are harassed, arrested and deported under numerous discriminatory laws. In South Africa, the latter citizens enjoy diplomatic immunities denied even to the head of the government and his ministers of state in Transkei," Mr Lujabe said.

He said bilateral relations between South Africa and Transkei were governed by a number of agreements covering a wide spectrum of activities, all of which bore the hallmark of Transkei's client status in relation to South Africa.

CSO: 3400/1054

BRIEFS

WORK INJURIES--A total of 23 305 Black workers were permanently disabled and another 1 816 died as a result of injuries sustained at work in 1983, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday in written reply to a question from Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands). Other figures supplied by the Minister showed that 1 949 Whites, 218 Asians and 1 602 Coloureds had been disabled and that 191, 19 and 160 respectively, had died. The total number of industrial accidents in the Republic last year was 311 648; R52 298 451 had been paid out by the Workmen's Compensation Fund for these, and 3 688 711 mandays had been lost. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 May 84 p 4]

APPRENTICESHIP STATISTICS--A TOTAL of 9 876 Whites, 1 455 Coloureds, 507 Asians and 656 Blackshad their Apprenticeship Contracts registered in various trades in South Africa last year, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday in written reply to a question from Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands). According to a breakdown of the figures supplied by the Minister, the highest numbers of Blacks, 135, 295 and 122, were registered in the building, metal and motor trades, respectively. The highest numbers of Whites 2 723, 1 529, and 1 470 were registered respectively in the metal, mines and motor trades. The South African Transport Services registered 1 906 Whites as apprentices and only one Coloured, one Asian and two Blacks. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 May 84 p 4]

WHITE PEOPLE 'RESETTLED'--AN estimated 25 000 White people had been resettled around South Africa for consolidation purposes since 1975, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said. In reply to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) Dr Koornhof said although he did not have exact figures for the number of Whites who had been moved so that their land could be used for homeland consolidation, the Government had since 1975 concluded 5 700 "transactions" to facilitate consolidation. He said if one took it that about 5 000 families were involved in these transactions, it would mean some 25 000 people had moved elsewhere "at their own expense." The South African Development Trust had paid the resettled people financial compensation amounting to R462-million between 1975 and 1983. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 May 84 p 4]

SADF CAN'T JOIN AWB--MEMBERS of the South African Defence Force are not allowed to belong to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, the Minister of Law and

Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said. Answering a question from Mr Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) on behalf of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, Mr Le Grange denied that the SADF followed a policy which permitted the promotion only of officers holding certain political affiliations. Mr A F Fouche (CP Witbank) then asked Mr Le Grange what the Government's policy was towards SADF members joining the AWB, whose leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, gave a controversial salute at the recent inauguration of the Afrikaner Volkswag organisation in Pretoria. Mr Le Grange said: "It is the Government's policy that members of the Defence Force may not be members of the AWB." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 May 84 p 4]

MILITARY SERVICE SURVEY--QUESTIONS on service in the SADF, conscription for coloured people and Indians, the African National Congress and "just war" are included in a survey being conducted by the War and Peace Group. The War and Peace Group is part of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission. Miss Debbie Cabion, a member of the War and Peace Group, said the survey would be used to gauge the public's feelings on the issues surveyed and to make it aware of them. Questionnaires were distributed in parishes in the Peninsula. People replying to the questionnaire were asked to give their views on conscription and whether the government should extend conscription to coloured people and Indians if the new constitution was implemented. They were asked whether the reason for the "low intensity war" in South Africa was "the communist onslaught against the country, hostile neighbours, apartheid, an unequal distribution of wealth and resources, or the denial of meaningful political rights for the majority of South Africans". People were asked whether they thought the SADF was fighting a "just war" in Namibia and against the ANC. Miss Cabion said the survey was being co-ordinated by The Ecumenical Action Movement (Team). [Text] [Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 21 May 84 p 7]

HUGHES PRODUCTS' FACTORY--A WORLD leader in the manufacture of rock drilling and cutting tools has opened a R4-million factory in Strijdom Park, Randburg. Hughes Products' factory is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hughes Tool Co of London. It was opened by the Deputy Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Awie Venter. The total annual market potential in Southern Africa for all types of rock-drilling and cutting tools is estimated at R20-million, and Hughes has its eyes on this market. It also plans to export to Europe, Australia, the Far East and Africa. It is moving from a totally importing concern to one intent on producing 100% locally manufactured rock bits. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 8 May 84 p 1]

TRANS-KALAHARI RAIL LINK--WINDHOEK--The Trans-Kalahari railway, linking Botswana to Walvis Bay, has come closer to reality with the arrival in Namibia of British engineering teams to investigate the feasibility of the R1,6 billion project. The head of one of the teams, Mr Brian Green, of a British firm, Henderson Travers Morgan, was quoted in the Windhoek Observer this weekend as saying he believed only a sudden slump in the world coal market would prevent the rail link from being built. Exploitation of Botswana's vast coal reserves would provide the bulk traffic for the planned railway. But, even if the project went ahead as hoped, Mr Green said, he did not expect the first trains to move for at least 10 years. The track would involve about 800 km of Kalahari

desert, stretching from Serowe, in eastern Botswana, to Namibia's eastern Gobabis district where there was an existing rail line. Mr Green said the Namibian line would need extensive restructuring and the Botswana link was likely to take a straighter route, north of Windhoek, to Walvis Bay. According to the report, Botswana's Ministry of Mining Resources commissioned the feasibility study. A second study team, assigned by a marine engineering company, Posford Pavry and Partners, had arrived in Walvis Bay and had conducted depth soundings to the north of the port. The Trans-Kalahari track idea gained impetus several years ago when vast coal reserves were discovered in the Serowe district of Botswana. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 May 84 p 5]

VOLKSWAG RECRUITING DRIVE--CAPE TOWN--The Afrikaner Volkswag has started a recruiting drive while right-wingers maintain that attempts to force the movement to stay out of politics will fail. In an interview from Pretoria today the movement's leader, Professor Carel Boshoff, said the first target of the Afrikaner Volkswag was 10 000 family units as members by the time it held its first national congress in about October. Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, one of the prominent supporters of the AV, said today that Afrikaner culture and nationalism could not be separated. If the Nationalist criterion of so-called non-participation in politics was used it was impossible to keep the AV from being involved in some way. Through the years bodies such as the Broederbond, the FAK and the Rapportryers had been acceptable because they had supported the National Party. Although it was going the way of the old United Party, which in the end did not enjoy any Afrikaner cultural support, the National Party still tried to force cultural bodies to support it. Speaking at a meeting at Innesdal at the weekend the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. A P Treurnicht, said Professor Boshoff had been a victim of liberalism and integration politics. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 May 84 p 1]

