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4 MARCH 1987

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AFRICA FUND FOR FRONTLINE RELIEF--The heads of state or government of the Africa Fund Committee yesterday made a passionate appeal to the international, financial, and other organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the fund to show solidarity with the struggle against apartheid. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Comrade Luke Mwananshiku has said that the fund has been set up essentially to deal with the problems of the Frontline States and not as a provider of military war to liberation movements. Speaking in an interview with the Zambian pressmen who accompanied President Kaunda to the summit, the minister said the fund would provide services and commodities and money to frontline countries to enable them to carry out programs provided by the committee. He said whereas the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, dealt with the long-term process of disengaging the economies of the countries in the region from South Africa, the fund would attend to immediate needs of these economies. The minister dismissed notions that the fund would fail to take off like the Namibia fund which was launched in Havana, Cuba, in 1981. [Excerpts] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Jan 87 MB] /9274

CSO: 3400/978

ANGOLA

MPLA FACTIONS DIVIDED ON RELATIONS WITH WEST

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 27 Dec 86 p 5

[Commentary by Rui Ramos]

[Text] "It was not exactly a disaster, but we were close to this," official Angolan sources commented to EXPRESSO, regarding the visit of Angolan Foreign Relations Minister Afonso Van Dunem (M'Binda). Awaited with some expectation, this first official visit to Portugal by an Angolan chief of diplomacy fell far short, in fact, of satisfying those, both in Luanda and in Lisbon, who were wagering on the complete normalization of Portuguese-Angolan relations, once the "phase of the thaw" had been achieved with the meeting between presidents Mario Soares and Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of the funeral rites for Samora Machel, in Maputo.

Indicative of the relative failure of Afonso Van Dunem's visit was the fact that no official joint communique was released (as is customary on these occasions), nor was any date even scheduled for the visit of Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Portugal, which had been expected in the first quarter of 1987.

Three or four issues--such as the rehabilitation of the Benguela Railway line or a larger Portuguese consular representation in Luanda, the opening of the Portuguese school in the Angolan capital and construction of a Portuguese cultural center in Angola--were brought up or vaguely decided. The continuing impasse, meanwhile, is the problem of UNITA in Portugal, although Angolan political circles attribute some sense to the comparison which Portuguese Minister Pires de Miranda made with the "ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group] phenomenon."

Second Nito Alves?

A different understanding of the matter is still held by sectors within the MPLA hierarchy which oppose the present opening up to Portugal and to the West in general, as outlined by the Angolan president. This is the case with Roberto de Almeida, the powerful secretary for ideological affairs, who is now very close to the positions of the USSR and is a notoriously frequent visitor at the Soviet Embassy in Luanda. Political circles in the Angolan capital even reported that "Soviet pressures" have been brought to bear on Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to dissuade him from this opening up to Portugal. Coincidentally, during Afonso Van Dunem's visit to Portugal, Roberto de Almeida launched a

veritable "parallel diplomacy," distributing, via the Portuguese news agency ANOP, two commentaries criticizing the Portuguese tolerance toward UNITA in particularly violent fashion.

Caught between two fires--his own mission, which was to lift the blockade, and the public hostility of Roberto de Almeida--M'Binda chose the prudent course and behaved even more cautiously than had been initially foreseen, even in his planned meetings with the Portuguese press. Circles close to Jose Eduardo dos Santos did not hide their dissatisfaction at this "opportunity lost" by his foreign relations minister. Hence the meeting of the Mixed Portuguese-Angolan Commission, scheduled for next month in Luanda, is considered a decisive test, not only in terms of future relations between the two countries but also in terms of the current power struggle in the MPLA.

It is, incidentally, in this context that independent observers call attention to the role of Roberto de Almeida, a countryman of Agostinho Neto who experienced a meteoric rise in the MPLA organs of decision and who has recently figured prominently in the confrontation with the "pragmatic line" of Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Counting on the backing of two apparently antagonistic forces--the Soviets and the Protestant Church--to curb the present leaning of his government toward the West and the Catholic Church, and even relying on the declared ill-feeling between the Cubans and Eduardo dos Santos, Roberto de Almeida is already pointed to in Luanda as "a second Nito Alves."

Diplomatic circles see as unlikely the emergence of a new "Nitism," which culminated, it is recalled, in a failed coup d'etat in 1977. However, the imminent collapse of the Angolan economy and UNITA's broad military advances throughout the north of Angola could herald important changes in the Angolan [political picture] in the course of 1987.

6362
CS0: 3442/71

UNITA FOREIGN SECRETARY TITO CHINGUNJI ON POLITICAL ISSUES

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Dec 86 p 23

[Report on interview with Tito Chingunji, UNITA's secretary of foreign affairs, by Joao Rosa, in Lisbon, date not supplied]

[Text] At only 31 years of age, Tito Chingunji has become UNITA's secretary of foreign affairs, succeeding Jeremias Chitunda, who is now vice president of the party. Chingunji studied business administration in Mocamedes, but he early opted to join the military and political ranks of the movement, where he acquired the ultimate degree of training in guerrilla warfare and diplomacy, "since I had President Savimbi as schoolmaster and comrade." He has already represented UNITA "in several African countries and in some European capitals, specifically in London." He has already reached the rank of brigadier general and, in the recent congress, he was elected to his present post, given the nod by the movement's leader, whom he always accompanies on major diplomatic trips, such as the ones this year to Washington and Strasbourg.

Stopping in Lisbon en route to the United States, Chingunji visited our installations, where he consulted with Nuno Rocha, our director, and with Marise Oliveira, our secretary general (and editor of Savimbi's most recent book) and where he granted us a short interview.

UNITA's secretary of foreign affairs has his headquarters in Jamba itself and he normally spends long periods in the territory occupied by the movement, even at the combat fronts, "because it is only by direct contact with this reality that we can prepare ourselves to function abroad, including in the diplomatic milieu."

In a summary analysis of the history of UNITA, he acknowledged that this year [1986] was marked by a noteworthy intensification of political and diplomatic activity by the movement, starting with Savimbi's reception by President Reagan in Washington and his trip to the seat of the European Parliament. All this was preceded, in the beginning, by the phase of military implantation on the terrain and the administrative organization of the population and then, starting in 1982, the increasingly frequent trips by foreign newsmen to the controlled territories and the also increasing, albeit difficult and discreet, diplomatic effort, including the efforts of Savimbi himself. Now the White House has decisively opened the doors for him to most of the international forums.

"It was, effectively, the political and diplomatic recognition, by the principal leader of the Western World, of an already historical de facto situation; i.e., the representativity and legitimacy of UNITA and its struggle in and for Angola," points out Tito Chingunji, in fluent, measured and well-constructed Portuguese ("although I am frequently absorbed with English, French and some Angolan dialects in conversation and in my reading, and have been for some time."

Many African, Asian and European countries have, for several months, shown a "much greater openness to contacts with UNITA, a clear acceptance of its positions, albeit reserved, and a tacit recognition that Angola's future will only be peaceful and legitimate when the MPLA and UNITA come to an understanding."

The inevitable question: "Which countries, for example?"

The inevitable answer: "We are still at war and maximum discretion is essential, even to protect the national interests of the countries involved, most of which also maintain relations--relations which are indispensable to them--with the official Government of Angola."

In the case of the new Portuguese-speaking African countries, Chingunji had the same reservations, but he noted that Aristides had already announced his readiness to serve as an intermediary in a future dialogue between the contenders. He recognized that Machel might also be a potential party to the discussion. And he believes that Chissano could be the same.

Unrealistic and Incoherent

Regarding Portugal the UNITA secretary for foreign affairs made a point of stressing:

"UNITA is still the victim of an adverse situation which it inherited and which was created by Portugal's handling of the decolonization. This must be said by us and must be admitted by Portugal. It will be in the interest of the Angolans and the Portuguese that your country can and will play a truly positive role in restoring normality in Angola, which can be achieved only by peaceful dialogue between the MPLA and the UNITA. This is the only way Portugal can atone for its own real responsibility for the distortion of the process initiated with the Alvor Accord."

In this context, Chingunji feels that Cavaco Silva's recent position in Washington, advising the United States against giving military aid to UNITA, is "unrealistic and incoherent."

"It is unrealistic because the USSR has already been engaged militarily in Angola for 10 years and, without the balance provided by the engagement of the United States, as well, we will lack the conditions of dissuasion and balance that lead to dialogue and to peace; incoherent because, after all, on that same occasion, Cavaco Silva also advocated, as he has done many times, this dialogue of reconciliation among Angolans. Given the premise that the Portuguese prime minister would not believe that the MPLA would dialogue with a militarily weak UNITA, the incoherence is flagrant--but forgivable. We believe in the future."

Hope

Regarding the Angolan authorities themselves, Chingunji confirmed that the "UNITA has established confidential contacts with some individuals in the MPLA government who also believe in the possibility of national reconciliation, as well as many other Angolans who are very representative of our people."

"Contacts, where? Inside Angola? Outside Angola?"

"Inside and outside Angola."

Officially, however, the MPLA, specifically Eduardo dos Santos, continues to rule out this possibility, now and in the future, and our interviewee is well aware of this, but he does not appear impressed by this talk, which is "simply demagogic and less and less convincing, inside and outside the country, and only represents a stubborn unwillingness by the current MPLA leadership to go back on its word."

"Do you think it is possible that the MPLA of Eduardo dos Santos could come to change its words?"

"This is so necessary and so urgent that we sincerely believe it will come to this. Reconciliation in Angola is inevitable."

6362

CSO: 3442/71

ANGOLA

LUSOPHONE AFRICAN NATION SUMMIT CONCLUDES IN LUANDA

MB291553 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] The ministerial commission of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries has voted for the implementation of the program of action adopted at the last summit of the five countries' heads of state. The participants concluded that the program of action relating to the period between May to December 1986 should continue to be implemented because of its significance and practicality, as well as its important contribution toward the development of South-South cooperation.

On examining the international political situation, the meeting paid particular attention to Southern Africa, where, according to participants, South Africa is the principal cause of tension. The ministerial commission reiterated that the solution of the problems of the region entails the elimination of apartheid. The meeting also spoke in favor of the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia. Thus, the participants once again expressed the five countries' solidarity with the struggle of Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. They also expressed solidarity with the Maubere people.

Accordingly, they condemned the Indonesia's annexation of East Timor and reaffirmed their support for the peace plan put forward by the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor [FRETILIN]. The participants urged the Portuguese state to fully assume its historical, moral, and judicial responsibilities by engaging in talks with FRETILIN.

In his speech during the closing session, Angolan Minister of External Relations Afonso van Dunem Mbinda stressed the ideas contained in the meeting's final communique and expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the meeting had achieved its objectives. Our friendship and solidarity which has been consolidated over the decades justifies the emotion we feel at this moment when we prepare to conclude the proceedings of our five countries Seventh Ministerial Commission, the result of which were once again a major success, the Angolan external relations minister said in conclusion.

/12913

CSO: 3400/895

BRIEFS

MASIRE BLAMES RSA--The president, Dr Quett Masire, says South Africa is to blame for the recent attempt to enforce a blockade against Botswana trains. In an interview with a Swedish television crew yesterday, Dr Masire said the blockade caused delays and aroused unnecessary fears in the business communities of the two countries. He said this act took place in an atmosphere of threats of aggression, constant (?forms) of provocation, and threats of sanctions against South Africa's neighbors. Dr Masire recalled that the South African president said last year that the attacks his forces carried out against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe had been the first installment. He said it was sad that a government could continue to play to outmoded social and economic theories which it uses to intensify an unjust political system. Dr Masire said that the white rulers of South Africa bask in glories of the voyages (?and) adventures of the 16th and 17th centuries and want to relive the wars of conquest in Africa. He said white South Africans still want to rule that country on the basis of a colonial heritage of laws and their subjects. Asked what the dismantling of apartheid could do to Botswana, Dr Masire said the end of apartheid would mean peace for Botswana and the rest of Southern Africa. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 29 Jan 87 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/895

STATEMENT ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION CHANGES

Part One

EA231424 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1710 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Part One of the Statement on Clarification by the Constitutional Drafting Commission on Changes to the Draft Constitution Based on Popular Discussion]

[Text] It has been stated in decree number 304/1986/87 that the preparation of the draft constitution on the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, PDRE, and on the people's administration has been carried out at various levels and the document will not be put to referendum. The draft constitution which was presented for public debate is now being presented for approval by referendum after it has been enriched by Ethiopians who took part in drafting the constitution as members of the Constitution Drafting Commission and through the direct participation and suggestions and questions raised by the people. The participation of people from various sectors in the preparation of the draft constitution has been a great historical achievement enabling the people to show that they have won their democratic right of self-determination. From now on, the people will build upon this democratic right till the formation of the republic. The adoption of the draft constitution by referendum is one way of expressing the development of the democratic rights of the people.

It is thought that with the activities which still have to be carried out for the formation of the republic and with the directives of the bodies that the people will form at various stages, the people will attain a higher level of development of these rights, the struggle to build the new system and the results of this struggle.

This document was prepared briefly to explain to the people the process of enriching and improving through public suggestion and discussion the draft constitution which will come up for referendum and clearly to explain the changes made. Regarding the changes made, this document concentrates on the major questions and points of view of the people and briefly sketches the issues discussed in the chapters of the draft constitution and major changes which have been made and the reasons for these changes. By explaining to the people the difference between the draft documents presented for discussion and the referendum, they will be able to understand the contribution that they

have made toward enriching the draft constitution. It is believed that this will enable the people to participate more fully in the referendum.

The process of the preparation of the draft constitution: More than 12 years have passed since the working masses of Ethiopia have, through direct participation, been struggling to build the new Ethiopia as stipulated clearly in various documents issued by the PMAC, which undertook the historic responsibility of organizing the popular struggle and leading the people of Ethiopia along the path toward the formation of the republic, one of the major steps in the Ethiopian revolution.

In this respect, various activities have been carried out in all sectors to create favorable conditions for the formation of the republic. These activities include destroying the political structures of the old regime and replacing them with a new system, expanding public ownership which is decisive in the speedy development of the people of Ethiopia and laying down foundations for the mutual prosperity of the people. As a result of all this, we are undertaking various political and cultural activities to supplement the people's development.

Although the struggle carried out in these sectors requires great sacrifices, the people have played a major role and made a great contribution to the achievement of popular power in Ethiopia. These supplementary activities involved in the struggle have not only enhanced our revolution by enabling the working masses to achieve more victories, but have also hastened the progress toward the formation of the republic.

It could be said that the necessary foundations for the formation of the republic were laid with the outbreak of the revolution, and hence the development stage we have reached is the overall result of struggles since that time. In this process, the formation of the republic has been one of the principal items on the agenda of the struggle following the formation of COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People Ethiopia] and the founding of the WPE in particular. Since the preparation of the constitution is one of the major activities in the formation of the PDRE, necessary work on this started following the establishment of the Nationalities Affairs Department under COPWE and the formation of the Nationalities Studies Institute.

The preparation of the constitution was a task that required research, assessment and analysis of Ethiopia's political, economic, social, and historical conditions in the prerevolutionary and postrevolutionary periods. Since it is a legal document further to prepare conditions for the building of the new Ethiopia, it has to be designed to show the way forward.

To make the document as complete as possible, basic studies were not limited to issues within the country alone. Efforts were made to assess and learn from the experiences of countries which had recently reached a high level of development by studying the problems they had encountered at their various

stages of development. This work has made it possible to fulfill the conditions necessary for the preparation of the draft constitution.

As soon as this had been done, the Constitution Drafting Commission was formed. The commission has since been preparing the draft constitution. In order to enable the Constitution Drafting Commission successfully to handle the responsibility placed on it by the unique decree establishing the Constitution Drafting Commission to prepare the draft constitution, its members were selected properly according to age, sex, nationality, religion, profession, and the like. Therefore, it was possible to study, analyze, and reflect the various points of view of Ethiopia's working people. Since organs of the political system were represented on the commission, they expressed opinions and ideas that prepared conditions in which the Ethiopian revolution, for which Ethiopian revolutionaries have been martyred and which is victoriously marching forward, can progress with even greater speed with the help of constitution.

Hence, the preparation of the draft constitution is not only based on the detailed research carried out at the beginning. It is a process that has reflected the representative nature of the commission through realistically reflecting the perspectives, desires, and interests of various sectors of society.

It should be recalled that the responsibility of the Constitution Drafting Commission was to prepare the draft constitution through which the PDRE was to be established and administered, and to present it for public discussion. The commission was then to enrich it by obtaining public views on it, prepare the final draft and present it to the WPE Central Committee.

At its first session, the Constitution Drafting Commission drew up guidelines and established various committees. At its second session, it prepared the draft constitution in a form which could be presented to the public for discussion. It completed its work at this third session after giving the document its final shape based on the news of the public. Various changes have been made to the document since the commission's second session when it studied the document drafted by the organs it set up at its first session. These changes were made on the basis of group discussions by the commission's members, the ideas they put forward and subsequently, the results achieved by the session of the commission. Ideas and opinions conducive to further ensuring revolutionary Ethiopia's security and the supremacy of the working people, and which enriched the draft constitution were put forward during democratic discussions among the commission members. The draft constitution was prepared by the commission alone. A system was devised whereby the people could directly study the document and give their opinions.

The document was presented for public discussion as a result of resolutions by the commission and subsequently by the WPE Central Committee. The working people of Ethiopia were thus able actively to participate in this historic process, which further confirmed their direct ownership of the revolution and its victories. The working people put forward over half a million questions,

opinions, and ideas when they discussed article by article the document which will be the supreme law of the land. The document was presented to the people of Ethiopia not only so that they could understand the contents of the draft constitution properly, but also because it was thought that they could contribute important ideas to enrich the contents of the draft as they had an in-depth knowledge of issues related to their daily lives.

This concept was proved correct by the opinions and ideas put forward during public discussions. The questions, opinions, and various ideas put forward by Ethiopian citizens within the country and abroad at over 25,000 fora held for them have been detailed according to their content by the commission. Accordingly, ideas and opinions which have helped to improve the draft constitution have been taken into account, and the constitution is now at its current stage.

In general, it can be said that the people wanted fully to understand the issues contained in the draft constitution and to know in advance how it was going to be implemented.

A major task has been accomplished by deploying representatives of the Constitution Drafting Commission to public discussion fora to answer questions and by using the media to provide correct and timely answers to clarify the contents of the draft. Details have been given of useful ideas put forward by the public and of those which have helped to improve the contents of the draft constitution have been utilized.

In this respect, two new ideas have been incorporated into the preface and five new subarticles have been included in the remaining parts of the constitution. Corrections that change the contents have been made in the preface and in 12 articles of the draft. Since 2 individual articles have been incorporated in 1 article, the original 120 articles presented for public discussion number 119 on the referendum. To clarify the matter, 138 corrections have been made by adding new passages and words, omitting others and making other corrections to the 11 paragraphs of the preface and 40 consecutive articles. In addition, numerous points have been corrected to improve the clarity of the document.

Here are the main points raised by the public on the various sections of the draft constitution and corrections made. On the preface: the principal ideas put forward by the public instrumental to improving the preface of the draft constitution.

Why has only the victory at Adowa been mentioned?

Give more details on the victory over fascism.

All the contents of the preface should be compiled in a way which indicates that the working people are the owners.

The role of the PMAC should be given in more detail.

As is known, the preface to the draft constitution summarizes the noble history of the people of Ethiopia in defense of their freedom, their current stage of development and indicates the future path of development. The various events that mark Ethiopia's past history of independence and that have taken place at different times at Gundet, Gura, Dogale, and similar scenes of struggle are known to Ethiopians and the international community. It is known that these events have made a major contribution to ensuring our independence and unity.

It cannot be denied that the victory of Adowa over the imperialists and colonialists in particular made us an example to the rest of the international community and was a great event that revitalized our noble history. Hence, the victory of Adowa brought respect to the citizens of this country at the time and also to succeeding generations. It was a victory that carried the torch of independence for the global anti-imperialist struggle, in particular for the people of Africa serving as an example. This victory in itself was a symbol representing other victories by virtue of setting an example, not because our other victories recorded in our history have been overlooked.

Even so, the opinion of the public is that the victory of the Ethiopian people over fascism should be mentioned as well as the victory of Adowa because it has rejuvenated our history. As the proposal has been accepted by the commission, a sentence that states the following has been included in the fourth paragraph of the preface:

Ethiopia has again proved and history has confirmed that through the victory she achieved over fascist aggression, the result of 5 years of sacrifice and struggle waged by her patriots, no force can deter her from flying her banner of freedom.

Another issue raised by the public regarding the preface requests that the role of the PMAC, which has made a significant contribution to providing leadership to the Ethiopian revolution, be clearly stipulated. The commission has accepted the proposal that the PMAC has eradicated the forces opposing our revolution since its inception and, in pursuance of its public responsibilities, has eradicated the exploitative foundations of the former system; has taken steps fundamental to ensuring the supremacy of the working people; has represented the working people and led them to the establishment of the republic and has properly shouldered its historic mission. Therefore, the eighth paragraph of the preface which previously read:

Due to the absence of revolutionary vanguard leadership at the beginning, the Army, being an integral part of the people, took over the coordination and leadership of the struggle; has been amended to:

As there was no organized body providing vanguard leadership at the inception of the revolution, the PMAC, which is on the side of the working people and which is part of the Armed Forces, coordinated the struggle and assumed leadership of the struggle.

Another significant amendment to the preface based on public opinion is the use of the term "us" throughout the preface in a manner which shows the working people's domination of history, events, and power. On the level of the basic concept of the domination of the working people, the points raised about the preface had also been made in the first draft. Even so, as the proposal put forward asked for the wording to be uniform throughout, not only at the end as was the case in the draft presented for public discussion, the commission has made corrections in all the necessary places.

Part I: On the Social System

Part I of the draft constitution deals with the political and economic systems to be promoted by the PDRE, social and cultural policies, national defense, the security of the people and revolution, and foreign policy. In the article that defines the political system, it has been clearly stipulated that power belongs to the working people, that the vanguard role belongs to the WPE and that the people will participate fully in the political, economic, and social life of the country through forums provided by mass organizations. Ways in which the principle of democratic centralism will be implemented have been properly expressed.

It has been stipulated that the PDRE is a unitary state that protects the interests of the working people and that ensures the equality of nationalities. It has been stipulated that workers of all nationalities who are owners of the country will exercise state power equally. Methods of implementing regional self-autonomy have also been examined in the draft.

As it is necessary to have a common medium of communication for accelerating joint development and for strengthening the class unity of the working people, it has been stipulated in Part IV that Amharic is the official state language. The [word indistinct], protection and respect for the languages of all nationalities has been given legitimacy in the articles of this constitution.

The economic system to be pursued by the PDRE will involve accelerating the rate of production in order to free the economy from backwardness and will facilitate the laying of the foundations for socialist relations of production. In this system of socialist (?relations of) production, governmental, and cooperative producers associations have been allotted a major role in the country and the economy. Private and other forms of ownership have been given proper attention.

The requirements of the PDRE's social and cultural policy will enable Ethiopian's to get full social security and become capable citizens who are physically and mentally developed. It will also assist the protection of historical artifacts that have been accumulated over a long period and bring about the systematic prevalence of a proletarian culture by freeing the working people from negative cultures inherited from the feudal system.

Inasmuch as the major task of the PDRE's defense forces is to safeguard the sovereignty of the government, territorial integrity and the revolution, the

organization of the defense forces and the historic role of the working people in this respect are adequately reflected in the article of the constitution.