DUVHA POWER STATION--DUVHA power station was officially handed over to Escom last week by the main contractors, Steinmuller and GEC. Duvha, in the eastern Transvaal, is the second of Escom's new 3 600 MW coal-fired power stations to reach full capacity. It was completed on February 22 when the sixth and final 600MW generating set was commissioned. Work on the power station started in 1975 and has been completed nine months ahead of schedule. Cost of the power station is some R3bn. The six boilers at Duvha were manufactured by Steinmuller. GEC supplied the six turbine generator sets. The power station will burn some 12-million tons of coal a year from Duvha Colliery, part of the Barlow Rand group. The total mass of each boiler and its supporting structures is 23 260 tons. The boilers are suspended to allow for expansion while operating. Each boiler is 95,9m high and burns 250 tons of pulverised coal an hour at full output. Local content of the boilers is about 80% but Steinmuller has now developed to the stage where its organisation in SA, employing more than 3 300 people, can manufacture all parts locally. Over the past 20 years Steinmuller has installed steam generating capacity totalling 7 800MW and has contracts for another 7 600MW. GEC holds contracts to supply the generating sets for the Tutuka and Majuba stations now under construction. Each will also generate 3 600 MW. Local content of the turbine generators at Duvha was 28% and Tutuka will be little different with local content of 29%. However, expansion of GEC's SA operations, including the capacity to

manufacture generator stators, means that the local content of the turbine generator sets for Majuba will rise to 40%. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 May 84 p 8]

LOCAL CONTENT PERCENTAGE--DURBAN--The Government has no plans to consider changes in the local content percentages of cars until next year at the earliest. The Deputy Industry Minister, Mr A A Venter, gave this assurance yesterday at the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut. He said the Board of Trade and Industry was investigating possible manufacturing programmes for medium and heavy commercial vehicles. Its report was expected in 1985 and the Government would look into it before considering light vehicles. Mr Venter said: "The Government's policy remains to develop the motor industry to the highest level of local content that is economically viable." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 May 84 p 1]

PERSONAL SAVINGS DOWN--DURBAN--Personal savings are at their lowest level since the Second World War, the senior general manager of Sanlam, Mr Pierre Steyn, said yesterday. He told the AHI congress that the problem was highlighted by the fact that the man in the street was now saving an average 3% of income, compared to a long-term average of 10%. A major cause of the trend was the increasing use of credit. Mr Steyn said both private and public sectors could act in a number of ways to encourage saving. These included combatting inflation, removing fiscal measures inhibiting savings and cultivation of awareness of the need to save. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 May 84 p 16]

DRIFT TO CITIES--THE Steady drift of whites from the land to cities is the root cause of all the problems of the agricultural sector. The chairman of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut's co-operative chamber, Mr H B de Witt, told the AHI congress in Durban yesterday that, while drought had brought the position to a head, it was not at the heart of the problem. "The root cause is the drift of whites to the attractions of the cities with their wider opportunities and better salaries." In some towns 70% of the gross district income depended on farming and many small businesses had been forced to close for lack of custom. Where businesses had managed to carry on, they had lost up to 60% of their turnover. There was no short-term solution. Even with good rains the effect on agriculture would be felt for years. Coupled with the exodus of whites was the relatively high birth rate of platteland blacks. The loss of educated whites was leading to greater black unemployment. Although rural black consumers were poor, they were an important sector of the market. Mr De Witt suggested one solution would be for the Government to extend assistance in rural areas. Privileges granted to small, rural industries in identified growth points should also be granted to established industries. He said many small communities were concerned over the proliferation of bypass roads. "It should be noted that many country towns have died because of these roads." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 May 84 p 9]

BLACK-WHITE WORKER RATIO--THE ratio of black to white workers in the six major work areas is 3-1 and the gap is widening, according to Central Statistical Services' figures issued in Pretoria yesterday. Economists said the figures reflected the continually growing dependence of the economy on black workers.

They also illustrated the continuing increase in the number of unemployed. Between November and December the total employed in mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, transport and communications decreased by more than 10 000 to 2 889 163. The number of whites employed declined by 511, coloureds by 631, Asians by 375 and blacks by 8 891. The statistics show that (excluding Asians and coloureds) of the total of 1 394 000 people employed in the manufacturing industry, 316 300 are white and 743 600 black. Of the construction industry's total work force of 410 500, 55 900 are white and 285 300 are black. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 May 84 p 3]

AECI BLAST SYSTEM--AECI Explosives and Chemicals launched a range of Nonel non-electric blasting initiation systems with a demonstration blast at the Institute of Quarrying's field day at Coedmore Quarry in Durban and an exhibition at the Planning and Operation of Open Pit and Strip Mines Conference in Pretoria. "In surface mining, the Nonel systems offer a number of advantages," said an AECI spokesman. "Chief among these are: less noise, precise timing, better fragmentation and the virtual elimination of dust plumes thrown into the air by more conventional initiation systems. "In underground mining, the Nonel systems have also proved their worth by allowing precise timing with the use of both short period and long period delays. The surface mining application comprises two basic systems, the Nonel noiseless trunklines and Nonel benchmasters which are simple and easy to connect up and are immune to initiation by stray electrical currents, static, impact or flame. The Nonel trunklines comprise tough plastic tubing with a light inner coating of reactive material which, when initiated, transmit a silent shockwave at 2 000 metres a second to the detonator." The spokesman said this may be used as total noiseless surface system to form the timing box around the perimeter of a blast. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 2 May 84 p 7]

SLURRY PIPELINE--PUMPING of residue from Simmergo to the Ergo tailings dam at Heidelberg has involved what is believed to be the longest slurry pipeline in South Africa. The 312 mm diameter steel pipeline with a negative static head of 35 meters will initially transport 170 000 ton a month over about 32 km, (could be increased to 275 000 tons). Problems involved with obtaining servitude rights and the excessive high pressure which would be generated at the worst condition led to the final accepted design comprising two pump stations, one at the plant and the other 17 km away. This design resulted in a reduction of pipeline pressure under the worst operating conditions. For the initial duty three pumps will be in operation at the plant and five at the booster station. There are at present three Hydroseal C frame 1 700 kPa pumps in series at the plant with the last pump driven by a variable speed fluid coupling. Envirotech has received an order for the supply of 10 Hydroseal C frame 5 000 kPa units for the booster station, (five operating and five standby). Initial design negotiations were started early in January of last year with the design being finalised and final quotation submitted by mid-March. Site tests were conducted on the present line to evaluate tests conducted by the CSIR on the closed loop system. The tests at site were conducted by the Wits University and AAC personnel with assistance from Envirotech personnel. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 2 May 84 p 2]

TOSHIBA INDUCTION FURNACE--A Toshiba induction furnace, the first Japanese manufactured furnace to be assembled and installed in South Africa, was commissioned recently at the Industrial Iron and Steel Works, Benoni. The furnace was supplied by Forest Engineering, who arranged for representatives of the Benoni firm to be invited to Japan to see the equipment and put questions to the Toshiba technicians. In return, a delegation from Toshiba was present at the commissioning, including two of the world's leading experts on induction furnaces, Mr A Hara and Mr M Tabuchi. Mr John Aubin, manager of Forest's Foundry Division, said he believed this first Japanese furnace to come to South African soil represented a great step forward for the industry, its standards and quality. "The quality of the Japanese furnaces is higher than I have seen previously, which is the reason for my unbridled optimism," said Mr Aubin. "Our decision to go for the Toshiba agency followed six months of intensive investigation. When we saw the furnaces under construction in the various Toshiba factories in Japan, and the units in the field, we were even more impressed by the quality soundness and reliability of the design." The 850 kW 1 000 HZ induction steel melter for industrial Iron and Steelworks has a capacity to produce one ton of steel net every hour, running at a temperature of 1 600 degrees. About 65 percent of the company's products are sold as small castings for the mining industry. Forest Engineering is a division of Steelmetals, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglovaal. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 2 May 84 p 1]

ESCOM'S GIANT TRAILER--ITALIAN company, Cometto, in conjunction with their South African agent Henred Fruehauf Trailers, have been awarded the contract to build the largest unit ever manufactured for use in this country. The order was placed by Escom and the unit will be used for the conveyance of transformers and other very heavy loads. Known as the "beam trailer transporter", this giant will be 80 metres long, 5,3 metres wide and 4 metres high. [Artist's drawing on right). It consists of two units of 14 axles each, three in line, joined by a 49 metre beam. Each unit will have 168 tyres and the entire trailer will have a payload of 450 tons. The entire mass will be 250 tons. Escom will take delivery of the vehicle at Richards Bay in September this year where the trailer will be finally assembled by Cometto engineers. The new trailer will mainly be used on routes from Richards Bay to various power stations. Cometto is only one of six companies in the world to manufacture large and sophisticated transport systems. Inquiries to Henred Fruehauf (011) 786-3500. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 16 May 84 p 6]

CEMENT FROM SLAG--SPRINGBOK--The O'Kiep Copper Company is to manufacture cement from slag with low lime content. The process will mean savings to the company of about R2,5-million a year. Announcing this development, Mr T P Philip, the company's general manager, said it was an important breakthrough. The new plant is to be established at the Caolusberg mine where the deep ore project requires large quantities of cement to fill voids created by mining. Use of cement bought from one of the major cement suppliers would have made it a costly exercise but substantial savings will be effected through the new scheme. The plant, which will produce cement from an O'Kiep smelter which produced low lime slag, is expected to be established and commissioned before the end of this year. The project has been preceded by concentrated research undertaken by the company, and similar research in Canada and Spain. It is believed to be the first plant, of its kind in the world. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 May 84 p 27]

COLOURED, INDIAN CONSTITUENCIES--CAPE TOWN--Members of the public will from May 30 be able to inspect the constituencies determined by the delimitation commission for the forthcoming Coloured and Indian elections. The Director General of the Department of Internal Affairs said in a statement released in Cape Town yesterday it was expected the delimitation commission's report would be submitted to the State President on May 30. It was intended to provide the department's regional offices with maps indicating the various constituencies for public inspection from 11 am on that day. The regional offices are at Beaufort West, Bloemfontein, Durban, George, Germiston, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Kimberley, Kroonstad, East London, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Roodepoort and Vereeniging. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 May 84 p 15]

STATE EARMARKS SASOL MONEY--ALMOST R190 million the State obtained from the sale of its Sasol share will be used to finance Escom, the agricultural sector and to stabilise the petrol price during 1984. This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, during debate on the second reading of the State Oil Fund Amendment Bill. Mr Steyn said the fund had acquired cash payments of R887,6 million in December for the sale of its shares in Sasols 2 and 3. It would receive a further R1 491,9 million over the next five years. Of the amount already received, Mr Steyn, said, R187,6 million had been set aside to be used, interest-free, by the State. Escom would be allowed to draw up to R150 million to alleviate cash-flow problems. A further R18 million would be paid to Escom to suspend the cost to farmers of their electricity extension charges for the rest of 1984. The remaining R20 million, Mr Steyn added, was earmarked to maintain the present level of the petrol price, especially in view of the bad rate of exchange between the rand and the dollar. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 May 84 p 4]

ZIMBABWE SHARES--The Zimbabwean Reserve Bank and various Zimbabwean companies have been ordered to send share certificates and details of financial dealings to South Africa, to be held in trust pending the outcome of an edictal citation matter. Late yesterday Mr Justice G Leveson granted an interim interdict which has a return date of July 10. The Zimbabwean respondents in eight different applications--brought by ex-Rhodesians trying to prevent their shares which are held by nominee companies becoming the property of the Zimbabwean Government--must file affidavits by June 15. If the Zimbabwean respondents do not comply with the new interdict, previously granted interdicts will remain in force. The new order was granted after the various applicants and a number of South African companies agreed on the wording of a draft order. Problems had arisen with the previous interim interdict which ordered companies listed on the JSE not to allow the applicants shares to be transferred into anyone else's name. The Anglo American group told the court in papers it had no intention of opposing the matter but found it impossible to conform with the previous order. This is because the applicants shares are being held by nominee companies and in some instances are unallocated shares or form part of block certificates. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 May 84 p 4]

COLORED PARTY DELEGATES MEET--Delegates of the Labor Party [LP] and the People's Congress Party [PCP] have held talks in Cape Town with the minister of internal affairs, Mr F. W. de Klerk, on the Prohibition on Political Interference Act with a view to the pending colored elections. Mr De Klerk said afterward that the talks would be resumed soon. The leader of the LP, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, said both parties had put their case, but that no agreement had been reached. The leader of the PCP, Mr Peter Marais, said the (Zeerbraak) issue had also been discussed with the minister. It had become clear that the government would lend aid and that a statement in this connection would be made soon. A further 78,000 applications from coloreds and more than 58,000 from Indians to be registered as voters were received by the Department of Internal Affairs today. All the applications had been posted or handed in at police stations before the deadline at midnight on 2 June. This brings the total applications for the month to nearly 500,000. Of these, about 305,000 were submitted by coloreds and about 143,000 by Indians. [Text] [MB051744 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Jun 84]

CSO: 3400/1053

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 May 84 p 4

[Text]

TANZANIA has the third largest cattle population in Africa. Although there were about 12 million cattle on the Mainland in 1978, it has been conservatively estimated that the carrying capacity of the area available for grazing is about 20 million stock units. In other words, not only is there is a good foundation to build on, but there is also plenty of room for expansion of the industry.