One of the major issues incorporated in this section is the PDRE's foreign policy. The foreign policy to be pursued by the PDRE is based on proletarian internationalism, nonalignment, and peaceful coexistence as laid down in the articles of the draft constitution.

During the public discussions, some of the questions raised on the social system specified by the draft constitution asked: What is the meaning of power belonging to the working people? What will be the nature of the implementation process of the relations between the party and government? Why does private ownership need constitutional guarantees? What do the various military establishments [words indistinct] to the constitution? Are nonalignment and proletarian internationalism not contradictory? And the like.

The PDRE is a socially broadly-based state. The organs expressive of the working peoples ownership of power and the sections of the society able to participate directly are clearly specified in the various articles of the constitution. The rights, responsibilities, and working systems of these organs and other fundamental issues are reflected in the draft constitution and on this basis the people's affairs will be codified in the laws to be proclaimed in detail.

One of the major factors indicating that the republic accepts the party's leading role as laid down in the draft constitution is that the WPE and the government have adopted a common stance in leading the revolution towards its ultimate goals. The relations between the party and government in the implementation of this common stance will be expressed in various ways, but the basic issue is to ensure that the tasks of the government and society are based on the party's policies.

The question raised on the establishment of our defense force is not basically to be answered at the constitutional level, but will be codified in detailed laws to be proclaimed on the basis of the articles of the draft constitution, which states that the duty of the defense forces of the country is to safeguard the people and the revolution.

Several questions arose as to whether proletarian internationalism and nonalignment were contradictory? Nonalignment is not a concept inhibiting participation in the struggle of the international working peoples. Nonalignment should therefore be viewed as being related to, as opposed to being in contradiction with, proletarian internationalism. The two concepts constitute major principles on which the republic's foreign policy is based. Relations entered into on the basis of these principles in conjunction with peaceful coexistence will ensure that the republic's international role will be soundly based. Although each of these concepts exists independently, their reflection in the draft constitution is indicative of their interrelatedness,

ensuring that our foreign policy to be pursued in accordance with our revolutionary objectives is soundly based.

Such issues raised during the discussions were explained and will be further clarified in the continuing explanatory measures to be adopted in the implementation process.

Following study and analysis of the comments forwarded by the public, the basic suggestions which have effected major changes in the draft constitution are:

The article which stipulates that ownership be replaced by public ownership in various forms contradicts the revolutionary government's earlier proclamation rendering rural land public property. The article should therefore be amended.

The article which stipulates that private property can be utilized by the government should be strengthened in such a manner as to provide individuals with incentives to invest their money in the interests of the country.

Regular participation in sports should be clearly laid down.

The responsibilities of society should be laid down in the article stipulating the preservation of cultural and historical artifacts.

What are the differences between the statements stipulating the preservation of cultural and historical artifacts?

What are the differences between the statements stipulating the need for a strong defense force and strengthening the country's defense capability appearing in different articles? [previous two paragraphs as heard]

As various articles of the draft constitution stipulate, power belongs to the working people. The National Assembly, specified by the draft constitution as being the supreme organ of power is a manifestation of the working people's ownership of power. Other government bodies specified by the constitution will exercise the powers vested in them by law at the direction of the National Assembly which is established by process of universal suffrage. In general, this indicates the existence of close ties between the working people and government bodies in the PDRE and that the government bodies are the working people's instruments of power.

Notwithstanding that Article 13 of the draft constitution enshrines the essence of this basic issue, suggestions have been forwarded from the people during their discussions that it should be clarified, and inasmuch as the commission considers that this situation should be more clearly specified, it has accordingly inserted Subarticle I of Article 13 defining state property as being people's property. This now clarifies the issue.

The revolution has taken several radical steps to form a basis for the development of the working peoples. On the eve of the formation of the republic it has prepared the ground so that political power can be transferred to the working people step by step. In this respect, the revolution has been preparing the ground for expanding public ownership by using the political power of the working people to create a situation conducive to bringing about the management of private ownership. These types of public and private ownership exist in Ethiopia today. They will have their own roles to perform in the process of building a socialist system and as there will be public and private ownership in the PDRE, their roles have been clearly defined in the draft constitution. Private ownership is accordingly guaranteed by the constitution.

In the Article 17 stipulating that the state can nationalize, purchase, or make use of private property, this guarantee is clearly reflected. The article not only points out that the state must provide cause before taking any of these forms of action, but also lays down that the state will effect the necessary compensation. During the discussions the people asked if this meant that the state would not pay for the use of private property. Inasmuch as the draft constitution did not intend to convey such a message, Article 17 was clarified to specify that the state can make use of private property by effecting appropriate compensation. The article which originally stated that the state when it finds it essential in the public interest, can, following legal routes buy, or use or nationalize any property by paying compensation, has been rephrased to read: When the state finds it essential in the public interest, it can, following legal routes, buy, or use any property by effecting the appropriate payment and can buy, nationalize that property.

Other amendments have been made to clarify the chapter on the economic system. In particular the changes made are:

Article 10 Subarticle (I): The term 'wildlife' is replaced by 'Wild animals.'

Article 16, which states that the right to private ownership, according to law, is preserved, has been amended to read the right to transfer private property, according to the law, is preserved [quote from Article 16 as heard]. These are the major changes to be mentioned.

In the chapter dealing with social and cultural policy, major amendments have been made in Article 14 and Article 23. Clearly, the work being done by the working masses depends on mental and physical health. One of the factors conducive to mental and physical health consists in consistently engaging in sports and physical training. Notwithstanding that the draft constitution has given due consideration to this issue as stipulated in Article 19: The government and society will give the necessary support for citizens in physical training and sporting activities.

Other issues through which the draft constitution was enriched, and which were discussed by the people, were based on culture and historical artifacts

stipulated in Article 23. It was proposed that the article should not merely say that these things should be preserved by the government, but should clearly stipulate the responsibility of society. The people's suggestions make it clear that public participation should have a decisive role in the implementation of the article.

While the basic message of these articles is as stated above, the suggestions arising from popular discussions have resulted in some changes in the chapter. Since it was believed that the article that states the republic will have a strong defense force, and the article that shows the objectives of the force, should be combined, the above statement will be elaborated and its content improved. The commission has combined Article 25 and 26 into one, with Subarticles I--the PDRE will have a strong defense force, and II the defense force of the PDRE will be a force of the working people that struggles for peace and socialism, for the supremacy of the working people, and the unity of the country.

Since the two articles have been combined, the 120 articles of the draft constitution presented for discussion become 119 in the draft constitution submitted to referendum. Hence, all the articles after Article 25 have been adjusted accordingly.

Part Two

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[Part Two of the Statement on Clarification by the Constitutional Drafting Commission on Changes to the Draft Constitution Based on Popular Discussion]

[Text] Part II. On Citizenship, Freedoms, Rights and Obligations

This part assesses the citizens' constitutional freedoms, rights and obligations after answering the question of who is the beneficiary of the rights inherent in the glorious honor of being an Ethiopian citizen, and of the laws based on the constitution having a political content.

The freedoms and rights stipulated in this part have been gained by the Ethiopian people through bitter struggle over the centuries and through great sacrifice. After our victorious revolution, they have been reinforced step-by-step. Their formulation is based on our development process, and will be strengthened through the constitution in the future years of struggle to lay the foundation of a socialist system. These freedoms and rights have been brought to fruition by the Ethiopian people over the past years of the revolution. Through the PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia], the working people, being the direct owners of power, will bring them to full fruition through the organs of the republic.

The rights stipulated in this part can be taken as group rights, social and economic rights, political rights, justice-related rights, rights and obligations. The issues embraced in this part of the draft constitution

concern the basic objectives and achievements of the revolution and the day-to-day life of the people. Since this part includes articles stipulating the relation between state and society and the relation of citizens among themselves, there have been more questions and suggestions concerning it than other parts.

Most questions and suggestions on this part were based on the desire for a better understanding of the content and messages of the draft constitution, but some of them concerned the basic right to equality based on various beliefs and traditions. Questions and suggestions on this part indicate how various social groups within our society see the victories we have scored in the course of our revolution, their outlook on our future progress, and how best their wishes can be reflected. Among the questions and suggestions put forward, the main ones were:

Can a person, one of whose parents is a foreigner, choose his citizenship?

Giving equal rights to children born out of wedlock could affect the family based on legal marriage, and should be amended.

The phrase unless caught red-handed (Article 45) paves the way for an increase in crime, and should be amended.

Can the sanctity of places of worship be clearly enacted?

By what actions can an Ethiopian be said to have betrayed his mother country?

Care should be taken so that the rights and freedoms enacted in this part should not be used by counterrevolutionaries; and other similar questions.

As has been pointed out on various occasions, the draft constitution was drafted on the basis of the basic equal rights of citizens. Since these equal rights should be enjoyed in their fullest form, it was intended that they should be embodied in the constitution, which will lay the foundation for all citizens to fully and equally enjoy all the benefits they are entitled to as Ethiopians. It also points that the obligations of citizenship should be equally fulfilled.

Articles of the draft constitution on citizenship, freedom of religion, the rights of children and other similar issues were prepared with these basic concepts in mind. Most of the above questions will be answered directly in detailed laws to be issued based on the draft constitution. When citizenship law, family law, criminal law, and other laws directly related to these questions are issued, every point will be covered in detail. The question of choosing the citizenship of a person one of whose parents is a foreigner, the practical implementation of the rights of children, the sanctity of places of worship, actions amounting to betrayal of the country, and so on, will be defined. Since the republic will have executive power under the constitution and other laws it will issue, it will be able to prevent crime, protect civil rights, and in general protect the system.

As was done with various parts of the draft constitution, briefings on this part were given in discussion forums and the mass media. In addition to questions and suggestions that enabled the people to gain better understanding of the constitution, the discussion process has brought up ideas that enabled points in this part to be corrected and improved. Among these ideas and suggestions the main ones were: More emphasis on the equality of men and women.

Monogamy conflicts with some religions and traditions, so can this article be amended?

The proposal for more emphasis on equality of men and women, which was raised by many Ethiopians, both men and women, was one of the issues thoroughly examined by the commission. Basically, as it concerns freedoms, rights, and obligations, the draft constitution presented for public discussion holds that all citizens are equal.

In Article 36, previously 37, Subarticle I, in which the draft constitution points that all citizens are equal irrespective of sex, women have equal rights with men, there were suggestions that the phrase women with men still creates the impression that women are inferior, and this made it necessary to reexamine this article. To convey the right message, the commission has decided to change women with men to women and men, and Article 36, Subarticle I has been amended to: In the PDRE, women and men have equal rights.

Henceforth, when referred to separately, the articles will be numbered as in the draft submitted for referendum.

Other suggestions that the commission has given special attention to and considered for amendment to the draft constitution were those concerning Article 37, previously 38, Subarticle I. Even though some wanted the subarticle left as it is, most opinions on this subarticle were based on the idea that the part that says bigamy is forbidden seems to conflict with various religions and traditions, and should be amended. The concepts embodied in the draft constitution were based on the victories of the working people of Ethiopia during the revolutionary years, and during the future course of the revolution. Among these the major one is ensuring the equality of citizens. This is not only manifested in the draft constitution, but has been developed in its various forms during the revolutionary years. Enacting it in the draft constitution so that it will be reinforced is complementary with the policy we follow. Accepting conditions that weaken the equality of citizens could jeopardize the victories and progress of the revolution.

For this reason, there is no alternative to enacting a law to ensure the equality of citizens as was done in the draft constitution. The commission has found it necessary to thoroughly examine the part of the article that says bigamy is forbidden, without departing from the basic concept. Basically, what this phrase of the subarticle implies is that bigamists will be charged and punished for the offence. However, omission of this idea from the wording of the constitution does not mean that the government supports bigamy, but

indicates that it makes the necessary provision for changes achieved through political, economic, and social developments. Since there were very many polygamous marriages contracted before the draft constitution was submitted for public discussion, it was considered that what was included in the draft constitution jeopardized all of them. The phrase has been deleted because the commission decided that deleting it is better insofar as this does not contradict the concept of equality of women, including in the family.

Therefore, Article 37, Subarticle I, which read--marriage is based on consent between one man and one woman who have come of age. Bigamy is forbidden. Husband and wife have equal rights in their family relations. Marriage will be provided with state protection--is amended to--marriage is based on consent between one woman and one man who have come of age. Husband and wife have equal rights in their family relations. Marriage will be provided with state protection.

On the part of the draft constitution concerning the basic freedoms, rights, and obligations of citizens, amendments based on suggestions from the public discussion were made to Article 44, previously 45, Subarticle I, and Article 45, previously 46, Subarticle III. Most suggestions put forward by the people on these articles, and in particular on 44, Subarticle I, were based on the opinion that they should be amended so as not to create a loophole for an increase in criminal acts.

Suggestions put forward on Article 75, previously 76, Subarticle I were also similar to this. Since it was found out that most of the questions were a matter of understanding, the necessary answers were given through explanations and briefings. Nevertheless, since the commission believes it is important to clarify the content of the articles, Article 75, Subarticle I, which read--unless caught--is changed to--unless found--and--will not be held in custody--to--will not be arrested. Article 44, Subarticle I, which read--unless caught red-handed or by the order of the attorney-general or a court decision or the law so states, no person will be held in custody--now reads--unless found red-handed or by the order of the attorney-general, or by a court order of the law so states, no person will be arrested. Article 75, which read--unless caught red-handed committing a grave crime, no MP can be held in custody or charged with any crime without the consent of the state council--was amended to--unless found red-handed committing a grave crime, no MP can be arrested or charged with a crime without the consent of the assembly, or if the assembly is in recess, without the consent of the state council.

Also, in Article 44, Subarticle II--a person in custody--is changed to--any person arrested--and the subarticle is amended to--any person arrested must appear in court within 48 hours. However this time does not include the time required to reach the nearest court.

To clarify Article 45, previously 46, Subarticle III, the commission has changed--serious crime--to--grave crime--and--the details will be decided by law--was changed according to what is decided by the law.

Thus, the subarticle that read--any accused person has the right to defend himself or to hire a lawyer. If it is proved that a person accused of serious crime cannot hire a lawyer the state will provide him with one. The details will be decided by law--is amended to--any accused person has the right to defend himself or hire a lawyer. If it is proved that a person accused of grave crime cannot hire a lawyer, the state will provide him with one according to what is decided by the law.

Part Three: On State Structure and Functions

Another part of the draft constitution that drew very many questions and suggestions was Part Three, on state structure and its functions. The main points of this part of the draft constitution concern powers, functions, and interrelation of state organs that will execute the basic statutes in Parts One and Two of the draft constitution, and laws to be issued based on these. It can be said that the organization of state organs in a new form began in Ethiopia only when organs that upheld the past system were abolished and the formation of new organs, in accordance with need, began. Through the activities and revolutionary steps taken to organize state organs in a new form, very important results were achieved. The implementation of various revolutionary laws, plans and directives, and the fact that their combined result enabled the revolution to reach the present stage of development is demonstrable. Nevertheless, state organs created within the PDRE, or organized in new form, are what is demanded by our forward march. The PDRE is to be entrusted with the responsibility of raising to a higher level victories achieved during the past revolutionary years charged with the task of accomplishing the objectives of the revolution, and in which the working people will be direct owners of power. It was because this was understood from the early years of the revolution that the establishment of the PDRE in our Ethiopia was given special attention, and the necessary preconditions have been provided.

Part Three of the draft constitution stipulates the functions, duties, responsibilities, operations, and relations of organs responsible for implementing the objectives of the republic. This section sets out the functions and responsibilities of the National Assembly, which is the working peoples' highest representative organ power, the State Council, which is the permanent organ of the National Assembly, the republic's president, the Council of Ministers, regional administrative organs, the judiciary, and the procurator's office.

It is clearly stipulated in the draft constitution that members of the National Assembly will be directly elected by the people. Notwithstanding the basic criteria governing candidature, the right of every Ethiopian to elect or be elected without any discrimination is preserved. Even though candidates will be nominated by the organs mentioned in the draft constitution, the right to stand for election emanates not from institutional representation but from the rights of citizenship.

The working people will exercise their rightful tenure of power through the National Assembly, to which they will elect representatives.

The National Assembly is the source of the power exercised by other state organs stipulated in the above-mentioned section. These organs will exercise various duties and responsibilities granted under the law, in addition to those granted by the constitution. Similarly, other organs that are deemed necessary for the proper development of the republic, will be established and allocated duties and responsibilities under new laws rather than under the constitution. Since the constitution is a document of general significance, some issues have been left for definition under the law.

During their discussion of articles relating to state organs, the Ethiopian people raised various issues and forwarded their views, as they have done with other parts of the constitution. If we look at the major issues that were discussed, we find that the main questions asked were:

What shape will the republics' structure take when adopted?

Can an article that allows religious institutions to nominate National Assembly candidates be included in the constitution? Can these institutions be represented at the National Assembly?

Will powers shared by the State Council and the republic's president not conflict?

Can the powers and duties of the republic's vice president be included in the constitution?

Why are neighborhood courts and other courts of law not mentioned in the draft constitution?

Does the appointment of procurators and the procurator general stem from the need to ensure responsibility in carrying out the law in its entirety or does it have some other purpose. Other questions were also asked.

The various articles of the draft constitution stipulate that the PDRE is a unitary state in which all nationalities live in equality. The country is divided into administrative regions and autonomous regions. Various articles stipulate that there will be organs power. The organs, ranging from the National Assembly, which is the manifestation of the working peoples tenure of power, down to the basic administrative units, will be established by election. There will be regional administrative organs responsible to the National Assembly. Under the constitution, the assembly will form the State Council and elect the republic's president.

In addition to the duties they exercise while the assembly is in session, these organs exercise responsibilities which are vested in them by the constitution and other laws when the assembly is not in session. In terms of the constitution the common duty of these bodies is to enhance development

activities engaged in by the Ethiopian working people. Since this common duty can be accomplished jointly or individually as the case may be, the draft constitution takes account of the common objectives of the various bodies by stipulating a specific division of labor, so that the work can be carried out in a coordinated manner. It is felt that this will create a favorable climate for meeting planned targets.

It is felt that the division of the republic into administrative regions and autonomous regions, and the formation of regional assemblies to carry out regional activities will give the working people a greater role in enhancing their comprehensive development at times when the National Assembly is not in session. Since this creates a situation in which the working people of Ethiopia can strengthen their class unity, the attention paid to regional assemblies will produce reliable results. The clauses in the draft constitution that give special attention to nationalities whose development is at a lower level and the implementation of autonomous self-administration are additional guarantees for the achievement of the expected results.

As can be seen from the points mentioned above, most of the discussion about articles and subarticles in this section stemmed from the need to have a clearer understanding of the whole issue and to properly understand the requisite governmental structure in order to contribute to the struggle after the formation of the republic. An appropriate response was given by members of the commission who clarified various points at various forums formed for the purpose. Clarifications were also issued through the media.

The work of enlightening the people as part of future practical activities will continue in view of the constitution's nature. All the issues mentioned above will be further clarified through laws, based on the constitution, which will be issued. Various issues will be defined by detailed laws. These include the republic's vice president and other matters defined in the constitution. It is felt that when the duties and responsibilities of neighborhood tribunals, other law courts and similar bodies are defined by other laws based on the constitution, the contents of the constitution will be fully clarified and understood.

Following people's suggestions and questions, the commission has made various amendments to this part in the belief that they will enrich the draft constitution and help convey a clear message. The amendments affect the following articles: Subarticle III, B, of Article 63, which was Article 64 in the previous draft constitution, Article 65, which was Article 66 in the previous draft constitution: Subarticle II of Article 83, which was Article 84 in the previous draft constitution: Article 89, which was Article 90 in the previous draft constitution: Subarticles II and VIII, which was Subarticle VII in the previous draft constitution of Article 92 which was Article 93 in the previous draft constitution [as heard]: Subarticles I and II of Article 93, which was Article 94 in the previous draft constitution: Article 97, which was Article 98 in the previous draft constitution: Articles 101 and 105, which were Articles 102 and 106 respectively in the previous draft constitution.

It is to be recalled that during the discussion of the draft constitution, the organs of the National Assembly would establish in accordance with Article 63, Subarticle II, B, were: The Council of Ministers, ministries, commissions, and authorities. One question that arose during the discussion was: During the process of our revolution some national committees were formed--does this mean that when the republic is formed, these committees will not exist? And if they are to exist, who will establish them? As these questions make clear, the above-mentioned committees have been carrying out their work since the founding of the PMAC. It is understood that future practical activities will encourage the formation of such committees. The commission believes that if any of these bodies are to be created, responsibility for establishing them should be that of the National Assembly.

So, Article 63, Subarticle III, B, which used to list the Council of Ministers, ministries, commission, and authorities, has been amended to list the Council of Ministers, ministries, national committees, commissions and authorities through the inclusion of the words: National Committees.

Since the amendment of this article affects other relevant articles of the draft constitution, Article 92, Subarticle II, which used to read: "Will direct and coordinate the work of ministries, commissions, and other state administrative bodies directly answerable to the Council of Ministers," has been amended to include the words: National Committees. It now reads: Will direct and coordinate the work of ministries, national committees, commissions, and other state administrative bodies directly answerable to the Council of Ministers.

As a result of popular suggestions, another change has been made to Article 65. In general, it was thought there might be problems in implementing the principles defined in Subarticles I and II, so the commission has reexamined the article. Article 65, Subarticle I, listed four major principles for election and included the phrase: "On the basis of the population," which referred to implementation. Since this phrase refers to holding elections, it has a connection with the stipulation in Subarticle II. The commission believes that major election principles should be defined in one subarticle and that election-related issues intended to assist the holding of elections should be covered in different subarticles, and that this will clarify the message the article is intended to convey. So the phrase: "On the basis of population" has been omitted from Subarticle I. The subarticle, which used to read: "The election of members to the National Assembly shall be on the basis of the population, including everyone voting directly and in secret," has been amended to read: "The election of members to the National Assembly shall include everyone voting directly and in secret."

Since it has been decided that the phrase: "On the basis of the population" should have its own independent subarticle, the clause: "The election of members to the National Assembly will be on the basis of population" will become Subarticle II of Article 65. Accordingly, Subarticle II, which reads: "Nationalities will be assured representation in the National Assembly" has become Subarticle III.

Questions raised during the public discussions on the draft constitution, and the comments forwarded, occasioned the amendment of Article 83, Subarticle II of the draft constitution. It was suggested that the wartime administration and state of emergency referred to in this subarticle are not properly worded and therefore need rephrasing. According to the subarticle, the State Council is empowered at such times when the National Assembly is in recess to decree a state of emergency. Regardless as to whether it is man-made or occasioned by natural causes, a state of emergency differs from a situation generally considered normal as reflected in the well-being of the nation, revolution, state, and people. When such emergencies occur, the state will take steps to control them.

It has been suggested that in addition to the measures laid down in Article 83, Subarticle II, others should be stipulated with a view to controlling states of emergency. Thus, inasmuch as the public has drawn attention to the need to clarify the subarticle, and following the study, the commission has decided that Article 83, Subarticle II which reads: "At such times as the National Assembly is in recess, the State Council is empowered when it is unavoidable to decree a state of emergency, war or peace," be rephrased as follows: "At such times as the National Assembly is in recess, the State Council is empowered, when it is unavoidable, to decree [as heard] a state of emergency, war, a wartime administration, mobilization, or peace.

Another article subject to amendment resulting from public discussion is Article 89, Subarticle II. In brief, the public asked: Are the posts of commissioner and member of the Council of Ministers always interrelated? How is the situation obtaining throughout the years of the revolution to be changed, and how will it be done in the future? These questions have resulted in the rephrasing of the subarticle. A situation will arise in which offices directed by commissioners or individuals with the rank of commissioner will be established for various functions. However, a commissioner or individual with commissioner rank who heads an office is not entitled [as heard] to membership of the Council of Ministers. Inasmuch as a number of officers of such rank will be appointed, who will not be members of the Council of Ministers, it has been decided that the word: "Commissioners," be omitted from the subarticle.

However, inasmuch as some commissioners, depending on the nature of their work, could be members of the Council of Ministers, their status as such is comprised in Subarticle II of this article by the phrase: "Other members to be defined by law." It was concluded that the omission of the phrase would solve the problem arising from it and create favorable ground for such offices to be established for developmental purposes. Accordingly, Subarticle II of Article 89 which reads: "The Council of Ministers will comprise the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers, commissioners, and other members to be determined by law," has been amended to read: "The Council of Ministers will comprise the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers, and other members to be determined."

The question occasioning the amendment of Article 92 of the draft constitution, which was based on Subarticle I of Article 63 above was: Having empowered the National Assembly to decide fiscal and financial policy, why was the Council of Ministers also empowered to act in this matter? Obviously, the Council of Ministers will perform a major role in deciding on fiscal and financial policy. Inasmuch as fiscal and financial matters are not only related to planning and budgeting, but with other practical activities, the commission is convinced that it is necessary to ensure that the responsibility of the Council of Ministers in these respects is incorporated in the constitution. Accordingly the clause: "It will ensure the implementation of fiscal and financial policy," has been inserted as Subarticle VII of Article 92, and the numbering of subarticles subsequent to Subarticle VII of Article 92, which was 93 in the previous draft constitution, have been adjusted.

With regard to Article 92, Subarticle VIII--formerly Subarticle VII--of the draft constitution, stating that the Council of Ministers would advise the president of the republic on the republic's foreign relations, it was pointed out in the course of public discussion that the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers had a role to perform in the republic's foreign relations. Accordingly, laying down foreign relations as one of the duties of the Council of Ministers is not only consistent with the other issues stipulated in other articles, but serves to create better working conditions. The commission therefore concluded that the article should be amended in accordance with the suggestions.

Accordingly, Subarticle VIII of Article 92, now reading: "It will advise the president of the republic on the republic's foreign relations," has been amended to read: "It will advise the National Assembly, the State Council and the president of the republic on the republic's foreign relations and will ensure implementation thereof."

Another article amendment in this part applies to Subarticle I of Article 101 which was formally Article 102 in the draft constitution. Genuine suggestions were made to the effect that the wording: "Judges of other courts," was unspecific and unclear as to which courts it referred to and needed amendment. In recognition of this and the need for clarity, the commission decided to amend it as follows: The words "will be appointed by those of other courts," will be rephrased to read: "Will be appointed by those of other courts will be appointed by their respective regional assemblies. [sentence as heard] Thus, what previously read: "Whereas judges of the Supreme Court will be appointed by the National Assembly, those of other courts will be appointed by their respective assemblies," has been amended to read: Whereas judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the National Assembly, those of other courts will be appointed by their respective assemblies."

Notwithstanding this amendment, Subarticle I Article 100, which was formerly Article 101 of the draft constitution, the appointment of judges of other courts to be established will be governed by the laws which will establish the courts.

Article 105, formerly Article 106 of the previous draft constitution was ambiguous in apparently providing for translation services to be given to any person appearing in court. The public suggested it be amended to provide for such services to be given on court-related issues. Based on this suggestion, the commission decided to amend the word "anyone" to read: "concerned person." Accordingly, the article reading: "In the performance of their duties the courts shall provide translation services to anyone unable to understand the language of proceedings," will read: "In the performance of their duties the courts shall provide translation services to a concerned person who is unable to understand the language of the proceedings."

Amendments were suggested to apply to this part of the constitution with regard to the articles on the national flag, emblem, anthem, official language, capital, legal supremacy of the constitution, and amendments to the constitution, which are the symbols of the republic.

These symbols manifest the supremacy of the republic and demonstrate the implementation of the political institution of the ownership of power by the working people. This part of the constitution provides for the nature of the national emblem and anthem to be defined by law. It is expected that the definitive laws to be enacted to govern these sectors will reflect the basic character of the republic. They will be made public at the time.

Some of the questions raised during the public discussion of these issues were: Why are the emblem and the anthem not specified in the constitution? How can providing for Amharic to be the official language be seen as being consistent with respect for and the development of language? Why was it necessary for the Constitution to designate Addis Ababa as the capital when it is a fact well known to everyone? It will be recalled that Addis Ababa has been the country's capital by virtue of historical developments. It will continue to be the republic's political hub and will host a number of national, regional, and international bodies. It is appropriate to state clearly that it will be the base where the National Assembly, which will be the manifestation of the ownership of power by the working people, and other power and administrative bodies will carry out their activities.

Questions on the emblem and the anthem mostly concerned form and concept. No problem arises from the absence of definition applied to them by the constitution. Other related questions received appropriate replies in explanations coinciding with the discussions.

Unreserved efforts have been made to embrace the participation of the working people since the time when basic studies for the preparation of the draft constitution began. This participation has been greatly manifested through the establishment of the Constitutional Drafting Commission and through the presentation of the draft constitution for direct public debate. The presentation of the document for public discussion not only reflects popular democratic participation, but illustrates the objective of enriching the document. The commission accordingly implemented the ideas that emanated from public discussion of the draft constitution, which enjoyed the greatest

participation in the history of our country. The suggestions have been integrated with a view to enriching the draft constitution. The popular participation manifested since the inception of the revolution and during the process of preparing and discussing the draft constitution is clearly demonstrative of the political development of the working people and [passage indistinct]. It is believed that by approving the draft constitution it [words indistinct] for the formation of the republic and governing the people.

Listeners, details of the changes made in the draft constitution following public discussion have been released to the press.

/9599

CSO: 3400/927

BRIEFS

ELF DEMANDS ICO SUPPORT--Khartoum, 27 January (KUNA)--The Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] called Saturday on the Islamic summit to reactivate the goodwill committee which was assigned by "Al-Ta'if" Islamic summit to seek a peaceful solution to the Eritrean (?problem) with the occupying state of Ethiopia. In a statement issued today ELF Chief Executive 'Abdallah Idris Mohamed renewed an earlier demand for political and material support to "the just struggle of the Eritreans for freedom and independence." The statement expressed hopes that the summit will resolve on accepting the front as an observer in the Islamic conference organization and paid tribute to the host-Kuwait "for its continued concern with the Eritrean struggle." The ELF is the pioneer of the Eritrean armed struggle against Ethiopia, but ideological and other differences in recent years (?leading) to the creation of splinter groups such as the Eritrean People's Liberation Front--EPLF--the ELF Unified Command and ELF Revolutionary Council. [passage omitted on history of Eritrea] [Excerpt] [Kuwait KUNA in English 0858 GMT 27 Jan 87 LD] /12913

MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE AID--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission [RRC] and the Muslim World League yesterday signed an agreement under which the latter is to build a childrens village at a cost of 2 million birr at the Pawe Rehabilitation site in Gojam Region. The league, which opened an office in Addis Ababa last year in collaboration with the RRC, yesterday handed over a check for 100,000 birr as part of the total amount allotted for the project. Under the four year agreement, 25 dwelling units, a school, a clinic, and other facilities will be constructed for accommodating 150 orphans. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 30 Jan 87 EA] /12913

PRC AGRICULTURE GRANT--Today the Ethiopian Red Cross society received a donation of agricultural implements estimated at 700,000 birr, from the Chinese Government. The documents relating to the donation were presented to Comrade Abebe Ongedasew, First Deputy Chairman of the Society by Zhang Ruijie, PRC ambassador to Revolutionary Ethiopia, at the society offices. Comrade Abebe noted that the Chinese Government had earlier donated foodstuffs and medicines at a time when the drought had created great problems. The agricultural implements donated this time will be a great contribution toward development activities in the agricultural sector. Zhang Ruijie gave an assurance that his government would make further donations to assist the society in its humanitarian activities. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 23 Jan 87 EA] /12913

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AGREEMENT--An agreement on joint biological and scientific research was signed today between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. Scientists from the two countries will participate in research under the agreement, which was signed at the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission office. The agreement is valid until the end of 1988. The research will be coordinated by the biology department of Addis Ababa University. Research institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture will also take part in the work. The agreement will not only strengthen relations between the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission and the Soviet Academy of Sciences, but will also open up avenues for future joint research. The agreement was signed by Comrade Abebe Muluneh, Ethiopian science and technology commissioner, and Comrade Valentin Omitriyev, USSR ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia, on behalf of their respective countries. [Excerpt] [addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 17 Jan EA] /12913

ISSR-BUILT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS--15 January 87 a protocol agreement to build six professional and technical training schools has been signed today at the offices of the National Committee for Central Planning [NCCP] between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. Under the agreement signed between the two friendly countries, professional and technical training schools capable of training 400 students each will be built through free aid, including building materials needed for the schools. Educational equipment, as well as 30 teachers each serving for three years, are also included. The schools will be built in various regions of Ethiopia, and will mainly train agricultural mechanics and technicians. The agreement was signed on behalf of revolutionary Ethiopia by Comrade Aklilu Afewerik, head and commissioner of the production sector of the NCCP, while Comrade (Zenopin), economic counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Ethiopia signed on behalf of his country. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 15 Jan 87 EA] /12913

CSO: 3400/894

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PRESIDENT OBIANG ARRIVES IN NIGERIA FOR TALKS

Babangida Praises Cooperation

AB291635 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said that the warm and cordial relations between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea should be maintained in the interest of both countries. Welcoming President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo to Nigeria, Major General Babangida said that it was necessary that the two countries remain as friends. He expressed the hope that during the three day visit of President Mbasogo steps would be taken to foster the relations between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea.

President Babangida said over the years Nigerians and Equatorial Guineans have moved freely into each other's (?country). He expressed the hope that whatever official arrangement that had been made to [words indistinct] positive steps [words indistinct]. He reassured the Equatorial Guinean leader that Nigeria would at all times bear in mind the interest of the two nations in her (?program) of action.

President Nguema Mbasogo, in his response, said that his country appreciated the fact that Nigeria always stood by her in times of trouble. He thanked the people and Government of Nigeria for the moral and financial support to his country. President Mbasogo also noted that the friendly relations between the two countries had been [words indistinct] and hoped that the bilateral talks during the visit would strengthen the relations. He condemned the isolation of [words indistinct] and try to do everything possible to [words indistinct] of matching the relations.

President Mbasogo arrived in Lagos earlier today on a three day visit to the country. Representatives of the two countries will hold the first round of talks later today.

Talks With Babangida at Banquet

AB302203 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida says Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea should not pursue policies that will be detrimental to the internal security of each other. Speaking at a state dinner in honor of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo

in Lagos this evening, Major General Babangida said on her part, Nigeria would not relent in her effort to develop and strengthen cordial relations between them. The president said he was pleased that the two countries continue to be mindful of the rules to maintain a state of good neighborliness and friendly understanding which constituted an important (?medium) for peace in the subregion. He said his administration had addressed itself to the strengthening of cordial relations with other African nations and will pursue it vigorously.

President Babangida said Nigeria had watched with admiration the pursuit by Equatorial Guinea of policies aimed not only at her economic advancement, but also at a greater economic integration of the Central African subregion. He remarked that achievement by Equatorial Guinea in this respect is a positive response to OAU's call for greater regional economic interaction. It also constitutes an important prerequisite to the creation of an African Common Market included in the Lagos Plan of Action.

On the Chadian crisis, President Babangida said all efforts to resolve the dispute must be vigorously pursued. He again called on all factions of the Chadian crisis to come together for a peaceful settlement of issues involved. The president gave an assurance that Nigeria was ever ready and willing to put her services at the disposal of genuine efforts to resolve the Chadian crisis.

Talks Continue; Communique Issued

AB311459 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] A communique on the bilateral talks held between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea was signed in Lagos today by President Ibrahim Babangida and President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo.

Details on the communique were, however, not made known. In his speech after the ceremony, President Babangida noted that though the visit was very short, he sincerely hoped that President Mbasogo was able to see and know more about the people of Nigeria. He stated that the useful discussions held during the visit would serve as the first and right step towards cementing relations between the two countries.

Responding, President Nguema Mbasogo stated that the discussions had opened the road for better cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries. The visit to Nigeria, he said, has sealed the efforts made by his government in the past years to strengthen cooperation between the two nations. The Equatorial Guinean leader remarked that he was leaving Nigeria with very good impressions and would convey the sincere feelings of the people of Nigeria to his people.

President Nguema Mbasogo stated that Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria were two brotherly countries that have been destined to live together and relations between them must therefore be on an open and sincere basis. The Equatorial Guinean leader and his entourage has since left for home.

Holds News Conference; Ends Visit

AB011448 Dakar PANA in English 1147 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Lagos, 1 February (NAN/PANA)--The president of Equatorial Guinea, Col Obiang Mbasogo, has said that there was no truth in the news of South African military and economic presence in his country.

He told newsmen at the Murtala International Airport in Lagos, shortly before he left for home at the end of a three day visit, that the publications were false.

President Mbasogo said that people who spread the rumours were only aiming at disturbing the good relations between his country and Nigeria. "People who believe this rumour only try to create a climate that is not favourable to both countries," he said, adding "I will like to emphasize that those rumours were lies and without basis" he said.

He appealed to the Nigerian press to be more objective and avoid sensational news that could affect the morale and prestige of the nation. "My government and country are in favour of Africanism. Equatorial Guinea favoured African emancipation and will fight for the rights and better conditions for the African people," he said.

On the possibility of his country having a military pact with Nigeria, President Mbasogo said that was a general agreement on cooperation between both countries that could lead to other areas. He said that his country's Armed Forces were being trained in Nigeria and that Nigeria had recently donated a naval patrol boat to his country.

On the possibility of investment in his country, President Mbasogo said that the climate was favourable and urged investors to visit the country and see what areas they could be interested in.

Earlier, President Mbasogo signed a communique with President Ibrahim Babangida at State House, Marina, to mark the end of his visit to the country.

/12913

CSO: 3400/908

STUDENT UNION PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR ANC

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Jan 87 pp 1, 8

[Text]

THE All Africa Students Union (AASU) has pledged to rededicate its membership for the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, its colonial occupation in Namibia and against anti-democratic regimes and institutions throughout Africa.

It further affirmed to re-commit itself to struggle alongside the peoples of Africa against imperialism and neo-colonialism for genuine freedom, peace and progress.

These were contained in a statement issued by the AASU Secretariat in Accra in commemoration of the 75th anniversary celebration of the African National Congress (ANC) which falls today.

The Union also pledged to expose the hypocrisy of the governments of the United States, Great Britain and their allies including Zionist Israel which are the shameless accomplices in the crime against humanity and civilisation.

To make the celebration memorable, the AASU called on all its member unions and friendly organisations to undertake special activities during the week and also carry out programmes throughout the year to focus greater attention on the South African people's struggle.

It outlined activities such as rallies, demonstrations, symposia, conferences seminars, essay and sports competitions, poster and fund-raising campaigns and campaigns for educational and other materials.

The statement however pointed out that these activities could be undertaken according to the national realities and organisational abilities of member unions of the AASU and other friendly organisations.

The AASU also called for the intensification of the special campaigns for the release of Nelson Mandela and all other South African patriots as well as for mandatory comprehensive economic sanctions against the apartheid regime.

It therefore urged all progressive forces to use the the occasion to rededicate themselves and support the struggle of the people of South Africa and recommit themselves to the struggles of their peoples for true democracy, justice and peace.

This is because, it said, with the aim of resisting the robbery of African lands and pass laws, among others, the ANC, founded in 1912, set on the course of uniting the people in their struggle in the form of petitions, protests, demonstrations and strikes.

According to the statement, the ANC's principled position, relentlessness, purposefulness, continuity, dedication, steadfastness and unwaveringness against apartheid and all its manifestations have won for it the unqualified support of the African people and the international community.

"Its ranks are swelled with workers, peasants, professionals, religious leaders and other sections of the society among whom are the youth and students who have played no small role in the glorious life of the ANC" it added.

/9274

CSO: 3400/932

UNIVERSITY TO BEGIN COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF PHARMACEUTICALS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Frank Otchere]

[Text] The Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, has completed arrangements to commence commercial production of a wide range of drugs using mostly local raw materials.

Initially, the sale of the products will be restricted to hospitals and pharmacy shops.

Sources close to the UST told me here, yesterday that the project formed part of the University's income-generating activities to finance research and other academic programmes.

The Ministry of Health, the sources said, had provided the Faculty with a truck for the collection of medicinal plants and chemicals, while the Pharmaceutical Society of Ghana had donated ₵250,000 towards the improvement of facilities for research and other projects.

According to the sources, traditional medicine had been introduced into the Bachelor of Pharmacognosy degree programme in response to the increasing demand for an indigenous system of medical practice which would be efficacious, cheap and easily accessible to the people.

The Department of Pharmacognosy, the sources said, was currently engaged in the identification and evaluation of specific medicinal plants that could be substituted for imported drugs.

It was also working towards the standardization of locally used crude drugs for the compilation of monograph as a first step in publishing a local pharmacopoeia.

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CSO: 3400/932

EXCHANGE PROGRAM FOR GHANA, LUMUMBA UNIVERSITIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Yvonne Ayitiah]

[Text] A formal agreement on scientific and cultural co-operation has been signed between the Universities of Ghana and Patrice Lumumba Friendship of Moscow in the Soviet Union for a period of two years.

Under the agreement, there would be a three months' exchange programme which would require lecturers and students of both universities to participate in post-graduate studies, lectures and joint research programmes.

According to the current edition of the University of Ghana newsletter, lecturers from the Soviet Union will handle special courses and assist in the fields of geology and prospecting of oil and gas deposits, general medicine including tropical medicine and plant, fruit and vegetable growing in the tropics.

Other areas in which they would assist with research and lectures will include, economics, methods of planning, planning of industry, law, philosophy, sociology and history of liberated countries of Africa.

The Soviet University will, under the agreement, provide lecturers in the Russian language for the University of Ghana on contract basis and also receive three candidates from the University of Ghana to pursue full educational courses in the Russian language.

The University of Ghana will also send lecturers to the Soviet University to give lectures in similar fields.

The two universities further agreed on a regular exchange of academic information, periodicals, teaching and methodical literature.

There would also be a joint research work by both universities in various branches of agriculture including the technology of preserving and processing of agricultural products and cattle breeding.

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CSO: 3400/932

DELEGATION NAMED TO ISLAMIC CALL SOCIETY CONFERENCE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Jan 87 p 3

[Text]

A 24-MEMBER delegation of the Islamic National Secretariat left Accra at the weekend to attend the third conference of the Libya-based Islamic Call Society for West African countries which opens in Tripoli on Wednesday.

The delegation was led by Alhaji Dauda Otoo, coordinator of the secretariat.

Also on the plane was Mr Matouq Azubedy, leader of the society's de-

legation to the celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of the December 31 Revolution.

According to Mr Azubedy, the two-week conference will be attended by delegates from Ghana, Guinea, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Senegal and The Gambia.

Others are Mali, Sierra Leone, Cameroun, Mauritania, Congo and The Central Africa Republic.

Mr. Azubedy said the conference would aim at strengthening the cordial relations existing among member states.

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CSO: 3400/931

MOSLEMS URGED TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST ANTI-SOCIAL ACTS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Jan 87 pp 8-9

[Article by George Sydney Abugril]

[Text]

THE youth and elders of predominantly Moslem communities in the country have been told they can make a significant impact on the revolutionary process by

upholding only attitudes and values which reflect the teachings of Islam.

Addressing the annual convention of Jamat Islamiyyat, an Islamic convention at Wa, the Upper West Regional Under Secretary for agriculture, Mr Seidu

Imoro who deputised for the Regional Secretary asked both youth and elders in Moslem communities to campaign against acts which militate against national interest.

He explained that the PNDC is engaged in an economic resuscitation programme which requires the concerted effort of all Ghanaians for its success and urged Moslems to preach against such economic crimes as smuggling and currency trafficking.

The Under Secretary said by forming co-operatives for various forms of productive and profitable economic activity, Moslem communities could provide memb-

ers with a decent means of livelihood and also earn the income needed to finance community development projects.

Mr Imoro who assured the Moslems of the PNDC's commitment to freedom of worship, however pointed out that the government would not countenance the use of religious freedom in the country for divisive and other negative purposes.

At a fund raising rally held during the convention, voluntary cash contributions totalled C1,103,729. The money will be used to finance educational programmes in Moslem communities in the region.

Present at the convention was a delegation from Egypt.

/9274

CSO: 3400/920

YOUTH MINISTER CALLS FOR NEW YOUTH MOVEMENT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Dec 86 p 1

[Article by Rosemary Ardayfio]

[Text]

THE Ministry for Youth and Sports is to set up a movement of children between the ages of five and 15 as a base for a future national youth movement for the country.

This is because the Ministry has realised that it is necessary for the revolution to have a youth movement which would understand its objectives and would be able to pursue the process after the present generation.

Mr Ato Austin, Secretary for Youth and Sports, made these statements during an interaction with CDR cadres at the first National Review Conference of CDRs currently taking place in Accra.

He explained that since large numbers of youth organisations with various characters to suit their objectives continue to develop in the country, it has become necessary to have a national youth organisation that would respond to the needs and demands of the revolution outside that of the other youth groups.

Mr Austin noted that since it is not possible to create a monolithic national youth organisation, what is to be set up by his ministry would exist side by side with other youth groups.

He said the ministry has started the exercise by attempting to create material conditions for the take-off.

Furthermore, the Ministry will establish a number of youth centres in the country and the Accra Community Centre would be used as one of these centres where the children

would be given the necessary cultural and political education necessary for future development, he added.

The Secretary pointed out however that it is necessary to ensure that sufficient resources are put into political organisations and national youth groups in the country because the economic interest of a country should not be the only criterion to determine what should be the major political goals of the country.

Mr Austin also stressed that for the CDRs to survive as a movement, it must be composed of people who should be politically motivated as youths.

Participants at the conference were of the view that the age group should be extended to 18 instead of 15.

They said that the youth between the ages of 15 and 18 also need political education that will prepare them to be able to help in national development when they attain adulthood.

/9274

CSO: 3400/931

NEW 'YOUTH LEADERS' GROUP FORMED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Jan 87 p 7

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text]

A 32-MEMBER patriotic youth group known as the "Youth Leaders" was out-doored at a ceremony at Hohoe yesterday as part of activities marking the 31st December Revolution.

The group, under the auspices of the district secretariat of the National Youth Organising Commission (NYOC), is to form the model for a youth leadership training programme in the district and also to bring into reality the country's youth programme.

Members of the group, between the ages of 10 and 20, are receiving training in Ghanaian culture, patriotism and military training to help instill in them the discipline required of true patriots.

In his inaugural address, Mr Yaw Akraasi-Sarpong, Secretary at the PNDC Secretariat, pointed out that if Ghana is to progress, the youth must begin to examine how best they can organise and mobilise themselves to take over the productive sectors of the economy from the ageing population.