Ruminant livestock, of which cattle, sheep and goats are prime examples, have the important ability to convert low quality feeds into high quality fats and proteins for human consumption. This ability should be exploited to the full, and livestock will therefore play a key role in the implementation of the National Food Strategy. As potential earners of foreign exchange, livestock products are very valuable also.

Thus the "National Herd" is an important potential resource which must be fostered and husbanded with care. Planning for the future development of the livestock industry is one of the key roles of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.

A vital requirement for this undertaking is good information about the numbers of livestock being kept in the country and exact details about where they are located. It is therefore the intention of the ministry to count all the livestock in the country once every five years in order to find out how the population is changing with time and to obtain a picture of the current

trends.

When the first national livestock count in Tanzania was carried out by the German colonial government in 1913, the total cattle population of the country was found to be about 1.7 million. From the time when the British took over Tanganyika from the Germans until the late 1950s, the number of livestock in the country was either counted or estimated every year for the Ministry of Agriculture annual report.

Actual nationwide livestock counts were carried out in 1954 and 1978. The results of this last count, showed that there were about 3.5 million sheep, 5.5 million goats and 12 million cattle on the mainland. The cattle were to be found largely in Arusha and Shinyanga regions, with considerable proportions also in Mwanza, Mara, Dodoma, Tabora and Mbeya regions.

There were very few cattle in Lindi, Mtwara, Coast and Kigoma regions. The distribution of goats and sheep followed a very similar pattern, although even higher percentages of these livestock were found in Arusha Region, and slightly lower proportions in Shinyanga, Mara and Mwanza.

The next livestock census will take place between June 1 and 15, a date and period of time which have been selected for good reasons. It is to be hoped that the problems of counting livestock in a country, where many of the traditional herds regularly travel long distances in search of good grazing lands,

may be avoided by carrying out the livestock count over as brief a time as possible. Obviously the possibility of counting some animals two or more times in different locations is very real, would lead to gross inaccuracy in the census figures, and must be avoided at all costs.

During the rainy season, when grazing should be adequate in most areas of the country, herd migration is likely to be at a minimum. It is however during this season that Tanzania's roads, many of which are already in a poor state of repair, often become completely impassable, severely restricting travel to many places where livestock are kept. The census would therefore be badly hampered at this time of year. By June, most areas of the country should be free of rain and yet the search for new pastures will have barely begun.

Unlike the last livestock census, when only cattle, sheep and goats were counted, for the 1984 count the numbers of other animals, such as donkeys, pigs, horses, rabbits, dogs, cats and poultry will also be obtained.

The National Livestock Census Committee has been planning this important and difficult undertaking for many months now, and the final stages of preparation are well underway. Fuel and stationery are presently being distributed nationwide, and enumerators are being trained to obtain the necessary information and to record it correctly.

Tanzania faces some special problems when implementing an exercise such as a national livestock count. The methods of ownership existing here are sometimes complex, livestock often being managed at sites far

distant from the home of the actual owner. Many traditional cattle keepers have never themselves counted their herds and feel reluctant to allow this exercise to be carried out. To overcome this will require great care and perseverance on the part of the census enumerators.

These officers have been appointed at a density of approximately one per village. For large villages with many livestock there will be two enumerators.

One enumerator will record the livestock for two or more villages, if these are small. The enumerators will write down the numbers of livestock on special questionnaires, but the names of the livestock holders will not be recorded on those forms. Livestock keepers should feel assured that the data collected for this census will be confidential and will not be used for any other purposes such as taxation.

Enumerators will be starting to contact officials of their designated villages a few days before the count, to arrange times for interviews. They will ask for help with identification of livestock holders and with introductions to them. The ministry is relying very heavily on the village authorities because of their specialised local knowledge.

Although the availability of a reliable supply of a up-to-date information will make the work of planners in many government departments much easier and more effective, the usefulness of the census data does not end there.

For the livestock keepers of Tanzania also, the advantages of a well planned industry are numerous. From the setting up of new veterinary health centres

equipped with vital drugs, to the provision of feeds and feed supplements, many activities can be effectively implemented with the use of sound plans based on good factual information.

For those traditional herds which constitute the majority of Tanzania's cattle, the census data will enable better quantification of the problems of overgrazing which can then be alleviated by the opening up of new grazing lands with accompanying stock routes provided with watering and cattle dipping facilities, and tsetse control programmes.

For the livestock holder wishing to upgrade the quality of his stock, importation and use of improved animals will be effectively planned based on information about the present situation.

For the human consumer of livestock products there are also advantages to be found in good planning in the livestock industry. The ready availability of meat, milk and eggs would be greatly appreciated in many areas. This is much more likely to come about if livestock keeping can be encouraged in particular locations whence access to towns and cities is easy.

In terms of human safety, campaigns against such diseases as rabies can be more adequately planned if the numbers of dogs and cats are known.

Essential to the success of a major exercise such as a National Livestock census is the co-operation of the livestock keepers themselves. If animals are made available for counting on the specified days and if the enumerators' questions are answered as carefully as possible, the efforts of everyone concerned with the census will be well rewarded.

BRIEFS

KIBO PAPER PLANT--KIBO Paper Factory in Dar es Salaam has resumed production of soap packaging materials following the arrival of raw materials from Canada. The factory's General Manager, Ndugu Francis Koromo, said in the city yesterday that a consignment of 500 tonnes of raw materials was received from Canada recently. He said another 300 tonnes were expected from Sweden but he could not say when they would arrive. It is understood that for a long period, soap manufacturing industries have faced acute shortages of packaging materials because of foreign exchange constraints. Ndugu Koromo said his factory had started supplying the Lake Soap Industry in Mwanza with packaging materials and it planned also to provide the materials to EMCO soap factory in Arusha. He expressed hope that production of the packages would run smoothly when the Southern Paper Mill at Mufindi in Iringa Region started trial production in August. KIBO normally supplies its products to over 20 soap industries in the country. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 May 84 p 3]