He stressed the fact that about 45 per cent of

the country's population is below 24 years which indicates a youthful and dependent population. He also said that if the average age of a farmer is about 50 years, while the country's survival depends on increased production, then there is the need to orientate the youth to take their due place in the country by playing the role required of them.

Mr Akraasi-Sarpong said that many progressive nations in the world today have passed through a revolution and stressed that for Ghana also to progress, there is the need for the type of revolution which we are witnessing now. He therefore called on the youth, tomorrow's leaders, to embrace the December 31, Revolution and make sure it succeeds.

Earlier in his anniversary address, the District Secretary, Mr Frank Gyamwodie, said that as Ghanaians look forward to the sixth milestone the revolutionary process, they must pause and reflect over their activities and contributions towards the development of the country.

/9274

CSO: 3400/931

ONGOING, PROPOSED GEOLOGICAL MAPPING SURVEYS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Nov 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Shika Agbenyeke]

[Text]

FAR reaching proposals are to be submitted to the government by the Geological Survey Department (GSD) in its efforts to undertake projects to sustain the mineral resource potentials of the country.

The department hopes to achieve this by updating old reports and mapping out in greater detail the mineral reserve zones in the country.

This was disclosed by Mr J. K. A.

Banson, Deputy Managing Director of the GSD in an interview in Accra yesterday.

Projects to be undertaken include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) phosphate evaluation project in the Aflao-Keta area which he said can go a long way to help in the manufacturing of fertilizer.

The department will also continue with the joint project between Ghana and the Federal Institute of Geosciences in West Germany which is aimed at producing a modern geological map of south-west Ghana.

According to Mr Banson, the map, which is the first the department is to produce in the metric scale will enhance mineral exploration and mining activity in that part of the country.

Another project he mentioned is the reactivation of the Nangodi Goldfields through the joint co-operation of the department and a Romania geological team known as Geomin which is also to map out in detail the mineral zones stretching from Navrongo, Zuarungu, Gambaga and Bawku in the north eastern part

of the country.

To make sure the country is self-sufficient in cement production, the Buie Cement Project in the Northern Region will have to be reactivated, he added.

He said the department will also work in conjunction with a British geological team which will be arriving in the country next year to conduct studies on gold deposits in rocks formed 4.5 billion years ago.

He said this project is estimated to be completed within the next two years.

Mr Banson further said that other projects in the pipeline include the Brong Ahafo Tarkwa project which was examined by some Russians in the 1960s and another gold belt project which stretches from Nandom to Wa in the Upper West Region.

Mr Banson also observed that since the PNDC came into power the department had received more proposals in terms of technical assistance.

He noted that most of the machines and equipment in the department's laboratories were installed in the 1960s and are now obsolete.

Inaugurating the department's CDR last Wednesday, Mr George Adamu, Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources, said that a revolution is a partnership that is built on mutual respect, understanding and dedication.

He said it is the responsibility of each and every Ghanaian to participate constructively towards the development of the nation.

Mr Seth MacSadjio who represented the Political Counsellor for the Economic Development of the CDRs, called for co-operation among members of the department in order to create good industrial atmosphere.

Addressing the workers on behalf of the chairman of the Civil Servants Association, Mr S. Y. A. Chigabatia, called for a better information flow from the authorities to the rank and file.

/9274

CSO: 3400/933

PNDC SECRETARY ON COCOBOD ECONOMIZING

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Jan 87 pp 8-9

[Text]

THE Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) will now confine itself to those activities which cannot be undertaken more efficiently by other institutions or the private sector.

Dr I. K. Adjei-Mafo, Secretary at the PNDC Secretariat, announced yesterday that the board will shed all duties which are not directly related to its purchasing, marketing, extension and research functions.

Speaking at a rally organised by the COCOBOD CDR in Accra as part of activities marking the fifth

anniversary of the 31st December Revolution, Dr Adjei-Mafo, said the decision followed recommendations of a committee appointed by government to study and rationalise the board's operational cost.

The Secretary said the COCOBOD will divest itself of 52 out of 92 cocoa/coffee plantations and enter into a joint venture arrangement for the Abuakwa Formulation Plant, which produces pesticides and fungicides.

The board will transfer the responsibility for developing and rehabilitating feeder roads to the De-

partment of Feeder Roads.

Dr Adjei-Mafo further announced that the restructuring of the COCOBOD plantations and its attendant staff retrenchment will be implemented soon.

These measures, he said, aimed at making the operations of the board cost effective so that the farmer and the central government will each get a fair share of the revenue generated by the industry.

He said government disapproves of the high level of COCOBOD's operational cost of C95,000 a tonne as against a produc-

er price of C85,000 a tonne.

He appealed for the co-operation of the COCOBOD CDR in the implementation of these measures to revive the industry.

The chairman of the CDR, Mr Joseph Obeng-Darko, urged the government to seek a review of conditions attached to external loans such as foreign experts.

"How can anyone convince me that we need a foreign agronomist to advise us on cocoa when we have such reputable organisations as the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana and the universities right here," he asked. —GNA.

/9274

CSO: 3400/931

COCOBOD DISTRIBUTES SHEANUT SUPPLIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Jan 87 p 8

[Article by George Sydney Abugri]

[Text]

THE Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) has started distributing a special package for sheanut pickers in the Upper West Region in recognition of their significant contribution to the development of the national economy.

About 9,130 pieces of real wax print, 8,500 pieces of imitation wax print and 21,560 hurricane lanterns are being distributed to the pickers who constitute the most important group of workers in the sheanut industry but who have had very little or no access to textiles, lanterns and other basic domestic needs in the past.

Committees for the Defence of the Revolution (CDRs) are exercising vigilance to ensure that the wax print and lanterns reach the hardworking sheanut pickers and do not fall into the hands of traders and market speculators, the Regional Organising Assistant of CDRs, Mr Mike Nagumo, has said.

A CDR team conducting a search on a Kumasi-bound State Transport Corporation (STC) bus at Wa discovered and confiscated 13 pieces of wax print and 12 hurricane lanterns believed to have been taken from the pickers' package. A trader who claimed ownership is being questioned.

The distribution of the wax prints and lanterns forms part of a larger package under which COCOBOD is to supply the pickers with most of their domestic needs which are only available at urban centres and which sell at prices they cannot afford.

Seven-member committees comprising chiefs, representatives of CDRs, treasurers of sheanut societies and COCOBOD purchasing clerks are to ensure the fair distribution of the package at sheanut buying centres in the region.

/9274

CSO: 3400/933

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL GRANT AGREEMENT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Nov 86 p 9

[Article by Deborah Fynn]

[Text]

GHANA and Canada yesterday signed an agreement under which Ghana will take advantage of a 6.5 million Canadian dollar grant.

The facility will be used to import 10,000 tonnes of wheat, 2,700 tonnes of vegetable oil and 700 tonnes of skim milk powder from Canada.

Proceeds from the sale of the food items will be deposited into the Canadian Counterpart Fund Account at the Bank of Ghana to support priority development activities in the country.

Dr Kwesi Botchwey, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning signed for Ghana while Mr Aubrey Morantz, Canadian High Commissioner in Ghana initialled on behalf of his country.

Dr Botchwey on behalf of the government thanked the High Commissioner for the enormous assistance that Canada has given to Ghana since the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) began.

He said that the offer is particularly timely because it has come at a time when the need to generate cedi resources for development projects is greater than it has ever been.

Mr Morantz, on his part stated that the grant would make a significant

contribution to the ERP by conserving valuable foreign exchange and helping the government to meet the food needs of the population.

The grant, he added is a manifestation of the continuing commitment of the Government and people of Canada to Ghana's bold efforts at economic restructuring.

Present were Mr Roger Ehrhardt, head of the Aid Section of the Canadian High Commission and Mr K. Sakyiamah, acting Chief Director of the International Economic Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

FRENCH EXPERTS, EFFORTS TO BOOST COTTON INDUSTRY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Dec 86 p 9

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Text]

A TEAM of cotton experts from France which has been commissioned by the World Bank to conduct an all-round survey of the cotton industry in Ghana with the view to revamping the industry has called on the Northern Regional Under-Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Adam Kaleem in Tamale.

The experts are currently spending more time in the northern sector of the country where cotton production is predominant to evaluate production potential of the area and to find out how best problems associated with production could be eliminated.

Briefing the Under-Secretary on their findings so far, the leader of the team, Mr Guy Mahdavi, said cotton fields they have visited on their rounds show that the cotton industry has a bright future contrary to wrong assumption over the years that cotton has no bright future in Ghana.

Mr Mahdavi stressed that the setting up of the Ghana Cotton Company was in the right direction because from the team's assesment, the company has achieved good results during its short term of existence.

He, however, pointed out that from the team's observation, the quality of cotton produced in Ghana is one of the lowest it has come across.

This is due to the fact that high-yielding varieties have not been multiplied and supplied to farmers.

He, therefore, suggested that modern varieties would have to be imported for multiplication and cultivation.

Mr Mahdavi regretted that research work have been abandoned over the year and this has seriously affected the technical know-how of both extension service personnel and farmers.

Mr Jean-Marc Guimard, a member of the team, also enumerated technical and managerial problems facing the three cotton ginneries in the country and said if the technical staff manning the plant are reinforced the ginneries could produce at maximum level instead of the present system which has made them under-utilised.

He, therefore, gave the assurance that the team would make the necessary recommendation to the World Bank both for the rehabilitation of the machinery and infusion of more technical know-how to make the ginneries more viable.

Replying, Mr Adam Kaleem reiterated the PNDC's commitments to revamp the economy by placing emphasis on the rehabilitation of agro-based industries.

The government, Mr Kaleem said, is determined to break the old idea that certain crops cannot be grown in Ghana and cited cotton and rice as examples of crops which were discarded but are doing well now.

The Under-Secretary, therefore, implored the team to observe things objectively and recommend what should be done to boost the cotton industry.

GDR RAILWAY CARRIAGES, RAILWAYS REHABILITATION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Dec 86 pp 1, 9

[Article by Fiifi Mensah]

[Text]

TEN out of the 130 railway coaches imported from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) under a barter agreement between Ghana and the GDR have arrived at the Takoradi Harbour.

The coaches, worth 35 million dollars, were ordered by the PNDC as part of the railways rehabilitation programme.

A ship carrying four engines was also expected to dock at the harbour last weekend.

Thirty-three of the coaches are expected to arrive in the country before the end of next month with the rest coming before October, next year.

Mr Kwame Peprah, Secretary for Transport and Communications who took delivery of the coaches expressed optimism that the feeling of rejuvenation in the Railway Corporation will favourably affect the operations of the Ghana Ports and Harbour Autho-

riety and bring it back to its former glory.

The railways and ports, he said, form the backbone of the country's export section hence the decision of the PNDC to rehabilitate those two vital sectors of the national economy.

He disclosed that the rehabilitation of the Eastern and Central Railway Lines would soon start.

The Ministry is also undertaking studies into the extension of rail lines from Awaso to Sunyani in the near future.

Mr Peprah said the development target of the nation can be achieved through hardwork, productivity and the willingness to sacrifice certain comforts to save for prosperity.

"It is only through sacrificing current consumption habits that the PNDC's determination to rehabilitate the major sectors of the national economy can be successful", the Secretary pointed out.

The Transport Secretary expressed appreciation at the new spirit of determination and hardwork in the corporation as well as the cordial relations between management and workers.

Mr S. S. Nayak, outgoing managing director of the Railway Corporation, said the new coaches are very important to the railways rehabilitation programme since for more than 20 years no coaches had been imported into the country.

He said most of the equipment in the corporation, especially the coaches, had become obsolete and uneconomical to repair hence the decision to import new ones.

The rehabilitation exercise, he pointed out, had increased significantly all its operations whilst in 1986, the corporation carried 1.2 million passenger traffic it carried 2.4 million in 1986 and according to projections there are hopes to

convey 3.1 million in 1987.

With cocoa, the corporation carted 16,000 tonnes in 1984, 33,000 tonnes in 1985 and 80,000 tonnes in 1986.

Mr Nayak said total freight tonnage increased from 346,000 tonnes in 1983 to 600,000 tonnes in 1986. Projected estimates for 1987 indicate a figure of 850,000 tonnes.

He assured the government that the Corporation is going to live up to expectation and its responsibility and it would ensure safety, reliability, comfort and progress.

He appealed to the public to stop pilfering from the coaches and treat them as national property that must be cared for and protected.

The out-going managing director who is expected to leave for India in early January, described 1986 as one of successful operations that would put the Corporation on the road to success.

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CSO: 3400/929

TANO BASIN OIL EXPLORATION INITIATED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Dec 86 pp 1,4

[Text]

OIL exploration along the Tano Basin by Messrs Petro-Canada International took off yesterday with the drilling of the first well located between Atwebanso and Ekpu.

The well is expected to be completed next Thursday when work on a second one will start at Bonyere.

About 18 wells, spread between Alowuley Junction and Enzemetianu, both in the Half-Assini area, are to be drilled in 120 days under the 8.5 million dollar project, a joint venture between the Governments of Ghana and Canada.

These were disclosed by Mr William E.

Roeske, Drilling Superintendent of Petro-Canada, when customary rites were performed on Thursday by the Western Nzema Traditional Council to invoke the blessing of the gods at the company's base camp at Half-Assini.

As custom demands, a cow and a sheep were slaughtered under an oak tree. Okomfo Kofi Blay, chairman of the Nzema branch of the Ghana Psychic and Traditional Healers Association, read the citations and poured libation.

Mr Roeske said though there is evidence of oil in the area, it is not yet known if it is in commercial quantity. He, however, gave the assurance that with the equipment at its disposal the company would be able to hit a valuable target.

He said about 40 experts have arrived in Ghana to undertake the project while 60 more are expected shortly.

He appealed to the chiefs and people of the area for co-operation.

Speaking at the ceremony, Awulae Anno Adjaye II, Omanhene of Western Nzema, expressed his gratitude to the PNDC and the Canadian Government for exploring for oil in the area.

He said prospects for the production of crude oil along with the immense copra potential of the Nzema District would be a step further in the development of the area. He hoped this would help the PNDC carry through its Economic Recovery Programme.

Awulae Adjaye pledged his people's preparedness to give every assistance to the management of the company.

He advised workers who will be engaged in the pro-

ject to desist from any acts which would disrupt the company's work.

Mr Benjamin Dalrymple-Hayfron, Deputy Western Regional Administrative Officer, assured the management of the administration's continued assistance for the project.

He urged the chiefs and people to work hard to provide themselves with social amenities through self-help projects, adding "you should discard the notion that when we get oil all our problems are solved."

The District Secretary for Nzema, Mr S. E. Nyanzu, asked future employees of the company to resist temptations to pilfer vital equipment and parts. Mr Nyanzu called on the chiefs and people to offer the workers every encouragement since the area stood to benefit from the project.

A large number of people, including chiefs, heads of government departments and school children were present.—GNA.

DUTCH GOLD PROSPECTING FOR ANKOBRA BASIN

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Dec 86 p 1

[Text]

A NEW enterprise, the Westar Mining Company, a joint Ghanaian-Dutch venture, is to prospect for gold in the Ankobra Basin of the Gwira Traditional Area.

In pursuance of this, customary rights were performed at Dominase last Sunday to enable the company to begin its operations.

Speaking at the ceremony, the District Secretary for Nzema, Mr Sa-

muel Nyanzu, said one of the areas of the economy of concern to the government was the exploitation of Ghana's natural resources.

He said the government would accordingly encourage joint ventures by foreign and local partners in mining as well as in the manufacturing, food and wood processing sectors.

Mr Nyanzu said through this the government would also ensure employment and the development of skills required by Ghana-

naians for the technological advancement of the country.

He stressed that under the PNDC's investment policy, the doors of the country are open to foreign investors who, he said, should take advantage of the prevailing favourable investment climate.

Mr Nyanzu warned the people against practices like "galamsey", illegal gold prospecting and expressed the hope that the

company would reciprocate any good gesture from the communities by assisting them with social amenities.

The president of the company, Mr Willem Lammerts, was confident that the efforts of the company would contribute in no small way towards the Economic Recovery Programme.

Mr Lammerts said the success of the company's operations would bring to the chiefs and people of the area the benefits of economic development, prosperity and provide new job openings for the youth.

He gave the assurance that the company would strive to maintain the best possible working relations with the people and called for their support and co-operation.

Awulae Mankra Panyin IV, Omanhene of the traditional area, pledged his people's support and appealed to the management of the company to recruit youth from the area. — GNA.

/9274

CSO: 3400/929

TIMBER: MARKETING LESSER KNOWN SPECIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

ASANFONA, one of the lesser known species of timber introduced to the market during GIFEX '85, is now a leading specie on the world market.

Asanfona now sells at 450 Deutsche Marks per cubic metre, putting it at par with Afromosia, a primary specie.

In an interview with newsmen in Kumasi on Wednesday, Nana Yaw Owusu, President of the Ghana Timber Association, said the next wood fair to be staged in Accra in February would introduce lesser known species to the market.

He said a new catalogue is being prepared on the hardly known species.

GIFEX '85 helped to increase timber exports last year by 20 per cent over that of 1985, he added.

On the financing of GIFEX '87, Nana Owusu said all organisations involved in the industry, namely the Ghana Timber Association, the Ghana Millers Association and the Ghana Furniture Association, will pay a deposit of one million cedis each.

Nana Owusu called on the Forest Products Inspection Bureau (FPIB) to evolve an effective monitoring system of log exports to improve on the revenue earned last year.

According to Nana Owusu, the banks require collaterals before loans are

given but only the logger can satisfy such conditions. Hence millers with fixed assets take advantage of this to import logging equipment and fell logs indiscriminately thus making it difficult for the FPIB to monitor their exports by land. — GNA

/9274

CSO: 3400/933

BRIEFS

GOLD PRODUCTION INCREASE--Production by the State Gold Mining Corporation started recording an upward trend from 3,000 to 4,000 fine ounces a month since October, 1984 when the Ghana-Canada Mining Group took over the rehabilitation of the three mines at Tarkwa, Prestea and Dunkwa. Disclosing this here at the weekend, the Canadian project manager of the group, Mr K. V. S. Meyer, said the target was to reach 8,000 fine ounces a month by next year. Mr Meyer was briefing the four-member delegation from the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which visited the State Gold Mining Corporation offices at the weekend. [Text] [Article by J. Arhinful-Mensah] [Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 15 Dec 86 p 1] /9274

ALGERIAN OIL COOPERATION--The Algeria News Agency, APS, said yesterday that Algeria proposed to supply Ghana with crude oil and cooperate with the Ghana Government in oil prospecting. The agency said the proposals were discussed in Algiers on Wednesday by Mr Sadek Boussena, Secretary-General of the Energy Ministry, and Mrs Theresa Owusu, Ghanaian Under-Secretary for Fuel and Power. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 12 Dec 86 p 1] /9274

INCREASE IN SOVIET SCHOLARSHIPS--The number of academic scholarships granted annually to Ghanaian students by the Soviet Union has been increased by ten percent. Mr Johnny Hansen, President of the Ghana-Soviet Friendship Association announced this on his return from Moscow yesterday where he attended the inaugural conference of the Soviet-Ghana Friendship Association. He said the association also agreed to sponsor Ghanaians who studied in the Soviet Union to undertake post-graduate courses as well. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 31 Dec 86 p 5] /9274

CSO: 3400/934

PLANNING MINISTER OUKO ON 1987 GROWTH

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 3-9 Jan 87 pp 5-6

[Text]

Year-on inflation fell to 5 per cent in November, Planning & National Development Minister Robert Ouko said in an end-December speech. This indicates the government has been successful in holding down consumer price growth despite the longer-term effects of the shilling's devaluation since 1982, when inflation stood at 22.3 per cent.

Ouko also confirmed that the government is expecting strong growth in 1987, on the back of a strong economic performance in the first nine months of 1986 (Kenya, An AED Special Report, December 1986, page 2). Agricultural growth, he said, had been remarkable, with maize deliveries to **National Cereals & Produce Board** more than twice as high as in the same period of 1985. Similarly, coffee production rose by 20 per cent and the manufacturing sector increased output by 5.3 per cent, compared with 4.2 per cent in the first nine

months of 1985. Tourism earnings — at KSh 3,720 million (\$232.9 million) — are 17.7 per cent up on 1985's KSh 3,160 million (\$197.9 million).

Overall exports increased by almost 25 per cent, boosted by increased coffee exports which were up 90 per cent over the same period in 1985.

Money supply reached KSh 30,360 million (\$1,901 million) at end-June 1986 compared with KSh 28,860 million (\$1,807 million) at the beginning of the year and KSh 24,720 million (\$1,554 million) at the end of June 1985, says a report issued by the Planning & National Development Ministry. Monetary and banking sectors recorded an improved performance, with gross foreign assets up by 20 per cent, to KSh 8,360 million (\$523.5 million) at the end of June 1986, from KSh 6,920 million (\$433.3 million) the previous year. Domestic credit also rose in the same period, to KSh 33,800 million (\$2,116 million) from KSh 27,720 million (\$1,735 million).

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CSO: 3400/935

BANDA CRITICIZES IMPRISONED FORMER MINISTER CHIRWA

MB271937 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Excerpts] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has castigated former Cabinet Minister Orton Chirwa for circulating lies that the people of this country are tired with the Ngwazi. The life president was speaking today on departure in Blantyre and on arrival in Lilongwe to continue his country-wide crop inspection tour. The life president explained that Orton Chirwa [words indistinct], claiming the people of this country do not like the Ngwazi and that he, Orton Chirwa, would take over the government and rule the country.

The Ngwazi said, in addition, Orton Chirwa is saying that the Chitufuko Cha Amayi [Women's League] in Malawi is a form of Thangata [forced labor]. The president emphasized that this is not true. He explained that in Mwanza and at (Mgodi) in Machinga District, he gave [words indistinct] to women of the Chitufuko Cha Amayi to grow their own maize. He stressed that the Chitufuko Cha Amayi in Malawi was for women. Since its formation, it has done a lot for the women of this country.

The Ngwazi recalled that Orton Chirwa wanted to come to Malawi to kill him, cabinet ministers, and members of parliament and to take over the government. He said the court proved him guilty and sentenced him to death. The life president said he did not want Orton Chirwa and his wife, Vera Chirwa, to hand and commuted their sentence to life imprisonment. The life president said instead of showing appreciation for the commuting of the sentence, he is circulating lies from prison. He said such a man does not deserve consideration.

Touching on racial relations in the country, his excellency the life president said that he was happy to hear that people are working together and that there is no friction with people of other races. The life president pointed out that this is what he wants, because he wants peace and calm, law and order to continue to prevail. He emphasized that he wants people of all races to live in peace and harmony and thanked his people for heeding his appeal to that effect. The Ngwazi then revealed that many Europeans have admitted that they were happier to live here in Malawi than anywhere else in Africa. [passage omitted on district officials remarks]

/12913

CS0: 3400/838

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW MODERATES IN GOVERNMENT LEND CREDIBILITY TO REGIME

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jan 87 p 16

[Editorial: "Chissano's Options"; words within slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Without exactly coming as a surprise, the shakeup of the Mozambican Government is of unparalleled political significance. On one hand, it reaffirms the position which has long been attributed to Joaquim Chissano; on the other hand, it reflects the conditions imposed on the president by the difficult military and economic situation.

The recent appointments show the growing influence of the moderate wing of the FRELIMO; that is, the leaders who are considered more "liberal" and open to dialogue. Pragmatic, nonaligned, favoring the reform of relations with the Western countries, this wing had been gaining strength in the final years of Samora Machel's administration. Joaquim Chissano was considered one of the leaders of this wing, so it would be expected that any changes in the executive would point toward its consolidation. For this very reason, the attitude of the Mozambican authorities was singularly negative regarding the release of the RENAMO hostages in Malawi; the harshness and intolerance manifested by the Maputo officials at that time was not in keeping with the tact and procedural propriety which have made Chissano's reputation.

Without pretending to establish a direct cause-and-effect relationship between this incident and the changes now announced, we feel it is of interest to point out the president's choice for the Foreign Affairs Ministry: Pascoal Mocumbi, a man trained in Switzerland, a former colleague of Eduardo Mondlane (also a moderate), who has Chissano's complete confidence. As we said, we have no intent of establishing a /direct/ link between his appointment and the case of the hostages; nonetheless, it seems clear that, confronted with a difficult economic situation and the military threat from RENAMO, the Mozambican Government has increasing need of outside support--the West.

In effect, relying on /exclusive/ support from the East proved to be neither effective nor desirable, which led Machel to initiate the opening to the West. However, this opening involves winning over sympathy and support, not only from governments but also at the level of public opinion (an important factor in Western countries). This, in turn, implies great credibility--credibility which, it must be admitted, the Machel government had not yet fully achieved,

a fact made clear from the editorials published in various Western newspapers upon the death of the Mozambican leader. The pragmatism and political skill of the late president were recognized, but it was stressed that Mozambique was still governed by a pro-Marxist dictatorship which paid little heed to freedoms and human rights. In reality, Portugal was certainly--and for obvious reasons--the country which best understood Machel, his virtues and the problems with which he had to contend.

It is within this context that Chissano's cabinet reform emerges; without challenging the FRELIMO ideology, the current president appears to be pursuing, logically and coherently, the orientation adopted by his predecessor. However, there seems to be one exception to the moderate profile of the new government team: Armando Guebuza, the new minister of transportation and communications. Guebuza is a controversial figure; he has taken radical positions and was the target of strong contention in Machel's time. His presence is not contradictory, however; rather, it represents an essential complementary factor. Guebuza's popularity with the Armed Forces could be insurance against possible attempts at intervention by ideological "hard liners." Moreover, Guibuza is a dynamic man and enjoys prestige among the people. These qualities will be important in a sector which is absolutely vital to the weakened economy and to the military effort.

Thus, Joaquim Chissano has attempted to establish a balance--a fragile balance, perhaps, but one on which rests not only his future, but the future of FRELIMO and of the country itself.

6362

CSO: 3442/72

U.S. FERTILIZER UNLOADED IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Over 6,000 metric tons of fertilizer for the private agricultural sector in Maputo and Gaza provinces were delivered to Mozambique yesterday morning by the government of the USA in a ceremony held at port facilities in Maputo.

This aid, valued at \$2 million (about 80 million meticals), is the third phase of the agreement to rehabilitate the private agricultural sector signed by the Mozambican and US governments.

The fertilizer, which is to be used in the 1986/1987 season, was acquired by Mozambique under the third phase of the program to rehabilitate the private agricultural sector, whose total value is \$10 million. Unloading has already begun in Maputo.

The agreement providing for the delivery of the fertilizer was signed last June. It also provides for importing agricultural tools and implements for the private and family cooperative agricultural sector as well.

Spare parts for trucks and motorized equipment and raw material for the local production of irrigation pipe were also sent to our country last November under the program to rehabilitate the agricultural sector. This January several varieties of vegetable seeds for use in the second growing season this year are scheduled to arrive.

The first phase of the program to rehabilitate agriculture began in 1984 with the importation of agricultural equipment valued at \$6 million. The second phase in 1985 was valued at a total of \$12 million.

Speaking at the delivery ceremony, US Ambassador Peter Jon de Vos said it was a pleasure for the American people and government to deliver the donation to the Mozambican people at a time when they are battered by serious economic difficulties.

Castigo Chivite, secretary of state for cotton, who spoke as our government's representative, expressed appreciation for this gesture on the part of the American government, adding that the fertilizer delivered yesterday will be put to good use and enable Mozambican farmers to produce enough to alleviate the shortages the people are currently facing.

MOZAMBIQUE

NETHERLANDS FINANCES PROJECT IN ALTO-CHENGANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] An Integrated Rehabilitation Program covering four sectors--agriculture, health, education and water resources--has been in progress since the middle of this year in the Alto-Chengane region of Chibuto District, Gaza Province. The program is financed by the Netherlands and the Mozambican part of the project is the responsibility of the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters]; the objective is to minimize the effects of the drought and other disasters that have devastated that region of Gaza Province.

With an estimated cost of 1.3 million Dutch guilders, or close to 20 million meticals, the Alto-Chengane Integrated Program is financed by the General Directorate of International Cooperation (of the Netherlands Government) and by the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation, a nongovernmental organization in this West European country.

According to Issufo Jamaldine, director of the Provincial Department for the Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters, this integrated project provides for the rehabilitation of such sectors as agriculture, health, education and water resources.

He added that the program is to be executed within 1 year and was initiated in the middle of [1986]. The official also reported that, on the Mozambican side, the project is the responsibility of the DPCCN, with respect to all the operations for reception, distribution and shipment of the equipment purchased by the project financiers.

In effect, some works at the project locale have already been initiated, such as the socioeconomic and hydrogeological study, followed by the drilling of bores and wells for the captation of underground water, by GEOMOC [Mozambican Mining Company].

Also, a center has been established in the area for the preparation of Loa, a product used in the nutritional rehabilitation of children. The same center will function as a training center, with the aim of extending this initiative to other locations in Gaza Province where the effects of the drought and pillage by the bandits are most severely felt.

Benefits of Program

Speaking of the benefits of the project, Issufo Jamaldine said that, in this first phase, it is planned to benefit at least 50,000 people. At this time, it is estimated that nearly 5,000 people in the Alto-Chengane region are severely affected by the drought.

Incidentally, the fact that the number of drought victims in Alto-Chengane District is smaller than the real number of people who should benefit from the undertaking means that other settlements neighboring Alto-Chengane may also benefit from the program.

Kamaldine said that the design and execution of the project is appropriate, since the Alto-Chengane region is one among many zones in Gaza Province which, in addition to the drought, were devastated by the escalation of the imperialist aggression, through the armed bandits, most intensively in 1982/1983.

He added that, at that time, many schools, hospitals and farm plots were destroyed by the bandits. "It was for this reason and because Alto-Chengane is located in a zone bordering on other regions with the same problems, that we decided to set up the program in that locale," Jamaldine explained.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports passed on by a DPCCN source in Gaza indicate that, in the last 3 months, the Maqueze region has begun to register deaths attributed to the drought which that region has already been experiencing for more than 4 years.

6362

CSO: 3442/72

MOZAMBIQUE

ITALIANS INSPECT PROJECTS IN PEMBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] Guisseppe Imbalzano, inspector for the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led a mission from the Italian Aid Fund [FAI] to the city of Pemba last week to assess the progress of the projects within the framework of the Reggio Emilia-Pemba sister-cities program. Imbalzano said the results obtained to date are excellent and voiced satisfaction with the security measures taken at the project sites by the local authorities.

Imbalzano was welcomed by Joao Baptista Cosme, governor of Cabo Delgado Province, whom he thanked for the attention shown his delegation by the local officials and by the people, as it carried out its mission. At that meeting, several aspects of the twin-cities relationship between Reggio Emilia and Pemba were discussed, as well as other bilateral relations between Mozambique and Italy.

The meeting with Governor Baptista Cosme was also attended by Ermando Bussei, member of the Reggio Emilia-Pemba Friendship Committee, who praised the way in which relations between the two cities were developing. "I can even say that this work of evaluation, conducted in conjunction with the local authorities, could show everyone, and particularly the people of Reggio Emilia, the value of our initiative."

The Italian delegation, which also included the second secretary of the Italian Embassy in Maputo, visited the various sectors of activity which are benefiting from this sister-cities program. Imbalzano told the news media in Pemba that this type of mission is customary for the FAI and is very important, because the programs are assessed in terms of the planned objectives.

The Reggio Emilia-Pemba sister-cities program was initiated in July 1986, with the arrival in Pemba of the Solidarity Ship bearing various donations--food-stuffs and clothing, among others, including materials to carry out socioeconomic development and aid programs.

The results of this solidarity shown by the commune of Reggio Emilia, whose programs are conducted through the Italian Aid Fund and the Foreign Relations Ministry, are already noticeable in the city of Pemba--from the aspect of cleanliness and environmental hygiene, much improved with the delivery of various pieces of equipment to the Executive Council, to the agricultural projects in the green zones.

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The program includes a series of projects to be carried out at short and medimm range, specifically, projects linked to fishing, agriculture, hygiene, small industry and technical assistance, among other areas. Most of the projects are in the equipment-installing phase.

6362

CS0: 3442/72

MOZAMBIQUE

MANICIA PROVINCE NEEDS 5,000 TONS OF GRAIN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Jordao Domingos]

[Text] According to data made available to NOTICIAS by a source in the Provincial Department for the Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters, Manica urgently needs food aid estimated at approximately 5,000 tons of various grains to assist the population affected by the drought and the actions of the armed bandits in that area of the country.

According to the source, throughout Manica Province, over 94,000 people are now suffering from hunger and nakedness; most of them are in northern districts of the province and one southern district; namely, in Barue, Tambara, Guro and Macossa (north) and Matchase (south), since these zones are most affected by the drought which has been devastating the province for years, along with the vandalism by the bandits.

Meanwhile, it is known that if the situation persists until next January, or if the needed food is not forthcoming, another 81,000 people will suffer the same fate. To give some idea of the troubling situation in these administrative divisions, it need only be said that, in some zones, the people have begun to wear the bark from trees and the children are very undernourished.

Inacio Palma [the source] added that, in Sussundenga District, although it is considered wealthy in terms of agriculture and has great potential in some areas, the peasants have been forced to abandon fertile land, fleeing from the criminal acts of the bandits and settling in areas without minimum conditions to take up their lives again.

Although the Department for Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters [DPCCN] has done everything in its power to aid the neediest, sending foodstuffs and articles of clothing to these zones, the existing fleet of 18 trucks cannot cover all the districts in a short time, particularly since they are light trucks.

"Normally, the average trip is 6 days, counting the time spent servicing the trucks. This means that, if trucks leave for a district, it is 8 or 10 days before we can count on them for another trip to a different zone, and since

these are light trucks, they carry very little in relation to the needs of a district," he commented.

In his opinion, it would take trucks with a 30-ton capacity to conduct a large-scale operation, not to mention that, at this time, the products are transported to the districts via neighboring Zimbabwe, since some of our access roads are impassable.

Development Projects

Because it cannot sit by with folded hands, waiting for foreign aid to solve the people's problems, the DPCCN in Manica Province has adopted a combat strategy against the famine, creating small projects that can offer minimum living conditions for the peasant population. The Red Cross is collaborating in this effort, as well as other humanitarian institutions and also government and non-governmental organizations in other countries, such as Germany's GTZ, whose presence in Manica is felt in several areas of action.

To paraphrase Inacio Palma, a project is underway to build dams to store water to use later for irrigation in the dry season; this in M'Pendo, Mossurize District and also in Sussundenga in a first phase. Later, this project will be extended to other areas in the province.

Paralleling this action, large farms will be cleared, which will be distributed to the people as soon as they have been guaranteed farm tools and seed.

The interviewee explained that, to carry out this work more efficiently, an agency has been created which will work closely with the GTZ, assisting the peasants with tools, seed and so on, and also taking part in building schools, hospitals and other infrastructures.

"Regarding agriculture, and with the support provided by the GTZ, we have been able to distribute all the tools and seed promptly. For now, and because of the recent rainfall in Manica, the first season crops are greening up nicely and we expect that, if there are no reverses, there will be a good harvest. Obviously, the reverses refer to the rain, if it stops falling or else if it rains too much," he stressed.

Flood of Returnees

Aside from the populations affected by the drought and those liberated from bandit captivity. Manica also has the Mozambican citizens who are constantly returning from neighboring Zimbabwe, where they had sought refuge from the actions of the bandits.

"Because the Defense and Security forces are always conducting sweeps of the jungle, driving out the bandits, these citizens are returning to their country and taking up their lives again. Certainly, in the beginning, they face problems, such as building houses; they have to start from scratch. But this will be overcome, because they have received the necessary assistance, even if it is not everything that could be desired, given the shortage of goods. Thus the need for food aid," Inacio Palma said.

At the end of our conversation, the spokesman assured that his department will continue to make an effort to alleviate the situation which exists now in the districts; he added that, until the donations arrive, the necessary items will be purchased from AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company], although what it has available is insignificant, in light of the needs.

6362

CS0: 3442/72

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

DROUGHT AID CONGESTING NACALA PORT--The agencies responsible for assisting the victims of disaster and terrorism in Nampula, Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces are engaged in moving out the merchandise which has piled up at the port of Nacala because there is no transport fleet to distribute it. In the next few days, the national organs of the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters] should make available, through LAM [Mozambique Air Lines], the planes to distribute the piled up merchandise, in unspecified quantities and types, to the cities of Cuamba and Lichinga, in Niassa Province, where the merchandise should have arrived by rail. The DPCCN is working diligently on this problem and others which have delayed the distribution of food-stuffs, tools and rehabilitation materials to the people in need, said a spokesman for the services who was interviewed in the nation's capital. Because of the poor response capability of the LAM air fleet, which is not equipped to substitute for rail transport, and because the coastal shipping units are inadequate, the merchandise to serve as emergency supplies for the needy population has been held at transit points. The DPCCN and the national organizations that solicited the aid have discussed the service provided by the shippers and are agreed that, although financing is available, there is no need to resort to foreign shippers. Faced with the growing public demand for assistance, because of the fomentation of destabilization, the agencies charged with channeling the aid are counting on better coordination, particularly with regard to unblocking the pile-up of merchandise in transit. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 87 p 3] 6362

SHIP'S ENGINE REPAIR SHOP--There are plans, within this month, to open a new machine shop in the city of Beira, devoted to repairing and providing all types of technical assistance to ship's engines of the "Volvo Penta" make," installed in many of the small fishing boats in this city. The NOTICIAS bureau in Beira learned from Domingos Mostico, director of the Small Scale Fishing Association, that the shop is equipped to repair 100 engines of this make in the first phase of its operation. The shop will function next to the Beira fishing association, occupying the facilities which, until recently, served as a parts warehouse for this enterprise. Various equipment and spare parts, valued at about 4,000 contos, have already arrived in the Sofala Province capital and preparations are being completed for the inauguration of this new infrastructure. Director Mostico added that more than 1,000 contos has already been spent to overhaul and improve the facilities where the shop is to be installed. It is hoped that, once the shop is in operation, it will alleviate the problem of technical assistance for the "Volvo Penta" ship's engines, a problem which has threatened to paralyze small-scale fishing in the city of Pemba. [Text] Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 87 p 3] 6362

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Jose Madeira and Yoshifumi Ito, the Mozambican and Japanese ambassadors to Zimbabwe, respectively, signed an agreement yesterday in Harare on behalf of their governments providing for economic cooperation between the two countries. Reaffirming total willingness to continue backing Mozambique's development under the leadership of President Joaquim Chissano, the government of Japan made 700 million yen available to the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The funds will be used to buy rice. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Dec 86 p 1] 8844

YUGOSLAVIAN AID TO WAR VICTIMS--A cargo plane bringing 38 metric tons of medicine, foodstuffs and miscellaneous office equipment was unloaded last Saturday in Maputo. The aid is intended for victims of natural disasters and the terrorist war waged by armed bandits, and the Foreign Relations Institute of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. This is the first lot of the shipment promised by this European socialist country at the First Conference of the Joint Yugoslav-Mozambican Cooperation Commission, which was held last March in Maputo. The donation, which is valued at \$500,000, was shipped by cargo plane and arrived in Maputo at about 11 pm last Friday. Two representatives from Jugoexport, the Yugoslavian export-import company, were also aboard to assist in delivering the gift to our country. According to information provided at the delivery ceremony, the second lot of the shipment will arrive in Maputo later this week. It will consist of equipment for the Foreign Relations Institute of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Jugoexport, which has also shipped Yugoslavian donations to such African countries as Angola, Algeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Uganda, will provide transportation. The foodstuffs, which include canned meat and flour for light meals, among other items, will be distributed to war victims through the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters, first priority being the province of Tete. The office equipment, such as typewriters and photocopiers, are for future diplomats at the Foreign Relations Institute in Maputo. At the delivery ceremony for this shipment, Dragan Nastic, charge d'affaires at the Yugoslavian Embassy in Maputo, said that another shipment of books would arrive in Mozambique later this week, and that they are also for the Foreign Relations Institute. The photo captured their arrival. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Dec 86 p 8] 8844

CABO DELGADO WATER PROJECT--The Reggio Emilia-Pemba Cooperative Project in Cabo Delgado Province is putting up windmills and water tanks in communal villages to solve the water shortage problem. Work began in November with the assistance of UDAAS (Water Supply and Sewage Unit) and local people. Wells are now being drilled so that windmills can be put in place. The project includes five wells in the Maringanha neighborhood, Murrebue, two communal villages (Tratara and 25 June), and the Ibo-Sede District. Giovanni Grampa, the Italian windmill installation technician, reported that the project has already put up windmills in five villages. The system stores water in tanks. Each windmill has a 20,000-liter water tank. Grampa also said that the project is cooperating with UDAAS to allow the latter to use the wells that have already been drilled. Eight young men were chosen for a week to assemble and install a windmill and tank. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Dec 86 p 3] 8844

PALMA AIRSTRIP REHABILITATED--The Palma Construction and Water District Office of Cabo Delgado Province sponsored a workday last November to rehabilitate the landing strip that was abandoned 8 years ago. The workday grew out of preparations for the second general elections. In addition to personnel from this office, district personnel under the leadership of Arlindo Assumane Aly, the district construction and water officer, were also involved in getting the work done. This official said that cleaning off the airstrip was extra work for his office. Under the Pemba provincial plan to have each district rehabilitate 300 km of roads, the Palma Construction and Water District had the goal of rehabilitating the roads linking Mocimboa da Praia and Nangade with Quionga, Nhica-do-Rovuma and the administrative towns of Pundanhar and Ulumbi. "But," he said, "due to the problem of the reduced budget for materials and workers' salaries, on top of transportation and fuel shortages, we were only able to repair the road from Pundanhar to Nhica-do-Rovuma and the road from Ntoli to Nangade, which was about 50% of our planned goal." The office has 23 workers, of whom 3 are employees and 20 are contract workers. Of the latter, ten are assigned to Palma and ten to Nangade. Due to the shortage of machinery, they work manually, using hoes and axes. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Dec 86 p 3] 8844

CSO: 3442/67

NAMIBIA

OUTGOING CABINET MEMBER WILL PROMOTE DIALOGUE

MB311640 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] WINDHOEK 31 January SAPA--A veteran SWA/Namibian politician, Mr Eben van Zijl, is to form a new organization to promote political dialogue and the development of the territory's human resources.

Mr van Zijl formally leaves the SWA/Namibia Transitional Government today. He served in the Cabinet as the SWA National Party [SWANP] chief delegate. He is succeeded by the SWANP's senior deputy leader, Mr Jannie de Wet.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, Mr van Zijl said it had become clear to him that the initial attitudes of reconciliation and nation-building had dissipated as motivating forces of the transitional government. "Their place was taken by party political conflict and confrontation (in the transitional government)," he said. "A national solution thus becomes an ideal that recedes farther into the future and national reconciliation and nation-building become terms of derision among our Marxist enemies."

Mr van Zijl resigned from SWA/Namibian transitional Cabinet after differences of opinion with the SWANP leadership over interpretation of policy. He was understood to have voted in favour of a Cabinet decision to open exclusively-white schools to all races in SWA/Namibia, which brought him in conflict with the SWANP-controlled second-tier administration for Whites.

Mr van Zijl said further details of the proposed organization would be made available at a latter stage.

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CSO: 3400/961

SWAPO REPORTS PLAN MILITARY ACTIONS

MB301003 Dakar PANA in English 0905 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Luanda, 30 January (PANA)--The People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, shot down a racist South African helicopter gunship on 3 January according to a SWAPO communique issued in Luanda today. The shooting down of the helicopter took place in the (Stikango) area in northern Namibia. The helicopter was gunned down by an RPG rocket, killing all occupants on board, the communique said. In January the PLAN combatants downed four military planes and four helicopter gunships. In another spectacular attack, PLAN demolition squad blew up a petrol station used by racist troops in the central [word indistinct] town of Gobabis on 13 January. Gobabis, lying near [words indistinct] Botswana in the Kalahari desert, has hitherto been considered by the army of occupation as safe from PLAN operation.

[Words indistinct] 12 December a water pipeline was demolished at Hashupua in northern Namibia. Two enemy soldiers were killed and four others injured. On 30 December a South African military post at (Omutwewondjamba), 50 km north of Ondangwa, in northern Namibia, was attacked by PLAN fighters the communique stated.

It further said, that on 8 January, PLAN combatants ambushed an enemy military convoy near Oshikango in the northern war zone. Three trucks were destroyed killing 16 enemy soldiers. A number of other trucks were also damaged.

The communique added that on 9 January an enemy agent, Thimotheus Shishiveni from (Onekwaya), 50 km north of Ondangwa was eliminated while on a spying mission.

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CSO: 3400/961

BRIEFS

WHITE ELECTION CALLED FOR--Windhoek 5 February SAPA--The leader of the SWA National Party [SWANP], Mr Kosie Pretorius, has challenged the Minister of Governmental Affairs, Mr Dirk Mudge, to arrange an election for whites in the territory. In a statement today, the leader of the majority party among whites in SWA/Namibia said Mr Mudge should let the electorate decide whether they still supported the policies of the SWANP, which controls the ethnic administration for whites. Mr Pretorius was responding to an earlier statement by Mr Mudge, who is also leader of the opposition Republican Party, that the SWANP no longer provided leadership to its followers, particularly on the desegregation of exclusively-white schools in SWA/Namibia. In the same statement, Mr Pretorius accepted an earlier challenge by Mr Mudge to participate in a panel discussion on local television with other political leaders in the Transitional Government on the schools issue. "I accept that Mr Mudge will now make the necessary arrangements (for the TV discussion)," Mr Pretorius said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1633 GMT 5 Feb 87 MB] /12913

LAND MINE INJURES OFFICIAL--Windhoek 4 February, SAPA--The Ovambo Executive Committee member for public works, Mr Aaron Shikongo, and his brother were seriously injured in a landmine blast in northern SWA/Namibia today, the SWABC reported in Windhoek. The incident happened about 9 am when their vehicle detonated a landmine on the road between Oshikango and Ongandjera. Both occupants sustained multiple injuries and security forces who arrived on the scene shortly afterwards applied emergency treatment, the SWABC radio news reported. After treatment at Ongandjera by a military doctor to stop extensive bleeding, the two men were taken to an Oshakati Hospital where their condition was described as serious. The SWABC reported the landmine was of Soviet origin and was believed to have been laid by SWAPO insurgents. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1218 GMT 4 Feb 87 MB] /12913

TWO REPRESENTATIVES JOIN CABINET--It is reported from Windhoek that the two men representatives of the South-West Africa National Party in the Cabinet of the transitional government were sworn in this morning. They are Mr Jan de Wet, who replaces the former Minister of Agriculture, water Affairs, and Sea Fisheries, Mr Eben van Zijl; and Mr Chris Liebenberg, who replaces Mr Tinus Blou, Mr van Zijl's former deputy. It is not yet known whether Mr de Wet and Mr Liebenberg will handle the same portfolios as the two previous representatives of the National Party. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 2 Feb 87 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/961

BRIEFS

KOUNTCHE RECEIVES FRENCH MINISTER--The French Minister of Cooperation, who is on tour in Africa, was granted an audience by President Kountche this morning. Michel Aurillac discussed some currently hot African issues such as Chad with the president. [Begin Aurillac recording] France's position on a solution to the Chadian issue [words indistinct] and lies in the fact that each country has the right to live peacefully within its borders inherited from the colonization and that the best possible solution would be an end to any foreign intervention. This means that France has no desire to continue its presence in Chad once Libyan intervention stops. We provide the Chadian Government with all the assistance we can. We support any international proposal in conformity with the right of self determination of people. Niger lies in that region and has common borders with Libya and Chad so it is carefully monitoring events and would like peace to be restored in the region so all may live in peace. [end recording] [Text] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Jan 87 AB] /12913

GRANT FROM JAPAN--Niger's acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the Japanese envoy to Niger today exchanged documents relative to a grant of 300 million yen, or 600 million CFA francs, to finance the implementation of Niger's nutrition improvement program. [Summary] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 27 Jan 87 AB] /12913

CSO: 3400/907

NNPC SUPPORTS OPEC POLICY; ISSUES NEW QUOTAS

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 3-9 Jan 87 p 8

[Text]

Nigerian National Petroleum

Corporation (NNPC) on 30 December announced that it would apply a fixed price for its oil from 1 February. It has also informed joint-venture oil producing companies of their new reduced quotas, bringing Nigeria into line with the recent OPEC agreement, which has reduced the country's production quota from 1.3 million barrels a day (b/d) to 1.238 million b/d.