MBEYA CEMENT PLANT--THE Mbeya Cement Company (MCC) needs more than 12 m/- in foreign exchange to buy spare parts for its factory in Mbeya where production has stopped. A Company spokesman said yesterday that the factory was facing a serious problem of spare parts as well as technical management staff. He said the withdrawal of funds for spare parts and technical management assistance by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), had created problems to the factory. He stressed that the problem had seriously hit the company's quarries where much of the equipment need "heavy rehabilitation." He said heavy-duty trucks used to transport limestone from the quarries to the plant were out of order and that there were no spare parts. The spokesman explained that the company had forwarded the problems to higher authorities. He said all depended on the Government's response. No worker has been laid off. The cement factory, built at a cost of 695m/- with DANISH assistance, was completed in 1981 but could not start production until late last year because of power problems. With an annual production capacity of 250,000 tonnes, the factory was expected to raise the country's cement production to 1,350,000 tonnes annually. The National demand for cement is estimated to rise to 1.3 million tonnes by next year. The other cement factories in Tanga and the Wazo Hill in Dar have annual production capacities of 500,000 tonnes and 600,000 tonnes, respectively. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 May 84 p 3]

IBANDA-KARONGA ROAD--WORK to put gravel on the Ibanda-Karonga Road, linking Tanzania and Malawi, has started. It is scheduled to be completed at the end of July this year. Britain has offered 15 m/- for the first phase of the 50-kilometre road, according to the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Communications and Works, Ndugu Paul J. Mkanga. He was talking in Dar es Salaam yesterday on the three-day meeting held in Lilongwe, Malawi, starting on May 16, this year. Ndugu Mkanga led a six-member delegation. He said the British money would be spent on the four kilometre stretch on the Tanzania side, and Malawi's 46-km stretch. The first phase would facilitate the transportation of Malawi imports stranded in Tanzania to Karona. Malawi's present import-export annual trade stood at 800,000 tonnes. Some 300,000 tonnes would pass through the proposed road link which will give Malawi direct access to the Dar es Salaam port. The Lilongwe meeting, the third in the series since last August discussed technical issues related to road and port usage, Immigration and Customs. A similar meeting would be held next month in Dar es Salaam, he said. Phase two will involve constructing an all-weather link-road. Work will end in July, 1988, Ndugu Mkanga said. Under this phase, the Uyole-Ibanda Road, on the Tanzania side, will be strengthened to bear heavier tonnage. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 May 84 p 1]

COFFEE EARNINGS--COFFEE farmers in the northern zone which covers Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Morogoro Regions, have earned 277,101,854/- from sales of 16,590,438 kilogrammes of the crop during the 1983/84 coffee season which has just ended, the Acting Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) zonal Manager, Ndugu Lodovick Kimaro, has said. The zone, producing one third of the national coffee production which also stands at 60,000,000 kilogrammes per season, has experienced a big shortfall in production this season due to drought. He said that the CAT had estimated to collect 21,434,390 kilogrammes of the crop. Last season CAT bought 21,985,495 kilogrammes worth 266,704,930/- from the northern zone. According to Ndugu Kimaro, Moshi District has produced 6,606,444 kilogrammes, worth 109,924,336/- against the estimated target of 8,000,000 kilogrammes. Rombo District produced 3,631,575 kilogrammes worth 60,990,770/- against the estimated total of 6,000,000 kilogrammes. Mwanga District has collected more than the estimated target. The district sold 671,504 kilogrammes worth 11,281,267/- against the estimated production of 656,390 kilogrammes. Same District harvested 616,113 kilogrammes worth 10,350,698/- against the estimated total of 999,000 kilogrammes. Hai District had a shortfall in its estimated production. It earned 67,224,345/- from sales of 4,017,976 kilogrammes against the estimated figure of 4,200,000 kilogrammes. Lushoto District collected 871,171 kilogrammes worth 14,620,803/- against a target of 1,180,000 kilogrammes. Morogoro had a big shortfall. It produced 175,155 kilogrammes worth 2,709,653/- against the estimated amount of 400,000 kilogrammes. Ndugu Kimaro said that ferrying of the crop from the village godowns throughout the whole zone to the coffee curing company in Moshi, was going on smoothly. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 May 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1036

BRIEFS

SUGAR PRICE UP--THE retail price of sugar in Zambia has gone up by about 14%, or K0,10 per kg. A spokesman for the producers, the Zambia Sugar Company, said the increase comes into effect immediately. As a result of the increase, a 1 kg packet of sugar which previously retailed at K0,73 will now cost K0,83, while a 2,5 kg packet which cost K1,46 will now be sold at K1,71. A 10 kg packet of sugar previously selling at K7,83 will now cost K8,83. The spokesman said the increases would enable the company to sustain its operations, and would help to meet the large additions in direct production costs incurred due to the devaluation of the kwacha and the continuing drop in its value. The spokesman explained that following the devaluation of the kwacha, the company took steps towards cost reduction and was successful in containing costs through output and better operational efficiencies. The spokesman said part of the funds generated from the price increase would enable the company to carry out a K20 million expansion programme at the Nakambala Sugar Estate, south of Lusaka. "The price increase is expected to reduce the cash flow pressures from which the company has suffered for many years. It is feared that if nothing is done to rehabilitate the estate now, production will in future suffer," he warned. The spokesman said the project will enable the company to process additional cane from its own fields as well as from the newly developed smallholders scheme. The additional processing facilities will help the company increase output to 160 000 tonnes of sugar in a good year, thus ensuring continuing self-sufficiency in sugar. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 May 84 p 10]

CSO: 3400/1033

MUGABE VIEWS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

MB281500 Harare THE HERALD in English 21 May 84 p 7

["Full text" of interview with Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe conducted by Donald Trelford, editor of the London OBSERVER, in Harare "last month"]

[Text] Donald Trelford: Are you disappointed at your country's rate of progress?

Prime Minister: Well, over the four years we have achieved quite a number of successes, but there have also been some failures, and so it is a question really of comparing the successes on one hand and the failures. There were some factors beyond our control--the recession and the three-year-old drought. But generally in spite of those disadvantages the economy has continued to move well in the direction of our plan.

True, we could have done much more in areas, for example, land resettlement. We had hoped to resettle 162,000 families by the end of June next year but that target cannot be achieved. Again, for various reasons we have had to divert resources to drought relief. We were also affected by a lack of funds.

In the mining sector, in spite of the depression there is now an upturn--the market is warming up and prices of our minerals and copper are more encouraging.

In the agricultural sector, again because of the drought, grain hasn't fared that well--the maize and other crops. But our tobacco and cotton have done very well over the last two years, and we expect a bumper harvest this year. In manufacturing we continue to have a few headaches.

D.T.: Aren't you concerned, prime minister, at some of the reception to your fiscal measures to deal with some of your problems?

PM: Yes.

D.T.: That these might deter foreign investors--some of whom you may have to rely on for your manufacturing sector?

PM: True, but again this depends on the attitude of our investors. If they appreciate our balance of payments position, I am sure they will appreciate what we are trying to do--this is not a permanent position. It does not really underline policy for the future--it is a temporary measure, and if they

can accept it in that spirit I am sure the future will be bright for them and for us.

D.T.: Prime Minister, you are variously described as a socialist, sometimes as a Marxist leader--this makes some people wonder whether you really believe there is a role for foreign investment in Zimbabwe?

PM: Oh yes, we have always said that although our objective is to establish a socialist state, there's always room for private enterprise. We have accepted the reality: ours is a capitalist economy. But this is what history has bequeathed to the people of Zimbabwe. We cannot change the situation overnight, which means an acceptance of capitalism; for how long that will be I cannot say. I am not a prophet, but certainly there is going to be a private sector for quite some time.

D.T.: You have travelled both in Eastern and Western Europe extensively. Do you feel you have lessons to learn from both kinds of regimes?

PM: All socialist countries have had to adapt the principles of socialism to the situation they found in their countries. We ourselves inherited capitalism and, therefore, a capitalist infrastructure--a reality we cannot ignore. We also have certain traditions we have got to accept. We, too, have to adjust our socialist thrust, particularly the means or the method of applying socialism to Zimbabwe.

D.T.: You have an important party congress in August, and you are due to have an election in February next year. What do you hope for from this congress?

PM: First and foremost, the congress will really consolidate the party--we have been restructuring the party and that exercise is not yet complete. After the women's congress we will have a youth congress. In August we will have the main congress which will have the task of reorganising the party.

But the physical restructuring of the party is one thing; there is also the qualitative development of the party, its transformation in terms of ideology and political philosophy. I hope that the congress will pass a number of resolutions adopting socialism as the philosophy of the party. The congress, we hope, will also back the one-party system as the most desirable for Zimbabwe.

Apart from the congress being really the concluding stage in the process of transforming the party and organising it, it will lay down the direction the government is bound to follow.

In future we want to see a very close link between the party and the government, and that whatever the government derives from the decisions of the party is reached democratically at the congress through numerous resolutions.

D.T.: Are we then likely to see 1984 as the year in which you are transformed into a country of one-party government?

PM: No, it is just a transformation in terms of formulated ideas--the actual implementation of our policies will take some time. Don't forget that we have the most rigid constitution in the world and that our desire is not really to tear it apart but to transform the system by constitutional means.

If we find, in the final analysis, that there are obstructions, then we might have to go to the people and ask them to give us the authority to make the necessary changes to the constitution.

At the moment we are not thinking of a convention--what I am referring to really would be a kind of convention or referendum of the people for their approval to change the constitution.

I am not pessimistic. I hope that after our congress we can enter into negotiations with other parties with a view to securing their agreement to change the constitution. This exercise is not impossible; there is likely to be some support provided the other parties can be accommodated within the framework of a one-party state.

D.T.: One of your problems in your nation-building here is that you have divisions in some areas along tribal lines--partly covered by party labels. There also have been disturbing reports from churchmen about recurrence of troubles, perhaps on a smaller scale than hitherto, but even so still disturbing. Have you any comments?

PM: No, we haven't commented on the criticisms that have been expressed by churchmen, but they have submitted to us their own documents--I got from the Catholic bishops a document and another from the bishops of Matabeleland. Again with allegations about atrocities our armed forces are alleged to have committed.

What we want them to do is to lead us to the areas where these things have happened. We would want to see where our army was throwing live babies into boiling water and that kind of thing--this is quite unimaginable because even during the war when we were fighting a very tough battle, you see, we never, never had a campaign against babies--but there it is alleged that the babies were being battered, that there was that degree of atrocity which makes our operations inhuman.

But I can assure you that these allegations are false to a very great extent--there might have been one or two incidents here and there, but by and large we have found no evidence. Twice or thrice now I have sent ministers into the areas with commanders of the police and army to go into those areas and examine the evidence in the light of the situation on the ground, and their own view is that those things haven't happened at all.

D.T.: Do you think a military solution to the problems of Matabeleland is actually possible, or at the end of the day are you not going to have to accompany it with a political settlement?

PM: The situation in Matabeleland is a military one. The grievances really are unfounded. One cannot even piece them together and say this is the grievance. But at the end of the day I think the situation is one which requires a change on the part of the people of Matabeleland, they must be reoriented and Nkomo hasn't accepted political defeat. And because of that he has contrived directly or indirectly that some opposition to government should continue. He has been unwilling to support government efforts to eradicate the problem in Matabeleland, and so he continues to believe that with this lever he can pressure the government to do his will.

But I can assure you we will not surrender our principles. We have done our best to cope with the situation to date, and we continue to educate the people politically, but we cannot abdicate our responsibilities and get Nkomo into government. What he wants really is to be sitting here and giving interviews as prime minister of the country. But to do that he must get the support of the people--the verdict was cast in 1980 and it was in favour of ZANU.

D.T.: But I have heard it suggested that a lot of the trouble is deliberately provoked from outside, from people who have gone across the border and come back--some perhaps with South African help and training. Are you associating Mr Nkomo with that kind of activity?

PM: Yes--with both, there are two developments. First, after we discovered the arms and took action--after we took action against Nkomo--there was an immediate action on the part of ZAPU and ZIPRA to recover those arms we had not yet discovered. So young men deserted the army, went into the bush to try and recover some of these arms caches we didn't know about, and these are the arms caches which they then started using.

Part of their plan was to use these arms to overthrow the government. And so you have that type of dissident.

But later, because of the action we took here, and the pressures that were being exerted by the armed forces and the people generally, there was this flight to Botswana by the dissidents, and from there some of them have tried to come back using Botswana as a launching pad. Others who needed more weapons decided to link up with South Africa and they come back as Super ZAPU. But still their god is Nkomo...they are fighting in the name of Nkomo, and Nkomo seems to accept both parties although there is a real situation of conflict between them. One group is opposed to support from South Africa and the other says, well if we don't have arms, even the devil can be our supporter.

D.T.: Prime Minister, we have seen many examples of South Africa destabilising neighbouring countries, and you have provided some evidence of this in relations to Zimbabwe. In the case say of Mozambique, it has been one factor that has forced it into a new relationship with South Africa. Could you conceive of circumstances in which you may be obliged to do the same?

PM: We have already commented on the Nkomati agreement and, in fact, I wrote a letter to President Samora in which I lent our full support to the agreement. In other words we recognise the reality in which Mozambique found itself, the circumstances which made it sign the Nkomati agreement.

South Africa sponsored a huge army of bandits, as they call them in Mozambique. The Mozambicans felt it was necessary to confer on the matter with South Africa as the sponsor of these bandits' activities and to get South Africa to agree to peaceful coexistence. And this is what they did. We recognise the need for that kind of arrangement. That situation does not exist in relation to Zimbabwe. We have never allowed Zimbabwe to be used as a base by the ANC or the Pan Africanist Congress or any other group that seeks to attack South Africa--not that we don't support the struggle for liberation in South Africa, but rather because we realise that our own situation does not allow us to withstand incursions from South Africa.