The return to official selling prices, after a year of netback pricing, followed similar moves to fixed contract pricing announced by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iran, also to take effect on 1 February (see MARKET REPORT).

The price set for Bonny light crude is \$18.92 a barrel, in line with OPEC's directives in Geneva on 20 December. The prices of other Nigerian crudes are expected to be quoted at differentials now applying to all OPEC members.

Bonny light was being quoted on spot markets at \$17.60 a barrel on 30 December, the same as North Sea Brent, with which it competes closely. Industry analysts say it was not clear if the recent rise on spot markets would be sustained.

If the new OPEC price has been set too high, Nigeria will find it difficult to maintain output even at the reduced quota level, industry sources in Lagos told AED. However, if spot prices continue to rise and overtake the new fixed prices, Nigeria will benefit, despite the 5 per cent reduction in its quota.

At an average price of \$18 a barrel throughout the year, Nigeria's oil earnings could total \$6,570 million, even with the reduced output. This is 6.5 per cent above the \$6,169 million estimate presented by Nigeria to its creditors in recent debt rescheduling negotiations (AED 20:12:86, page 8; 29:11:86, page 2). The earlier estimate had been based on a high production figure of 1.55 million b/d, but at a low price of \$13 a barrel.

Petroleum Resources Minister Rilwanu Lukman has strongly urged the government to base its 1987 budget estimates on a low oil price, so that any extra earnings could be considered "a bonus."

Oil industry executives were called to meet Lukman on 31 December to be given details of the phasing out of netback sales contracts and their replacement by fixed prices. All those contacted by AED expressed confidence that their profit margin of \$2 a barrel would be maintained.

The companies were also informed of their new quotas. **Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria** will cut liftings from 660,000 b/d to 635,000 b/d and **Gulf Oil Company of Nigeria's** liftings will fall from 210,000 b/d to 205,000 b/d. These two producers account for 68 per cent of Nigerian output. The other quotas are assumed to be: **Mobil Producing Nigeria** 140,000 b/d; **Agip Nigeria** 100,000 b/d; **Elf Nigeria** 83,000 b/d; **Texaco Nigeria** 50,000 b/d, and **Ashland Nigeria** 25,000 b/d.

/9274

CSO: 3400/936

NAIRA SLIPS, CENTRAL BANK INTERVENES

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 3-9 Jan 87 pp 8-9

[Text]

The 18 December foreign exchange auction — the 13th and last of 1986 — produced a marginal rate of \$1 = N3.30, a 3 per cent fall on the previous week's \$1 = N 3.20.

Following Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) intervention in the 12th auction making bids below \$1 = N 3.20 unacceptable, all banks bid at or above this rate (AED 20:12:86). The highest bid, of N 3.60, came from **United Bank for Africa (UBA)**.

With only \$50 million available, the rate at which all the foreign exchange was exhausted was \$1 = N 3.30 and a total of 37 banks were successful. However, **Continental Merchant Bank** and **New Nigeria Bank**, which bid N 3.20, went away empty-handed.

Most banks again bid for less than their available allocation, indicating the

reduced demand for foreign exchange from their customers. This fall is assumed to be behind CBN's decision to reduce the amount of foreign exchange on offer to \$50 million a week from the \$75 million available since 9 October. The reduction is also seen as means of "shaking up" the bid rates, making the banks less certain they can obtain their foreign exchange requirements each week.

The next auction was due to be held on 8 January, as the Christmas and New Year public holidays fell on Thursday — the normal auction day.

Manufacturers are hopeful that the 1987 budget will give some relief to the present liquidity crisis, allowing for larger amounts of foreign exchange to be bid for and thus for an increased level of manufacturing activity.

Observers have noted that the naira has started to firm up in value on the "third-tier" or black market, where rates of \$1 = N 4.70 are being quoted. This is attributed to lack of demand, particularly from Nigerians who normally travel abroad at Christmas but who this year cannot afford the huge rise in air fares.

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CSO: 3400/936

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

FRENCH COOPERATION MINISTER ARRIVES--Sao Tome, 26 January (AFP)--French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac arrived here today for a 36 hour visit. The minister will be received by President Pinto da Costa, and he and his Sao Tome counterpart Fradique de Menezes will sign financial agreements on economic and social projects. France is contributing to the effort to revive Sao Tome's economy which is essentially dependent on cocoa production. In September 1986, President Pinto da Costa made a three day official visit to France to ask the country to increase its investments in the archipelago. The Sao Tome and Principe Islands have a population of a little over 100,000 inhabitants and are located some 300 km off the Gabonese coast. The former Portuguese colony became independent in 1975. Michel Aurillac is due to leave Sao Tome tomorrow morning for Equatorial Guinea, a former Spanish colony located north of Gabon. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 2035 GMT 26 Jan 87 AB] /12913

CSO: 3400/907

COMMENTARY ON DIOUF, PS CONGRESS

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 23 Dec 86 p 8

[Commentary by Mam Less Dia: "Abdou-God in Congress"]

[Text] Finally! The Senegalese have been rescued! They now have a demigod for president. They are terribly well provided for, these Senegalese. After the saints who fashioned the national conscience and the austere professor, the inventor of the multidimensional Senegalese state, they are now led by a kind of divinity. What luck! It is even a miracle, in this period of crisis or universal breakdown of the world economic system.

In an absolutely brilliant editorial, Aladj Bara Diouf, boss of the government daily and a lifetime member of the Political Bureau, reveals that this crisis was the ideal occasion for our divine president to embark upon the path of "restrictions of freedoms and renewed control of the people." This clearly means that the idea of practicing totalitarianism still resides somewhere in the minds of certain PS [Socialist Party] leaders. In short, the only difficulty is that the head of the PS himself does not have the soul of a dictator, even if, as Aladj Bara writes, he is the reincarnation of the great Ulysses of Greek mythology. Ulysses leading Senegal! What a fine illustration of the Senegalese genius!

Abdou-Ulysses Diouf therefore occupied the entire Senegalese political scene over the weekend, along with his disciples, on the occasion of a congress, the 11th, of the Socialist Party. However, it was also the first of its type. It was, in fact, the first time since independence that the party in power has organized a congress worthy of the name. At least this time, they will have succeeded in discarding folklore. This is the finest feat pulled off by Daouda Sow, No 3 man in the Socialist Party and previously president of the National Assembly.

Everyone knows that "Helter Skelter" is not wild about the peripheral organizations that gravitate around the PS. He has always dreamed of neutralizing them, failing to be able to absorb them. The secondary role he has had the CONAGRISAPAD play, as well as the lashing clarification he managed to get from the secretary general -- which constituted a veritable cold shower for COSAPAD and the "Friends of Jean" -- are precise facts that indicate that the star performers of the PS, the young old guard, are determined to rock the boat in order to reposition their party unambiguously in the front ranks of power.

Henceforth, the support committees will have to confine themselves to the role that belongs to them. Their dream of a transformation into a political force has suddenly vanished.

Outside of this victory of Daouda Sow, the 11th PS Congress has registered and digested the new strategy conceived by the president himself and designed for the creation of a counterweight capable of taking the place of the trade unions when, for one reason or another, the unforeseeability of the implications of the crisis helping "responsible participation" would be brought into question.

This is the meaning which observers give to Diouf's tirade on enterprise committees. The latter, which, unlike the support committees, are part of the party, will see their credit increase and their influence grow.

The only equation which the historic congress of the PS has not sought to resolve is the equation posed by GRESEN (Research and Study Group for a New Senegal, headed by "Minister Super-Der"), which now has some 1,000 members.

Basically, the New GRESEN equation is an equation without an unknown, for this organization of cadres and intellectuals from different backgrounds has already defined itself with the required clarity, as a marginal structure, giving priority to reflection and the search for solutions over honors.

The least that one can say is that this attitude of GRESEN is a new approach expressing a clear break with the practices of the old leadership team.

But this does not prevent one from looking to the prospects of cohabitation between GRESEN and the PS, which has within it another almost rival group: the CND [Nation and Development Club].

However, it is too soon to envisage that cohabitation in terms of conflictive relations. Given the fact that a member of GRESEN is not necessarily a member of the PS, nothing leads one to presume that coexistence between the two groups, whose one and only common link is support for President Diouf, could be peaceful.

Whatever the case, GRESEN has four ministers among its members who are not PS members. However, they are just as "Dioufist" as any other PS member, if not more.

Abdou Ulysses Diouf definitely does not not have an easy task ahead, which is probably why he had to await the congress, a solemn occasion, to categorically deny the rumor to the effect that he is after the post of secretary general of the United Nations.

He clearly told his followers that he would not abandon them to their sad fate, their anguish. He will continue to illuminate their path with his oh-so-divine light and crush the mountains of obstacles erected in the way of social progress.

Diouf will therefore not go to the United Nations and the newsmen who had the nerve to say so are nothing but outright liars.

Neither a coward nor a traitor, our modern Ulysses will brave the waves of the crisis that will unavoidably break over the surrounding social climate.

It is an unstable, trembling social climate that nothing more than a tiny increase in the price of rice could plunge into catastrophe.

11,464

CSO: 3419/55

LD-PMT CONGRESS POSITIONS SET FORTH

Dakar FAGARU in French Dec 86 pp 3-12

[Main guidelines of General Policy Report of Second Regular Party Congress of the LD-MPT [Democratic League--Movement for the Labor Party]]

[Excerpt] The Second Regular Congress of the party will be held in Dakar on 27 and 28 December 1986. For FAGARU's readers, we are presenting the main guidelines of the general policy report.

New Aspects of the Regime's Crisis: Imperialist Redeployment Tactic

As a result of the "new policies," the economic landscape has entered a phase of profound change that is impacting on the structures of society, the form and nature of power and class ideologies. In short, the class struggle has taken on a new look in our country since the First Congress.

All these policies mean the liquidation of the public and parapublic sector and the government's "disengagement" vis-a-vis its essential responsibilities of guiding and managing the national economy, which it thus turns over to foreign financial backers. In other words, these so-called "new policies" express the exaggerated privatization of the entire production, trade and services infrastructures.

Consequently, since our First Congress, we can say that the process of transforming Senegal into a neocolony of international financial capital, a neocolony of the multinationals placed under the French-American regime has experienced a particularly accelerated rate. From this standpoint, Senegal represents a classic example of the conversion of a neocolonial regime as a result of the general crisis of imperialism.

Growing Isolation of PS Regime and Accentuation of Authoritarian Tendencies of Neocolonial Power

The economic and social changes underway have brought about noteworthy modifications in relations between the government and society. The political crisis is expressed through two phenomena: the growing isolation of the PS [Socialist Party] regime and an accentuation of the authoritarian and antidemocratic tendencies of the government.

The effects of the antisocial measures stemming from the new policies articulated because of the financial debacle have worsened the regime's political difficulties. The weakening of the economic foundations and the reduction in the government's financial possibilities because of the bankruptcy and the control exercised by financial backers have reduced the government's ability to corrupt and to integrate new and significant social forces, which would enable it to broaden its base. Numerous sectors of society previously mobilized by the PS, either because of their objective interests at the time or by mystification or blackmail, now tend to remain at a distance from the regime or even turn away from it, lacking adequate incentives.

Party of Openness

Our task could not be and has never been to oppose Senegalese because they follow any given principle of their religion. Our party rallies Senegalese men and women of all beliefs on the sole basis of its program, its statutes and bylaws. We are open to all sectors in this country which are determined to move forward with us toward democratic and progressive solutions to the crisis of neocolonialism.

Grave Threats to National Cohesion

The feeling of facing an uncertain future pushes individuals toward forms of ethnic and regional organization within which they hope to find protection and fulfillment which the national framework does not provide, owing to the government's abdication of its responsibility to manage the national community. The government tries to use such associations to solidify its policy of survival. Its policies secrete local group interests.

As a result, the crisis threatens national cohesion. The deterioration of the situation in Casamance, resulting from the government's blind policy of repression, is an illustration of that phenomenon. Actually, all the isolated regions, such as the River and East Senegal, show similar signs of latent discontent that could explode at any time if the regime's current policy of failure is not halted in time.

Proposals of Jallarbi Plan for Emerging From Crisis

The Jallarbi plan is the plan to carry out the program of the National Democratic Revolution, a transition to socialism.

Three major objectives are defined in the plan:

- 1) Improving the cultural level of the people.

Illiteracy, ignorance, obscurantism and fatalism are evils afflicting Senegalese society today and must be eradicated so as to create the conditions of full responsibility of the masses, which have been awakened and made aware of their historic role.

2) Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition

The failure of the neocolonial economy has a heavy impact on the diet, nutrition and health of workers and their families. Particularly for children and mothers, food deficiencies are the cause of a high rate of child and infant mortality and an alarming perinatal mortality. The dramatic situation in rural areas, suburban areas and the shantytowns bears witness to the urgency of suitable measures to be taken and the priority that must be given to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition.

3) Construction of Material Base for Transition to Socialism

The third major objective is the founding of the transitional economy, which must lay the bases for the construction of the socialist economy. The National Democratic Revolution is not an end in itself; it is a historically necessary phase for achieving the social liberation of the workers. These first two major objectives: improving the cultural level of the people and eradicating hunger and malnutrition, prepare the human base of transition which in turn affects the material base. The latter provides the conditions for the fulfillment of the masses.

The Jallarbi Economic and Social Development Plan provides for six major projects aimed at achieving the socioeconomic objectives of transition: 1) the project to expand production capacities and increase yield; 2) the project to build drinking water and sewage systems; 3) the project to build communications systems; 4) the project concerning rural and periurban electrification; 5) the project to reorganize the territory and the cooperative system; and 6) the project to stimulate research and technological innovation.

These different projects, backed by others in the social field: housing, health, leisure, and so on, contribute to the edification and consolidation of the material base for the transition to socialism. Different socioeconomic forces are involved in the achievement of the goals set: the government, the private sector, cooperatives and collectives. As for the foreign private sector, it will intervene within the limits set by the government, in accordance with the regulations and provisions guaranteeing the protection of national interests.

LD/MPT: Party of Unity and Historic Initiative

We all know it: Not every government crisis necessarily leads to a revolutionary situation. Left to itself, the regime could remain in power for a long time. Whatever the case, we must not harbor the illusion that it will fall by itself, like ripe fruit from a tree, simply because of the sharpening of its internal contradictions. Our party does not share that infantile conception of political and social phenomena. The fight for the revolution, democracy and progress can only triumph by the conscious, organized and active intervention of the forces involved. For us, the solution to the crisis can only stem from the united struggle of the forces opposing the regime. Our party, in its activities, has since its formation granted a cardinal role to the fight of the forces of change. The slogans: unity of the Marxists and

unity of patriotic forces, have from the very beginning commanded the intervention of our party in the national political arena. For us, the unity option is not a tactical or cheap political question, but rather, an option commanded by life itself. Not to follow it is to go against the real movement of Senegalese society as it unfolds before our eyes. Giving up unity is to give up finding a real solution to the crisis.

Unity of Marxists: Important Lever for Vigorous Promotion of the Struggle of Revolutionary and Democratic Forces in Senegal

While the unity of opposition forces is indispensable to the victory against neocolonialism, the unity of organizations demanding Marxism-Leninism is necessary for an acceleration of the entire revolutionary process.

The national political situation will be qualitatively modified when communists pool their energies, intelligence and forces that were previously scattered and serve a single framework of struggle for the achievement of the same ideal, the ideal of the happiness of the people of our country and the entire world. That is why we place immense hope in the discussions underway between our party and the PIT [Party for Independence and Work] of Senegal.

Improving Work Methods: Realities of Political Arena

And yet, comrades, whatever the importance of our successes, they are still insignificant given the enormity of the tasks remaining to be accomplished in order to achieve our revolutionary objectives. The Central Committee activity report forcefully emphasized the many individual and collective deficiencies marking our methods of work. We are far from having healed certain serious evils that delay the forward movement of the party, mainly carelessness and apathy, which are foreign to our Marxist-Leninist concepts regarding organization and the political fight. The delay we have exhibited in achieving many tasks which party construction and the national situation require could not merely be attributed to the circumstances and the lack of means, even if these are undeniable facts. The congress offers us an opportunity to reflect profoundly on all aspects of the record of our activity and debate it at length, in keeping with our party's rules of democratic operation. For its part, the Central Committee, at its 21st regular session, emphasized the need for the entire party, its structures and members to ensure the solidification of the Leninist spirit in the approach to the questions of our revolution. We call on the entire party to double its wisdom and efforts aimed at creating unusual forms of mobilization and organization of members and the masses, based on the realities of the local scene and the specific requirements of the profound national crisis we are now experiencing. The forms, methods and content of party action, as well as its structures, must be redesigned and constantly improved in terms of the dynamic of the class struggle.

Expanding Struggle on All Fronts

For the new period beginning with the Second Congress, our party will continue and develop its action to promote the ideal of peace in international relations.

We shall participate in the campaign for disarmament and liquidation of the nuclear threat which imperialism aims at mankind. The slogan "Peace and Development" will guide us on that path, leading to the survival and fulfillment of the human species on this planet.

The LD/MPT must develop its participation in AAPSP [Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization] for the victory of national and social liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

On the national level, the LD/MPT will work with all its might and intelligence to rally all those fighting and wishing to fight, so that there will be an end to the antinational policy our country has endured for 26 years. We reaffirm our attachment to the ADS as the dynamic framework for the united struggle of the opposition, as well as our unshakable will to take an active part in its expansion and reinforcement.

Unite and Fight To Promote a Democratic Alternative to the Neocolonial Regime

Neither our party nor any opposition can by itself undertake and bring about the changes expected by the Senegalese people. Uniting to overcome neocolonialism and overcome the crisis, or scattering our efforts with the danger of being devoured by the offensive of imperialist redeployment: That is the alternative facing the opposition. Our party has resolutely and unequivocally opted for the first choice.

We want all the little streams of the current people's discontent to unite in a torrent that will sweep away the edifice of neocolonialism in our country, so that the Senegalese people, now the masters in their own country, will shift the course of their destiny in a totally new direction.

3419/55

GOVERNMENT REDUCES CAPITAL SPENDING FOR 1987 AUSTERITY BUDGET

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 3-9 Jan 87 p 9

[Text]

A sharp — 34 per cent — reduction in capital spending is the main feature of the 1987 budget, presented in the National Assembly (parliament) by Economy & Finance Minister Komlan Alipui on 27 December.

The total budget balances at CFA 89,690 million (\$271.4 million), an increase of 2.8 per cent on last year's CFA 87,283 million (\$264.1 million) budget. But the investment budget, which was increased by 39 per cent last year from 1985's CFA 3,600 million (\$10.9 million) to CFA 5,000 million (\$15.1 million) is being cut back again to CFA 3,300 million (\$10 million) this year.

Priority will be given to rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, and new expenditure from budgetary resources will be strictly limited, Alipui said. The budget, he said, was one of "austerity and prudence" because of Togo's "continued difficult economic situation."

The allocation for public debt service is unchanged from the previous year's CFA 23,500 million (\$71.1 million). This reflects the priority accorded by the government to paying off some CFA 60,000 million (\$181.5 million) in debts since the end of 1982; a substantial portion of the remaining foreign debt of some \$1,000 million is owed by 24 parastatals that are in the process of being privatised or wound-up, economic analysts say. Togo did not request any foreign debt rescheduling last year and is not expected to seek further relief this year either, they add (AED 2:8:86; 15:3:86).

The largest item of recurrent spending remains the public-sector wage bill, which will be slightly higher in 1987 at CFA 29,790 million (\$90.1 million), up 2.9 per cent on the 1986 figure of CFA 28,964 million (\$87.6 million). Alipui stressed that this "moderate" rise was due to the government's adherence

to spending targets agreed with the IMF under the current economic recovery programme, for which the fund approved a SDR 23 million (\$27.6 million) two-year standby credit last June (AED 14:6:86).

Fiscal receipts are projected at CFA 79,489 million (\$240.5 million) for 1987, up 4.5 per cent on last year's CFA 76,053 million (\$230.1 million). Alipui said the increase was due to the inclusion for the first time of contributions from additional parastatal organisations. This would provide additional revenue of CFA 8,250 million (\$25 million).

However, contributions by Office Togolais des Phosphates (OTP) and Office des Produits Agricoles du Togo (OPAT) will drop substantially this year. OTP's contributions are set to fall from CFA 13,000 million (\$39.3 million) to CFA 7,000 million (\$21.2 million) and OPAT's from CFA 6,600 million (\$20 million) to CFA 5,000 million (\$15.1 million).

Customs revenue is set at CFA 34,720 million (\$105.1 million), up 11.8 per cent on 1986's CFA 31,060 million (\$94 million). In an accompanying outline of economic prospects for 1987, Alipui said that, despite unfavourable price trends for the country's principal exports, GDP was expected to increase by 7.2 per cent in nominal terms.

Expressed in local currency terms, export earnings for phosphates and coffee are expected to decline by 21 per cent during 1987, and for cocoa by 19 per cent, he added. Although crop production is expected to make a recovery after the poor 1985/86 season, the value of export products marketed by OPAT is forecast to fall slightly.

Production of coffee and cocoa is not likely to exceed 1985/86 levels, while the cotton crop is expected to be some 5 per cent down.