D.T.: But would you consider say a nonaggression pact with South Africa?

PM: No. There is no need for a nonaggression pact. We are not attacking them and there is no history of hostilities between us and South Africa. So that's not called for where we are concerned. But we have appealed to South Africa to desist from assisting dissidents launching attacks against us. We hope South Africa will take heed of our appeals and start acting in a manner in which peaceful coexistence can be furthered between that country and ourselves.

D.T.: But history and geography in your country have both determined that you have close economic links with South Africa and these are recognised, I think, by some trading contacts. Would you consider upgrading these contacts with South Africa? It doesn't seem as though it's morally any different to talk at an official level than at a ministerial level.

PM: Of course, there is a difference. In the one sphere you relate economically. Officials discuss matters that affect areas of economic cooperation and trade relations. No politics are involved. You are not discussing policies as such, you are merely discussing relations and trying to solve problems that arise on a day-to-day basis.

Once you start conferring at a ministerial level, the impression created is that you are relating politically to each other. We do not feel that it is a good thing at this juncture to give political respectability to South Africa. After all they are the architects of apartheid, Botha and company. They follow policies which have been condemned by the whole international community, and our view is that if there are to be any discussions between leaders, it must be between leaders of the apartheid system in South Africa and leaders of the ANC and PAC. Those are the people they should talk to. Why are they afraid? Why do they want to avoid them and relations with us? And this makes it all the more suspicious, you see.

D.T.: It makes it very hard, does it not, to see how the black South African can be liberated without help from outside, given South Africa's economic and military strength.

PM: There is no question of our denying other forms of assistance than military. We continue to give that support through the OAU. But unfortunately, because of the nature of things--the lack of resources on our part, the fact that we are only a young country--we are not able to single-handedly offer Zimbabwe as a base, and this is the realisation which has dawned on Mozambique.

But if the situation were such that Africa was united behind the Frontline States and all of us here who constitute the Frontline were asked by the whole of Africa to offer our countries as bases, provided there would be military assistance in the form of weaponry, in the form of funds, in the form of a defence, military presence here, forces from Africa, I am sure the Frontline States would consider the matter in a different light. And, of course, we would need the backing of progressive countries.

D.T.: You are going to find it increasingly difficult to fulfill your aims of establishing a democratic state in South Africa because of the ability of that country to hit back.

PM: But this is only because South Africa is supported morally and materially by Western countries. If that support were withdrawn--or even if that support remained, but there was sufficient political and moral pressure on the Pretoria regime--I am sure there would be a change in South Africa.

D.T.: But do you believe that black majority rule is a realistic solution to South Africa given the size of the white population?

PM: You cannot evade the question of the right of any people to self-determination. You cannot prescribe for South Africa a different system of democracy from that which obtains elsewhere--at least in terms of the fundamental principles that there should be one man, one vote, equal rights for all, and once we begin to talk of equal rights for all we cannot avoid the fact that the blacks in South Africa are in the majority and that in the event of one man, one vote applying they would be in a commanding position.

But one doesn't want to look at the situation strictly that way; one would want to believe that black and white in South Africa will be prepared to work together, just as black and white here are prepared to work together.

It is really sad that our constitution had divided us into black and white, that there should be black seats in Parliament and white seats in Parliament. We want to see seats for all. And the system itself, I am sure, will ensure that there will be blacks and whites in Parliament.

Already in our government we have invited whites to be ministers and if we can do that at the level of government without any constitutional necessity, there is no reason why within the parliamentary system that we work out for ourselves we should not take into account the needs of other cultural groups.

D.T.: Do you remain optimistic about the prospects both for your own country and for the rest of Southern Africa?

PM: Yes, I think so. I think the prospects are bright for all of us provided, of course, certain conditions exist. We have to relate to each other in Southern Africa. But there is need for technology, there is need for funds, and unless we get these flows, technological and financial, there is very little hope of really bringing about any meaningful transformation. And so we have to continue to tap the resources of those countries that have technology, that can make funds available to us for new projects, for raising the level of development so that economies get transformed from subsistence to industrial.

D.T.: Can Britain do more to help you?

PM: Yes, certainly I think so--already Britain is doing a lot in various fields in our country. In the resettlement programme, Britain has made the largest input. Most of our aid has come from Britain. But we need also to industrialise. Zimbabwe has a light industrial infrastructure. We don't intend just to produce light goods, textiles and that kind of thing. We would want to produce capital goods, heavy machinery for the mining sector, agricultural sector, for the industrial or manufacturing sector itself.

But first let's produce enough food for our people; let's ensure that we have the roads, water resources, electricity, irrigation schemes, that kind of thing. Zimbabwe is very much aware of that need and we are working to increase and improve these facilities. I believe our neighbours are doing the same. So there are prospects, and I can't see failure if support is forthcoming.

The West seems to think that what they have done in the past is enough, that a lot has yet to be done by us to improve our methods of running our economies. There may be some truth in that, but I think there should also be the realisation that as colonies we have contributed to the development of the West. What has to be recognised is our interdependence. What we produce here goes to London, France, New York and is utilised as raw material in the factories. We want to see a return, not by way of goods, but by way of technology, so that we too can raise the level of development in our own countries and become manufacturers.

CSO: 3400/1019

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE COMMENTS ON ROLE OF JOURNALISTS

MB311830 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the fundamental role of the media is to educate and transform society, and it is important that journalists should report truthfully and accurately.

Officially opening the (Himbare) complex of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation [ZBC], which houses Radios two and four, Comrade Mugabe underscored the importance of sound academic and ideological knowledge of journalists. He said Zimbabwean journalists should study and understand the aspirations of the government and the people of Zimbabwe. The prime minister declared Zimbabwean journalists have all the freedom they need in so far as they tell the people the truth and at no time should they try to be involved in sensational journalism.

On the role of the mass media, Comrade Mugabe said it would help people to transform. He said the ZBC will intensify efforts to produce effective, beneficial, educational, and progressive programs. The prime minister also referred to government plans to establish communal listening centers and television viewing centers at growth points.

The (Himbare) complex of the ZBC was built with assistance from the (Frederick Herbert) Foundation of the FRG. Today's opening ceremony was also attended by the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, and his deputy, Comrade (Naomi Niwatiwa).

CSO: 3400/1055

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR UNIVERSITY

MB020725 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has pledged government support to the University of Zimbabwe in its efforts to transform society. Comrade Mugabe made this statement during the dinner hosted in Harare last night by the vice chancellor of the university, Professor Walter Kamba, to mark the conferment of an honorary doctor of laws degree on the prime minister. He charged the university to work with other institutions to produce a Zimbabwean who will understand the needs of his people and be utilized fully by this country. He said the university should not be an institution of standards but an institution which produces a man who will be able to relate to activities in the sphere of socioeconomic development. Comrade Mugabe also urged the University of Zimbabwe to interact with other institutions outside the country so that the universities can share ideas, contribute towards a common standard, as well as keep pace with the policies of other countries.

The honorary doctor of laws degree which was conferred on the prime minister yesterday is the third to be awarded to Comrade Mugabe. He is the second recipient of the degree awarded jointly by the University Council and Senate in recognition of what has been described as a unique contribution to the nation in politics or any other field. The vice chancellor of the university delivered the oration, saying the honor was a token of invigorating and propelling interest which Comrade Mugabe had shown in the progress of the institution.

CSO: 3400/1055

ZIMBABWE

FARMERS UNION OFFICIAL ASKS SECURITY INQUIRY

MB020854 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0738 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Bulawayo, 2 Jun, SAPA--The government has been urged to initiate a full military inquiry into the negative results of security force follow-ups after the recent killing by dissidents of a farmer in the Marula area. Addressing the annual meeting of the Matabeleland Branch of the Commercial Farmers Union (CFU) yesterday, the president, Mr John Laurie, said the security situation for farmers in Matabeleland had "continued to deteriorate" despite measures taken by the government to contain bandits.

In an apparent reference to a Marula farmer, Mr Ian Birchall, who was killed by dissidents last week, Mr Laurie said follow-up operations by the security forces had achieved nothing. Mr Birchall was the seventh farmer to be murdered by bandits this year.

Mr Laurie said he had requested a fully military inquiry "for the future security of our farmers and the well-being of the country," at a meeting yesterday with the minister of state for defence, Mr Ernest Kadungure, and senior police and army officials.

He appealed to the security forces to warn farmers of likely dissident activity so they could take additional precautions.

Earlier, the CFU president said the commercial farmers were reeling under a staggering accumulated debt, projected at Zimdollars 2,000 million (R2,222) carried forward into the 1984-5 season.

CSO: 3400/1055

SATELLITE STATION MAY GROW BIGGER

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 May 84 p 5

[Article by David Masunda]

[Text] PROVISION has been made for the construction of two more antennae at the new Mazowe satellite station if the need arises, a site civil engineer, Mr. Ryosuke Narita, told Business Herald.

Mr Narita, of the satellite communications systems division of Nippon Electric Company--the main contractor for the station--said the other two might be built three years after the commissioning of the station, depending on need.

"The first one to be constructed should be ready in time for next year's independence celebrations," he said.

Construction of the building to house the antenna is expected to be completed by September.

Installation of the antenna should start in mid-September and a total of about 20 Japanese engineers would be employed at the site, he said.

Mr Narita said the 30-metre diameter antenna would be the largest type his company constructed for international communication and the other two, if constructed, may be for domestic communication.

"This is a very complicated station. Only five people should be needed to man it and the rest should be for standby purposes," he said.

Mr Isao Furuhata, Sumitomo's Tokyo office assistant to the general manager (telecommunications and electronics department), who toured the six-hectare station with the company's Harare general manager, Mr Katsuhisa Tamori, said he was very pleased with progress of the civil works.

He said: "Judging from the present situation, the satellite station should be finished on time."

Said Mr Henk Leyenaar, the managing director of Henk's Construction--sub-contractors to the civil works: "It's all going well. As the programme is going on now--we will hit target."

About 100 people are working at the site at the moment but the number is expected to rise to about 200 in the next two months when construction will be at its peak.

BRIEFS

GHANAIAI CIVIL SERVANTS--GHANA is to send more civil servants to Zimbabwe in order to help ease local staffing problems. According to a recent report, an official of Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defence Council, Captain Kojo Tsikata, who is special adviser on national security, recently visited Zimbabwe. He then confirmed that a number of civil servants were to be sent here to assist the present staffing problems. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 May 84 p 10]

EMIGRATION FIGURES--THE emigration of workers in all fields from Zimbabwe continues, with a loss to the country of 379 economically active in February. This makes a loss of 867 workers in the first two months of 1984, compared with 505 over the same period last year, and a two-month average of 639 in 1982. Central Statistical Office figures for February, 1984, indicates that 550 workers emigrated from Zimbabwe that month, and 171 immigrated. Of the emigrants, 94 came from the professional and technical field, as did 81 of the immigrants: Three scientists left and two came in; 24 accountants while two arrived and; 22 medical, dental, veterinary and related workers emigrated, with 11 coming in. On the other hand, 25 teachers came in while 22 left. Among production and related workers, the loss amounted to 140, because while 169 supervisors, foremen, miners, fitters, electricians, printers, artisans etc left the country, only 29 immigrated. On the administrative and managerial side, 41 workers left and nine came in, while in agriculture, 29 left and five came in. The statistics reveal that South Africa continues to be a popular destination for emigrants from this country. Nearly one half of the total of 1 387 who left in January and February, went to South Africa. Of the total of 981 immigrants (who declared a total capital of \$173 800), most came from Zambia (236), the UK (154) and Asia (127). [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 May 84 p 29]

MAURITIUS, REUNION EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES--THE Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC) plans to send a trade mission in July to the islands of Mauritius and Reunion, where good export opportunities are said to exist for local manufacturers. According to a recent ZNCC newsletter, goods required by Mauritian importers include foodstuffs, wine, tobacco, coffee, construction and engineering material, leather, paper, cotton yarn, textiles, and consumer products such as pharmaceuticals and footwear. Reunion's requirements centre around consumer goods and construction material (particularly steel and timber products), some foodstuffs, footwear, furniture, textiles, clothing and handi-

crafts. It will not be easy for Zimbabwe to penetrate the sophisticated Mauritian market, the newsletter said. "However, there is a general willingness on the part of the business community and a desire from the government, to trade with Zimbabwe. "The import licensing system is relatively liberal and there are no problems with getting paid in foreign currency. These two facts make it a country worth penetrating. Mauritius, being a member of the PTA, will apply the reduced PTA tariffs from July 1, 1984, to Zimbabwean products". Reunion, the newsletter continued, "provides a test market for the much larger French and possibly European markets...this has its drawbacks in terms of brand image, sophistication, packaging requirements, etc, but also an opportunity". Companies interested in participating in the mission, which will be of one week's duration beginning on July 16, may obtain further information from ZNCC. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 May 84 p 10]

CSO: 3400/1030

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