/9274

CSO: 3400/935

MUSEVINI ANNIVERSARY SPEECH ADDRESSES SECURITY, PRIORITIES

EA262343 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1027 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Speech by Uganda President Yoweri Museveni at Kololo airstrip in Kampala on the occasion of the first anniversary of the National Resistance Movement victory--live]

[Excerpts] Friends and fellow Ugandans, when we took over power one year ago, the security situation in the whole country was very bad. Three hundred thousand Ugandans had been murdered in central Uganda alone. In the western part of Uganda, people had been murdered and lots of property looted. In Lango, the Okellos had created havoc with murder, rape, and looting. In Teso, one army officer by the name of Kojuku was using helicopters to locate cows so that ground forces could loot the cattle. In Karamoja, there was endemic cattle raiding. Kampala and other parts of Uganda had been parcelled out among warlords of different factions.

We tried to reach a peace agreement without Okellos in Nairobi. In spite of the peace agreement, the Kasala mission near Luwero--the Kasala mission nuns were raped, 100 people were murdered in Luwro town, [words indistinct] people were murdered in [name indistinct] that is near [name indistinct]. Not a single punishment was meted out to the perpetrators of these crimes. By taking over power in January, we dramatically reversed this situation. A great deal of security was restored to central, western, eastern, west Nile and northern regions. Even cattle raiding in Karamoja stopped.

We did not use the detention act against anybody up to today. You know the detention act had been so much the order of the day in Uganda. [applause] But I can tell you that up to today we have not detained anybody using that act. Whoever is arrested, he is arrested and dealt with according to the ordinary law.

You know that, however, the government of the old army who had fled to Sudan launched attacks against our forces in the north. A new wave of insecurity had set in in the north. All attacks were repulsed with very heavy losses of lives and equipment on the part of the remnants of the criminal army. The enemies tried to impede movements of our troops on the [word indistinct] but we evolved countermeasures and no battalion of our has ever withdrawn from a position on account of lacking supplies.

Civilian transport, however, has been affected. Also affected has been production and security of ordinary people. People have been continuously destroying their groups since August. [sentence as heard]

The enemies found it difficult to retain the support of those they had confused or coerced into supporting them, but had to resort to witchcraft and mysticism. [laughter] They told their supporters that there was a woman by the name of Alice Lakwena who had risen from the dead just like Jesus. This lady had charms which could protect members of these groups from bullets. If the NRA [National Resistance Army] fired a bullet, the magic would turn back the bullet and kill those who fired them. This is the siasa [policy], the politicization that is being carried out by those chaps.

This is all desperation and defeat by the enemy. Following this new line, they have aggravated their defeat into disaster for their cause, if it can be called a cause.

If one asks me: What do you think of the situation in the north? I would answer him: Excellent, in spite of the hardship. [applause] This is because of the following reasons: One, the fascist forces starting a new conflict last August, they gave the people of Uganda a chance to give them a thorough punishment. Otherwise, they would have remained a constant threat to the security of democracy in Uganda given their fascist and primitive mentality.

You see, sometimes there is good in bad. People always think that whatever is bad is bad entirely. We have got to put on proper binoculars and see through. What appears bad on the surface, you may find some good in it or what appears good may have something bad in it. By these thugs coming back from Sudan, they gave us an opportunity to deal with them thoroughly. And this one, I can assure you, we are doing.

Witness, for instance, the voodoo practices. I know many elements in our society still believe in the ecstasy of primitive magical practices. It is, however, a disaster. Some people who have led Uganda in various capacities, for instance, in the army, for decades themselves believe in these practices and rely on voodoo. It is alright for the ordinary people to believe in voodoo and even to practice it, but for the leaders, for people who have been leading us, to find that they can believe and rely on voodoo, that shows you in what danger we have been living. It makes me feel sad that such people could have held any leadership responsibility at all.

Therefore, the thorough defeat of these negative forces is an indispensable prerequisite for permanent security in Uganda. You see, we should not fear war if war is there, so you fight it. I do not fear war, if it is a just fight. The only war I fear is the unjustified war, because that is useless shedding of blood. But if you start a war for justified reasons, then we fight it to its logical conclusion.

Merely chasing them to Sudan as we have done in March somehow left the matter unresolved. If you just chase these fellows, they run to Sudan, then they keep on coming back, the matter is not resolved. The forces of [word indistinct] and enlightenment must defeat them thoroughly.

Also, those foreign vultures who always utilize the weak elements of our society must be made to [word indistinct] in that line of theirs, by thoroughly disorganizing their constituency, [applause] because there are those foreigners who are always looking for the ignorants, who are still among our society and want to use them.

And as long as we have fools, we have uninformed people in our society, foreigners will [word indistinct] apart. So it is our duty to eliminate that constituency, the constituency of fools, of tribalists, of primitive people who are always used by outsiders. That constituency must be eliminated. [applause]

The people of northern Uganda have risen up against these primitive elements by supporting the NRM [National Resistance Movement]. That is why some of our (?policemen) have been killed by the rebels, thereby exposing the fallacy of the idea of tribal political homogeneity which some confused elements always try to peddle. By these thugs committing crimes in the north like they did in the center here, they have exposed this fallacy of tribes. Therefore, within this sad picture of disruption and unnecessary loss of life, there is emerging a strength and the coalescing and crystallization of the patriotic elements, just like what happened in Luwero and in western Uganda.

[Words indistinct] From fire you will get iron. Fire, if you are a good blacksmith, you get there is fire and from fire you get iron from stone. [sentence as heard] You separate the charcoal from the [words indistinct] Nevertheless, the NRA [National resistance Army] is determined and in a position to bring this insecurity to a decisive conclusion after five months of preparation and action. We are working out an amnesty document for those who did not commit crimes against humanity and are therefore pardonable. We shall not pardon criminals, but those who are pardonable and can be reintegrated.

The same applies to Karamoja. After we had taken over the east and the north, the cattle raiders tried to raid cattle in Acholi, Lango, and Teso. In all cases, they were repulsed by our forces with heavy losses. Only in [word indistinct] area did they manage to make some penetration and seize cattle. This brought stability to that area. When, however, the fascist elements caused trouble in the north, we shifted forces from the northeast to the north. This left fewer forces in the east. The cattle raiders took advantage of this and in September up to early December terrorized large areas of Soroti, Kumi, Lira, and Kapchorwa Districts. But in December we had, however built up adequate forces to strike blows at the cattle rustlers. The biggest confrontation with them was in Nabilatuk where we killed 250 cattle raiders. After this confrontation, there has been peace in Soroti, Kumi, and Kapchorwa Districts.

Well, I am told some people are saying: Why do these NRA publicize the enemies they kill? Why don't they just keep quiet? Why should we keep quiet? In one of the vernaculars, they say that if death is not ashamed to kill a person, why should the one who buries the dead comrade be ashamed? If death is the one who has started the trouble, then we finish it. So, if troublemakers [words indistinct] we shall deal with them and we shall not be

ashamed to talk about it. [Words indistinct] the fascist rebels and the cattle raiders, in the way we hit them, we cannot say that these elements have been eliminated or they are severely hit. They have, however, been terribly weakened and the stage for their total destruction is set. Obote, however, and his agents are continuing to prepare groups to attack Uganda from outside. Names of certain countries have been mentioned. I am warning whichever country that may be involved that when it comes to making trouble to our enemies we are not really surpassed. Those who are used to a weak Uganda that is improperly led and cannot accept the present irreversible reality may have to pay a price because of their folly. We are, therefore, continuing to strengthen our defense forces. Not to do so will be like having [word indistinct] in the open without protection.

So many interests do not want stability here. Stability here will mean that there will be no possibility for (?leading) our country. Coming to politics, I would like to say that the situation is also encouraging. One of the biggest weakening factors in Africa is tribalism and other forms of sectarianism. While in the other continents, you will find nations believing and working together under cohesive political (?forces) which are powerful, though diverse. In Africa, tribalism is always emphasized. But when it comes to Uganda here, or for Africa, just 16 million of us are too many to live together. So, we must have the tribes. We must have the Bantustans, or, South Africa. This is a big shame.

Therefore, the NRM is totally opposed to tribalism. I am, therefore, very much encouraged to see the slow process of detribalizing the politics in Uganda, building up national consensus and supporting issues on their merits.

I can cite many examples in this past year. During the month of March, the defeated forces from west Nile tried to use west Nile as a base of opposing us. They were told by the people of west Nile in no uncertain terms that they must go away or cooperate with the NRA. The same has happened in Acholi, Karamoja, and Teso. During Christmas, for instance, the people of a certain area of Teso rose up against the former Tito-Obote men and killed six of them who were terrorizing them with guns and captured the six guns and gave them to the NRA. And yet these were boys who were from that area who were trying to use these covers of UPC [Uganda People's Congress] and what have you.

In all my tours, huge crowds turn up in all parts of the country. This is in spite of the fact that we have not done much yet on the economic front. My decision, therefore, is that the masses are tired of sectarianism. It is up to the national resistance cadre to serve them with dedication. [passage omitted on mismanagement of economy since independence].

The (?regimes) which succeeded Amin did nothing to reverse the declining economic trend. Instead they made the situation worse. For example, per capita production declined by 19 percent between 1978 and 1980, while GDP declined by 15 percent. By 1986 (eighty-six) GDP was declining at a rate of 5.5 percent, while per capita GDP was declining at a rate of 8 percent.

This was in spite of the fact that in 1981, the Obote government ran a recurrent program which purported to revive the economy. This program, which

was supported by most international institutions, had by 1986 mobilized external funds amounting to \$2,013 million. You cannot believe where Obote put this money. I cannot understand.

Consequently, we are having to repay as of now \$200 million per annum to our external debtors instead of using the money to purchase the badly needed [word indistinct] or raw materials and spare parts for our factories. In spite of this massive inflow of funds, the available statistical information shows that most sectors of Uganda's economy continued to decline during the period Obote was in power and before.

However, because of lack of sufficient investable resources, we have found it imperative to set priorities so that the available resources are deployed in the most beneficial manner. These priorities are in those areas of the economy which we think can act as engines for sustaining future growth.

Our priorities will be: The provision of agricultural machinery and implements, seeds, herbicides and other animal drugs. This will be priority group number one. Anything to do with agriculture will be a priority.

Group number two: The rehabilitation of roads to facilitate easy conveyance of goods to the markets and from the markets to the people. This will be the second category of priority area.

Third category: Trucks for transportation of produce and consumer goods to the people.

Four: Provision of industrial raw materials and spare parts so that our factories can produce (?adequate) consumer goods for local consumption.

And five: The provision of basic utilities, such as water and electricity. Telephones can wait. Our revised investment plan clearly reflects this trend of thinking.

We believe that if this is done and supplemented with proper fiscal and monetary policies, our economy should be able to stand on its own feet once again. The success of our program will depend upon the cooperation of all Ugandans. Although it may call for further tightening of our belts, at the end of it all we shall all be happy.

In the one year we have been in power, we have carried out at least partial rehabilitation of the following enterprises: [word indistinct] power-sharing we have rehabilitated the following enterprises: Nyanza textiles, Uganda blanket manufacturers, Uganda brewery, Nile breweries, Uganda grain milling company--that was for milling grain and making bread and things like that--and the East African distillery.

All this, we did it with our own money, mainly. With outside assistance we have also started the rehabilitation of the sugar sector and UDB [expansion unknown] [words indistinct] with foreign assistance. On the basis of [words indistinct] we have also used tens of millions of dollars to equip the National Resistance Army with appropriate weapons and equipment.

Of course we are also paying the debt left by Obote. One of our concessions is that we are paying our debts now. People are thanking us: Oh, thank you very much, at least you are paying your debts. [laughter] With the increase and earnings therefore, providing we maintain the same proper management, we can achieve much more on the basis of self-reliance.

If we have been able to do this little bit while we are paying so many debts and we are earning little, suppose we increase our earnings, I am sure we can solve our problems. We, of course, welcome foreign aid if it does not interfere with our plans.

And it looks promising. And the provision of essential commodities is going to improve this year. This year these little things which disturbed us, the supplies will improve--things like sugar, like salt and so on because we have made much more reliable arrangements, and I think the situation is going to improve, both by manufacturing some of them here and by importing the others. [applause]

In the same way, we fought the hard war against Obote. We are going to fight the economic stagnation and I am sure we shall win. So let us be optimistic: While the situation looks bleak now, do not forget the 27 people who went to the bush 6 years ago, and this huge army you are seeing here came from those 27 gentlemen. [applause] In the same way, I am sure we shall handle the economy, provided everybody works very hard and acquires discipline. We do not want to prove what the South Africans are saying, that Africans are lazy, they do not work hard, they should be kept in their won reserves so that they can make themselves up [as heard]. We should work for our own future.

Finally, on foreign policy I would like to express the support of the National Resistance Movement for the struggle for freedom in Southern Africa. We should not concentrate on our own affairs only and forget about the plight of others. In the same way as choirs were singing here, singing how we were suffering in the bush, how Obote was massacring our people, how he was taking our property, other Africans in the southern part of Africa are suffering just like we were suffering, so we should always remember them and we should always support them morally and materially if possible.

Before I end, I would like to inform the wananchi [citizens] that on this occasion we have got a number of delegations from friendly countries.

Therefore, in the coming year I hope and am sure we shall achieve greater victories than we did in 1986 and we shall work hard and make our country contributing partner on the African scene. Thank you very much, all of you. [applause]

/12913
CSO: 3400/852

UGANDA

BRIEFS

LOAN FROM PAKISTAN--Pakistan has given Uganda a \$4 million interest-free loan. The pledge was made to President Yoweri Museveni when he met Pakistan President Ziaul Haq in Kuwait. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Feb 87 EA] /12913

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH BURUNDI--Uganda and Burundi have concluded a trade agreement covering bilateral cooperation in air and transport sectors of the two countries. Under the air transport agreement, Uganda Airlines will operate services to Bujumbura and destinations beyond like Harare, Maputo, and Gaborone. Air Burundi will also operate services from Bujumbura via Kigali to Entebbe and destinations beyond. At a ceremony held in Kampala today, the Burundi minister of transport and communications, Mr Mkenguruste, signed on behalf of the Burundi Government, while the minister of foreign affairs holding the portfolio of minister of [word indistinct] Musa Ibrahim Mukibi signed on behalf of the Uganda Government. [Excerpt] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Jan 87 EA] /12913

CSO: 3400/852

KAUNDA SUPPORTS ANC USE OF VIOLENCE

MB291822 Dakar PANA in English 1810 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Victoria Falls, (Zimbabwe), 29 Jan (ZIANA-PANA)---Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda today ruled out any chance of the African National Congress (ANC) renouncing violence until South Africa's President P. W. Botha accepted a Commonwealth five-point plan aimed at achieving democracy in South Africa.

Speaking at the start of talks between the leaders of Zimbabwe, Botswana and the visiting Canadian Premier Brian Mulroney, President Kaunda, [words indistinct] chairman of the [word indistinct] nation Frontline States, said: Let President Botha denounce apartheid the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and other political organisations, release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and begin talks with leaders of the black majority. If all these five points were put before President Botha, and if he accepted, then it would be time for the Frontline States to encourage the ANC to renounce violence and start talks with the Pretoria regime.

While praising the United States for holding meetings with the ANC President Oliver Tambo at the highest level, President Kaunda said the ANC started as a non-violent organisation, but was forced to resort to violence. When we speak of renouncing violence, what are we putting in its place? That is the question we should be asking ourselves.

The conditions that led the American people to fight for independence exist in South Africa today, he said. President Kaunda dismissed the argument in some American circles that the ANC was working with communists from South Africa, saying when it became necessary to fight the Nazis during the Second World War, America and the Soviet Union fought together to defeat Hitler.

The Zambian leader gave Mulroney a run down of events in southern Africa resulting from the continued existence of apartheid. The Frontline States, he said, were not only struggling against under-development, but also against the forces of apartheid. Apartheid is under pressure from the international community, and the more that pressure begins to bear upon that evil regime, the more the regime becomes desperate.

He thanked Canada for the support it gave to the Frontline States and its stand against apartheid.

The prime minister, Robert Mugabe, said the visit by Mr Mulroney to southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) countries and their endeavours to try and achieve their economic goals. Mugabe said countries in the region lacked inputs, financial resources, technology and skilled manpower and these are areas we will expect him to explain because Canada has for a long time been a great friend of these countries.

/9274

CSO: 3400/978

KAUNDA DENIES FRONTLINE DIVISION ON RSA SANCTION

MB290809 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Kaunda, has announced that the government will not take over milling companies that are already in financial problems because it does not want to saddle the public with liabilities. Commenting on the recent rejection of the Copperbelt-based milling company, which is alleged plagued with indebtedness, Comrade Kaunda said it was important for the merchants to realize that government cannot saddle people with something which is not viable because they will have to pay more to keep it in operation. The president, who was speaking at a press conference at the Mulungushi Hall, said although milling companies have been declared a strategic industry after last year's food riots, it was not [word indistinct] for the government to take over liabilities. He said those milling companies which were indebted would have to struggle to keep in business because they will have stiff competition from parastatal companies.

Comrade Kaunda also said Frontline States are still finalizing their own package of economic sanctions to be applied against South Africa. The president, who is also chairman of the Frontline States, admitted that initially the economic sanctions were to be implemented on 31 December, but had to be postponed as the measures to be effected were still being worked out. He denied that there were serious divisions among Frontline States on the sanctions issue, saying as far as he was aware there were no subdivisions. The president said that Zambia was in fact supposed to have banned Zambia Airways flights to South Africa and vice versa on 31 December, but had to postpone the decision until the region was properly galvanized.

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CSO: 3400/978

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA APPEALS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST RSA

MB010905 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] The president, Comrade Kaunda, has made an earnest appeal to those countries which have not yet considered applying mandatory sanctions against South Africa to do so now in order to avoid a Hitler era-type of holocaust in southern Africa. He was speaking when he hosted a state dinner for Comrade Quett Masire, the president of Botswana. Comrade Kaunda said there was a need for tough economic measures to be taken against the racist regime by the international community before many more deaths within that country occurred. [Words indistinct] while the West sat quietly when South Africa turned a deaf ear to calls from the international community to abolish its racial policy. The president paid tribute to Comrade Masire, saying he faced a serious problem [words indistinct] in the (?southern corner) of Africa. Despite these problems, Comrade Masire had put up a strong front and opposed apartheid publicly, and Comrade Kaunda assured him that Zambia was behind his country's every move.

Comrade Kaunda also paid tribute to SWAPO Secretary General Toivo ja Toivo, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, and ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo for their continued opposition to the apartheid system despite years of being hounded and pushed around by the oppressors. Comrade Masire earlier officiated at the United Nations Institute for Namibia's eighth graduation ceremony at Mulungushi Hall.

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CSO: 3400/978

ZAMBIA

NEW ZEALANDER SENTENCED ON BOMB CHARGES

MB031727 Dakar PANA in English 1710 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Lusaka, [no date] Feb (ZANA/PANA)--A 29-year-old New Zealander was sentenced by a Lusaka magistrate court today to a two-year prison term with hard labour after pleading guilty to a charge of being found in possession of a time bomb last December in Lusaka.

James Martin, a salesman of Johannesburg, South Africa, was arrested by police on 13 December. When they found him assembling a time bomb in Lusaka's affluent Kabulonga suburb.

Zambian bomb disposal experts established that the device found on the New Zealander was a nine-hour delay time bomb.

Sentencing Martin, the magistrate said the offence was a serious one which carried a sentence of seven years maximum in jail with hard labour. The bomb could have destroyed life and property if Martin had executed his vicious crime, he said.

The Zambian Government is still holding four suspected white South African spies accused of being sent by Pretoria on a mission of destruction of strategic installations in Zambia. The four, all engineers from Pretoria, were arrested last May while on reconnaissance mission of strategic installations, including the vital rail to Dar es Salaam, earmarked for destruction. President Kenneth Kaunda revealed that one of them had confessed that he was a South African spy.

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CSO: 3400/978

BRIEFS

COUNTRY LOOKING AFTER 120,000 REFUGEES--Zambia is said to be looking after more than 120,000 refugees from Angola and Mozambique. The refugees have fled from their own countries as a result of the instability caused by racist South Africa. The latest issue of REFUGEES, the monthly magazine of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, says Zambia's refugee population is the largest in southern Africa. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 87 MB] /9274

CANADIAN LOAN, AID--The President, Comrade Naunda, has described the Canadian prime minister, Brian Mulroney, as a great son in the world for his commitment to the cause of mankind can be matched by few people. The president was speaking in Livingstone yesterday where he met the Canadian prime minister and his Botswana counterpart, Dr Quett Masire, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. He said Mr Mulroney's noble principles were manifested by the assistance and support he has given to the human cause over the years. Meanwhile, Canada has deferred the repayment of 6.6 million dollars in loans owed by Zambia and has announced a 12-point (?5.6) million dollars general human resources development program as well as a 15 million dollar food aid facility. He said the Canadian Government had been impressed with the steps Zambia had taken to set its economy on course. [Excerpt] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Jan 87 MB] /9274

DELEGATION VISITS IRAQ--A Zambian delegation arrived in Baghdad last night at the invitation of the Ba'ty socialist party. This is a reciprocal visit to one made by Comrade Ibrahim to Zambia late last year. Comrade Zulu observed that had it not been for the war, Iraq would have achieved more in terms of national development. He said Zambia's United Independence Party, UNIP, is building a humanist state through socialism and would like to uplift the standards of living of their people. The party chief explained that Zambia has not enjoyed real peace since independence in 1964 due to her support to the liberation movements in the Southern Africa region. Comrade Zulu said it was in that (?view) that Zambia and other Frontline States supported liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe to attain their countries' independence. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Jan 87 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/895

NEW LOOK FOR ZANU (PF) ORGANIZATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

ZANU (PF) adopted at the weekend a programme for reorganisation to register all party organs and enable it to identify its members from the provincial and district party organisations right down to the cells, the acting Secretary for the Commissariat and Culture, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, told The Herald yesterday.

He said the programme was adopted at a meeting of a party sub-committee on Saturday under his chairmanship, which was attended by the publicity department headed by Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Youth League, headed by Cde Ernest Kadungure, Women's Affairs, headed by Cde Teurai Ropa Nhonzo and the nine party provincial chairmen.

Cde Nyagumbo, who is also the ruling party's member of the politburo and secretary for administration, said the meet-

ing had formulated a strategy for restructuring the party.

"So, we adopted the organisational chart, which will make it easy for those in the village committee or cells, to identify their members and make it easy for the party branches also to monitor the activities of the cells," he said.

He said through the newly adopted organisational chart, the provinces and the party districts would be able to get "full information of what is going on in the branches, right down to the grass-roots levels".

Also adopted was a programme of activities and how the party cells, branches, districts, provinces right to the central committee should be organised and how information should be transmitted from the Central Committee down to the cells.

"The programme lays down also how major party rallies are to be organised. It has been decided that all major rallies are to be organised from the Commissariat which will assign speakers and also suggest a theme that should be agreed upon between the Central Committee and the Commissariat," Cde Nyagumbo said.

He said the programme would also provide for provincial and district leaders of the party to be invited to address rallies in provinces other than their own.

"Perhaps in this way we will be able to do away with regionalism which is now facing us and being talked about," he said.

Looking at the party's performance last year, Cde Nyagumbo said that the party had not done well in the fields of discipline, organisation and ideological orientation.

The party had become involved in the diplomatic activities which had made 1986 an eventful year arising from the eighth summit of NAM. Immediately after NAM the party had put its weight behind the funeral arrangements for the Mozambican president, Cde Samora Machel.

"However", he said, "This year we should be able to witness some changes in the political activities of the party."

Cde Nyagumbo reiterated his opposition to the practice of forcing people to attend political party rallies, saying it was "highly irresponsible" to force people to attend.

"I would personally not go to any meeting whose only theme was sloganeering and singing. I would

have many other things to do rather than attend any meeting of that kind", he said.

Nevertheless, people were willing to attend meetings where there was a subject to be discussed and where speakers could answer questions from the audience.

He said that committed party members would always attend meetings and "if some people do not want to attend meetings, let them stay away".

It was true that because of the dangerous situation facing Zimbabwe as a result of the activities of the apartheid regime, people had to be frequently told at rallies about the situation.

"The people should be told what dangers are likely to be facing them and they will always like to hear about this," he said.

People were asking many questions nowadays about what was going to happen to them in the event of economic sanctions being applied against South Africa, he

said.

"They would like to know what items they will be able to obtain and which ones they will not be able to acquire. Answers to all such questions should be given at the rallies and the people will always attend such meetings," Cde Nyagumbo said.

On the chances for unity talks being concluded this year, he said the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, was current chairman of the unity talks and would be the one to answer such questions.

"I would only want to be as optimistic as the leader of Zapu, Cde Joshua Nkomo, and say that there are only minor differences that have to be resolved as soon as possible since all major differences have been resolved.

"The issue of the name of the party which had been one of the differences in the unity talks, has already been resolved," Cde Nyagumbo said.

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CSO: 3400/967

ARMYMEN VISIT PEOPLE'S MILITIA TRAINING CAMP IN MARONDERA

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Text]

SEVENTY members of the Zimbabwe National Army attending a command and staff course in Harare, yesterday toured the Gabriel Central Training Camp in Marondera, where recruits of the people's militia showed their skills in self-defence and weapons handling.

The course, which is being attended by ranks from captain to brigadier gives the participants a chance to see the Zimbabwe People's Militia train.

They were briefed by the camp commandant, Major Ernest Gwinyai Kunaka, on the history of the camp before a martial arts demonstration, followed by bayonet fighting, foot and arms drill and minor tactics training.

The GCTC was formed in 1984 to cater for both military and farming training to be in line with

the Government's policy of "defence with production", said Major Kunaka.

"It was designed to train three infantry battalions at a time under the guidance of the Korean instructors. Generally this programme progressed well from that period, up to February last when the second and last Korean-trained intake passed out," he said. During that period basic infantry training was covered and the recruits were made familiar with all the battalion weaponry.

The GCTC had to restructure itself when the Korean instructors left so that it could be like other ZNA training depots.

He told the course participants that at the training camp, recruits were divided into three wings — recruit wing, re-training wing and potential junior non-commissioned

officers' wing.

Recruit training covered basic military skills. The recruits are taught karate, judo and all the martial arts skills. The training lasts three months.

The trainees are also taught bayonet fighting so that when they run out of ammunition, they can still be effective and destroy enemy troops. Just before passing out, they go through the last phase of drill where they are taught to respect their superiors.

They are also taught minor tactics for use in battle to defend the nation. When the recruits have completed their three month basic military training they return home to their normal lives.

But they are recalled for re-training courses as soon as their services are required. This training lasts at least three weeks after which members are sent to various areas of the country for duty.

During the initial three months training, special assessment is made of those recruits who show promise of leadership.

These men attend the junior leaders course. "This will enable them to lead and command their men during time of active service," said Major

Kunaka.

Among subjects covered by recruits are: weapon training, physical training, field craft, martial arts, minor tactics, arms and foot drills, map reading, military law, first aid, voice procedure, public relations and politics and administration.

Major Kunaka said although the training was of high calibre, the camp had not yet reached the required standard and that was why some of the instructors were continuously being sent for training at the school of infantry at Mbalabala.

The camp commandant said he would like to see the Zimbabwe People's Militia granted modern equipment for training just like any other ZNA training camp.

Since its establishment, the GCTC had trained well over 4500 people, who were now playing a vital role in defending some of the country's strategic areas and installations. The camp was also the ZPM's biggest and needed to be staffed like a garrison, Major Kunaka said.

The 70 course participants from Harare were entertained with martial arts display by the recruits. In a mock battle the recruits fought "armed handits".

MUGABE DISCUSSES BEIRA LINK DURING VISIT TO DPRK

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

PYONGYANG.
ZIMBABWE'S existence as an independent sovereign state was very much dependent on the security of the Beira Corridor, especially with impending sanctions against South Africa, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said yesterday.

He told leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on arrival here yesterday for a two-day official visit that Zimbabwe was firmly committed to defending "our lifeline" and to helping the Mozambican people defend their sovereignty against South African-backed MNR bandits.

At a state banquet hosted for him by the Korean leader, Cde Kim Il Sung, the Prime Minister said South Africa sought to create a constellation of states with non-viable satellite states gravitating around econ-

onomically-dominant South Africa.

"Our existence as an independent, sovereign state is very much dependent on the security of the Beira Corridor, especially with the impending sanctions against South Africa and that country's attempts at strangling the economies of the states in the region," said Cde Mugabe.

He told his hosts that Zimbabwe would continue to be most grateful to its friends, among them the DPRK, for assistance to enable her to increase her capacity to defend her unity, territorial integrity and national survival.

In response the Korean leader said non-aligned nations and all peace-loving countries must apply strong sanctions against South Africa in the political, economic, military and diplomatic fields.

The 74-year-old leader of 50 million people ap-

pealed for international material and moral support to the South African and Namibian masses, including the Frontline States in their struggle to eradicate apartheid and achieve the complete liberation of Southern Africa.

"We will in the future too make all our efforts to give strong support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the Zimbabwean people and always stand firm by the fighting peoples of South Africa and Frontline countries and all the rest of the African people," said Cde Kim Il Sung.

Cde Mugabe and his delegation were scheduled to hold talks with the Korean government leaders before leaving Pyongyang for India to attend the NAM Africa Fund meeting in New Delhi which begins on January 24. — Ziara.

/9317

CSO: 3400/893

APPLICATION LISTS OPEN FOR BEIRA CORRIDOR PROJECT

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Feb 87 p 14

[Text]

APPLICATION lists open in Harare tomorrow for one of the most ambitious efforts yet in this country to raise capital for what is essentially a regional self-help project.

This is the SADCC Beira Corridor project and the recently formed BCG Ltd will open application lists tomorrow through the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank for its offer of 200 convertible debentures at \$5 000 each. The offer is only open to companies and organisations.

The aim is to raise an initial \$1 million to allow BCG to take up shares worth \$250 000 in the umbrella body representing business interests in the Beira Corridor and to act as a conduit through which the business sector can become involved in the provision of commercial services and handling facilities in the corridor.

If the response to date is anything to go by, the offer is likely to be well oversubscribed, indicating not only high business interest in seeing the project succeed, but also the fact that there is still a great deal of cash lying around in Zimbabwe just crying out for a good home even if as in this case, it is a

non-interest bearing possibly non-refundable one.

The stock exchange has been unable to provide an outlet for this extra cash because of the general shortage of scrip and the apparent reluctance of listed companies to heed chairman Mr Burdett-Coutts' call for more rights issues.

But BCG appears to have captured the imagination of businessmen in Zimbabwe and it is understood that hurried negotiations are now under way to try and clear the way for official permission to accept all applications, thereby accommodating all interested companies and considerably increasing initial capital. A final decision will be announced after BCG's next board meeting on February 24.

Possession of a debenture will no doubt become something of a status symbol and if the company is, for some reason, unable to accept all applications, the unlucky ones should not take their failure too much to heart. After all, as long as the funds are raised to set BCG in motion, ALL will benefit.

But the prospectus makes it very clear that no special benefits or favours will accrue from having a debenture and all companies or organisations that approach BCG for advice or help in setting up joint venture com-

panies and operations in the corridor will have to pay a fee for this advice or help.

But perhaps the most heartening aspect of the reaction to the offer is the fact that it has been so great despite the fact that BCG makes it quite clear that the return on investment — so dear to the heart of most businessmen — will be nil and that indeed, businessmen might well never see their money again.

Although the reason for this could well largely be the issue of the possible South African reaction to the growing sanctions drive, it is to be hoped that, to some extent, it could also be due to the fact that businessmen are alive to the fact that Beira is, after all our natural and most economic route to the sea and that SADCC's efforts to rehabilitate and upgrade it deserve and need their support.

If the latter is indeed the case, it is encouraging in view of the fact that many businessmen have too long tended to write Beira off as a "lost cause" and have stubbornly stuck to their traditional routes through South Africa despite the ongoing and steady improvement of the corridor's handling capacity over the last two years.

True, there are still the occasional hiccups in the system, but with the re-laying of track fast nearing completion and the

security situation under tight control — plus all the development projects planned by SADCC and the Mozambican government — the port is set to become a major regional asset.

SADCC has already landed pledges worth US\$180 million for the project while the Non-Aligned Movement's Africa Fund is expected to channel a fair proportion of the US\$70 million raised so far into SADCC's various regional transport projects, including Beira.

These, and possible funds from other sources, will help speed up the implementation of the actual rehabilitation and construction work being co-ordinated by the Mozambican government's Beira Corridor Authority and the Zimbabwean Government's Machipanda-Beira Authority. The support and help of the business community in providing commercial services and handling facilities will be a valuable input.

It is proposed that SADCC and foreign business interests will be co-ordinated by a company to be known as Belneor, which will be registered in Beira. Under this will fall Empresa Austral de Desenvolvimento, representing business interests in Mozambique; BCG Limited, representing business interests in the rest of SADCC, and IBG A/S, representing foreign business interests.

ZIMBABWE

SWEDISH PROJECT TO AID TEACHER TRAINING

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Jan 87 p 11

[Article by Berit Hard: "Zimbabwe Expanding Elementary Education--Unemployment Awaiting the Young"; first paragraph is DAGENS NYHETER introduction]

[Text] Chirundazi. The school in Chirundazi has 800 students, just twice as many as there is room for. While half of the children have lessons indoors the other half works outdoors. It works well when it does not rain.

The number of children in elementary school has grown in a few years from 820,000 to 2.5 million. This has turned Zimbabwe into a giant school experiment--partly with Swedish aid.

With independence in 1980 Zimbabwe inherited a school system from which a large part of the African children were excluded, and therefore the course of study was not appropriate for African children. It dealt mostly with Europe.

The course of study was changed and the right of all children to attend school was established. New schools were built, and were quickly overfilled.

Despite attending school in shifts, the classes are very large and one-third lack trained teachers. Of those students who have finished school, the smartest often begin teaching immediately.

In many areas, therefore, the quality of education has declined. Parents' dissatisfaction with this is reflected in the "Letters to the Editor" column of the daily paper. The complaints usually come from the upper classes, who still must keep their children in school.

"But who is to decide which children will not go to school because of the shortages of teachers and classrooms? The only choice is to go to shifts and have larger classes," said Principal Dominique Savanu in Chirundazi.

Even the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have complained, because they consider that through its school program Zimbabwe is putting too much money into its social sector. Education is the largest item in the budget of Zimbabwe.

Built By Themselves

The school in Chirundazi was built by the parents themselves. They made the bricks, paid a contractor and contributed their own labor to build it. Some of the building material was paid for by SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority], and on the walls there are new Swedish maps of Zimbabwe and Africa.

It is not just the school in Chirundazi where this has happened. All over the countryside, even in the poorest areas, the parents are involved in a way which has no equivalent in Sweden. Although they hardly have food for the day they are working on the school buildings. They want their children to attend school. And everywhere it is done in about the same way: the parents get help with some of the building material and do the rest themselves.

As early as the first grade the children learn English and can write sentences in English. When Mabel Tigere teaches the fifth grade the entire program is conducted in English. I stayed in the classroom and listened to a lesson dealing with health care. Food and health care and hygiene are new subjects in school since the new course of study was introduced after independence.

"Which are the most dangerous childhood diseases?" asked Mabel Tigere, and 45 hands were raised.

"Diarrhea, measles, tuberculosis, whooping cough..."

"How does one protect himself from sickness? Form groups and write a report," instructed Mabel Tigere, and the children gathered in groups of six with a pencil and paper and wrote their reports in English.

Then they talked about which foods small children should eat and why it is so important to suckle babies. They talked about latrines and the importance of keeping clean.

And the children learn. They take their knowledge home with them to their parents and later out into life.

Major Project

None of the educational materials in the classrooms--except for the Swedish-made maps--are purchased readymade. Mabel Tigere has made them all herself. Part of her teacher training was devoted to learning how to make educational materials. Mabel is a product of Zimbabwe's ambitious program for teacher training. In a project which attracted attention all over Africa, 8,000 students entered a four-year teacher training program. Now 3,000 of them have completed their training. The entire program will be completed in 1988, and then the shortage of teachers will be alleviated. But with a yearly population growth of 3.5 percent, the highest in Africa next to Kenya's, it will be a long time before the schools catch up.

Sweden contributes to teacher training with aid through SIDA. The new teachers will be able to teach both children and adults, since many schools have a literacy program for adults in the evenings. Teacher training schools are not adequate for mass education, and therefore the teacher candidates can get correspondence courses for self-study.

"We could not have accomplished this without SIDA and UNICEF," said Joseph Pfende in the Department of Education at the capital in Harare.

Unemployment

Now a change is being prepared in the school system itself--away from the English pattern--to something resembling the Swedish elementary school system with both theoretical and practical lines. The schools in Zimbabwe will have a more technical and less academic line. Experts from Zimbabwe have made penetrating studies of the Swedish school system.

The 90,000 youths leaving school each year will also create a problem. They will come out with expectations of jobs and higher living standards than their parents had. Instead unemployment is waiting. Only about 7,000 new jobs are created each year, and only a fraction of the youths will get jobs. Agriculture, which gives the most employment in Zimbabwe, is now reducing its requirement for farm workers.

Signs of concern and frustration are appearing among the youths. A social problem is beginning to grow.

Five-Year Plan

In Zimbabwe's five-year plan it is calculated that the number of industrial workers will grow from the present 169,000 to 200,000 by 1990, but even that is a modest increase. Youth unemployment is growing into Zimbabwe's largest and most difficult problem.

The right to an education for all was one of the goals of the struggle for liberation. The government, including Prime Minister Robert Mugabe himself, insists that it can never be a mistake to educate youths.

Others are inclined to agree with the principal who with great difficulty educates 1600 students in a school built for 700, and who said, "We are educating them, but for what?"

9287

CSO:3650/50

MINISTER URGES INDUSTRIALISTS TO STEP UP EXPORT DRIVE

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 87 p 1

[Excerpt]

INDUSTRIALISTS have been urged to redouble their efforts to disengage from the South African economy and make greater use of alternative transport routes.

In an exclusive message to The Herald for industrialists, the Minister of Industry and Technology, Dr Callistus Ndlovu, also called on them to continue finding solutions to the shortage of foreign exchange and to step up their export drive.

"Zimbabwe is duty-bound to participate in the international economic sanctions against the immoral regime in South Africa and the Prime Minister has already announced that it is a question of time before Zimbabwe implements sanctions against that country," he said.

While it was true that Zimbabwe's economy was "intertwined with that of South Africa", it could be

disengaged if enough effort was directed toward identifying new sources of supply and export destinations.

"This is the challenge that you industrialists and businessmen must take up and, given your resilience, I am confident that you will address the problem squarely and come out on top of the situation. I do not pretend that it will be an easy task, but it can and has to be done.

"On its part, the Government is working flat out to ensure that the disruptive effect of sanctions on our economic life will be kept minimal."

He commended the role of the private sector in the development of the Beira Corridor and said that to make the corridor viable, importers and exporters had to use this route whenever possible while also examining the viability of using the Tazara line.

Reviewing developments in industry during 1986, he said that although the year had started on an optimistic note after the "impressive" recovery in 1985, it had not been able to sustain rapid growth into 1986. As a result, growth in the manufacturing sector moved from 11.4 percent in 1985 to an estimated 3 percent last year, although performance differed from one sub-sector to the other.

For example, while textiles and spinning, clothing and footwear, wood and furniture continued to do well, growth slackened substantially in the paper, milling, stockfeed and transport equipment sub-sectors.

"If there is a single factor that can be identified as the major constraint on the growth of the manufacturing sector in 1986, it was the shortage of foreign currency," said Dr Ndlovu.

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CSO: 3400/893

COUNTRY NOW SAID TO BE 'LARGEST COTTON PRODUCER' IN REGION

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Feb 87 p 14

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is now the largest cotton producer and exporter in Africa, south of the Sahara, the director of the Cotton Training Centre in Kadoma, Mr Rob Jarvis, has said.

Mr Jarvis was speaking to visiting diplomats and guests, who included the Governor of the Midlands, Senator Transo Makombe, during a tour of the Cotton Training Centre on Thursday.

The purpose of the visit was to introduce the people to the cotton industry and to show them what goes on at the training centre.

He said Zimbabwe exports 70 percent of its total cotton production and that it is the 19th largest exporter in the world.

The Cotton Training Centre in Kadoma was opened in 1980, to facilitate training and advisory services of the highest calibre for cotton producers. It offers courses in cotton production, cotton scouting and cotton picking, and can accommo-

date a maximum of 300 participants.

Last year, 1 350 cotton farmers were trained. As a result of the efforts by the centre, the number of registered communal farmers growing cotton has increased enormously from 30 000 in 1980 to 170 000 this year, and there are 700 registered commercial farmers.

The communal farmers are now producing half of the country's cotton, said Mr Jarvis.

During the visit, the diplomats were shown video films on what goes on at the centre and later they were shown around the fields.

Besides growing cotton, the centre grows maize, soyabeans, coffee and groundnuts.

For the latter crop, the centre encourages the communal farmers to use the plowcon water planting system, which is a water conservative form of irrigation, and that they should also follow the crop rotation system of maize-groundnuts-cotton.

However, Mr Jarvis said the major problem faced by the Cotton Training Centre is that of sponsorship, as it depends more on outside donors.

"We are hoping that in the near future, cotton farmers in the country will also contribute to the running of the centre."

● A two-week regional cotton production course will be held at the centre this week.

Nineteen participants from Malawi, Tanzania, Botswana, Nepal and Zimbabwe will attend.

The course, which will start on Tuesday, February 3, will be to show the participants the different systems and methods used by Zimbabwe as the largest cotton producer in the southern region, said Mr Rob Jarvis.

The centre held two such courses in 1985 and last year but this will be the first time participants have come from countries outside the continent.

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CS0: 3400/967

EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURING PLANT ENVISIONED

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Andrew Rusinga]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is to build an \$8 million plant to manufacture explosives for the mining industry in a joint venture between the Industrial Development Corporation, Swedish explosives manufacturer Nitro Nobel and the Swedish Fund for Industrial Co-operation with Developing Countries.

Building of the plant starts in Kwekwe in May in a deal that constitutes one of the most significant industrial joint venture projects between Zimbabwe and foreign firms since Independence. The factory should start operating in March 1988.

The vice-president of Nitro Nobel AB, Mr Sven Ola Nilsson, told The Herald last night that the IDC would have a 51 percent shareholding in the civil explosives manufacturing company to be named Nitro Nobel Zimbabwe Ltd.

Nitro Nobel would hold a 25 percent equity and Swedfund — an independent body which promotes transfer of technology from Sweden to develop-

ing countries through joint ventures — would hold 24 percent equity in the \$7,5 million deal.

Foreign exchange investment in the project will total \$4,1 million: \$1,9 million in equity from Sweden and \$2,2 million in concessional credit for imports of plant and equipment for the factory. The credit will carry a 4,5 percent interest rate, a four-year grace period and will be repaid in four years.

The IDC will inject share capital of about \$1,9 million with the rest of the funding coming from local borrowings.

The agreement to set up the company — the second joint venture between the IDC and Swedish concerns — was concluded late last year after "lengthy and cumbersome" negotiations that started in 1983, Mr Nilsson said. The other joint venture company is Optimus Zimbabwe based in Kwekwe which manufactures stoves and hurricane lamps.

"The plant at full production will have a capacity to produce 4 000 tonnes of civil explosives a year to meet all of Zimbabwe's demands. The plant will aim to substitute imports com-

pletely the vice-president said. Zimbabwe imports its mining explosives mainly from South Africa.

Mr Nilsson said the plant will consume about 2 500 tonnes of ammonium nitrate a year — the main ingredient — to be supplied by Kwekwe-based Sable Chemical Industries. The plant will use the latest technology in civil explosives manufacture — the emulsion process.

The explosives named emulite will be much safer to manufacture and handle than the nitro-glycerine-based explosives being imported at present, he said.

Mr Nilsson, who is in Harare with Swedfund's legal counsel, Mr Harald Nordenson, to conclude contracts for supplies of plant, technical assistance and licensing agreements said the Kwekwe factory will employ between 60 and 65 people. Two expatriates from Sweden will be seconded to the factory.

Nitro Nobel — founded in 1864 by Alfred Nobel who is better known for the Nobel awards — is the only Swedish explosives manufacturing company and one of the main explosives manufacturers in the world.

FUEL REPORTS IN GAZETTE SEEN AS 'MISLEADING'

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

THE Financial Gazette recently published two inaccurate stories saying 34 000 tonnes of fuel were being bought from South Africa, a statement from the Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

The minister said the fuel was bought elsewhere and offloaded at Maputo and was being carried on the railways running from Maputo via Komatipoort on the South African border to Beitbridge.

The inaccurate stories published in South African papers and the Gazette were inaccurate, mischievous and capable of causing despondency.

The second Gazette story published last Friday — the first was published on December 5 — said that Air Zimbabwe had curtailed at least two flights because of a shortage of Avgas.

In fact, Air Zimbabwe does not even use Avgas, the high octane petrol type fuel used by piston engined aircraft. Turbo prop and jet engines, which equip the entire Air Zimbabwe fleet, use a paraffin type fuel called Jet A1, which is in plentiful supply.

Cde Kangai said it was provocative to suggest the airline was delayed by a shortage of fuel it did not use.

In any case, there were adequate stocks of Avgas and the ministry said it was regrettable that the Gazette chose to ignore the statement carried in The Herald from the minister, which clearly stated that Zimbabwe had adequate stocks of fuel.

The minister suggested the paper should direct itself to factual information instead of publishing untrue statements that could arouse a public outcry.

/9317

CSO: 3400/893

SOCIETY UNDER ANC REGIME VISUALIZED

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 16-22 Jan 87 p 14

[Article by Howard Barrell]

[Text]

THE kind of society the African National Congress would create in South Africa — if it came to power — would most likely depend as much on its path to power as on its claimed loyalty to those political equivalents of motherhood and apple pie which find general acceptance internationally.

A revolutionary victory after a protracted, bloody and bitter struggle of the kind waged in Vietnam would, at the end of the day, mean an ANC with a far less benign face than it is trying to project today.

Negotiations on the South African conflict of the Lancaster House type which brought ZANU(PF) to power in Zimbabwe in 1980 would probably mean a gradual transformation of South African society — though the pace would probably be much faster than in Zimbabwe.

The key to the pace and nature of changes would depend on the balance between the relative powers of the South African Defence Force, Umkhonto weSizwe, the trade unions, the Communist Party, and township and rural organisations. Not to mention the attitudes of the United States administration, the Soviet Union, the international financial and commodity markets, neighbouring African states and the like.

Until history answers those questions, it is possible only to examine the rhetorical colour of the ANC's motherhood and the disclosed ingredients of its apple pie. That colour and those ingredients, as is well known, are pure poison to the government, its supporters and some others.

The ANC's vision remains a collection of generalities largely. The ANC says it wants to build a "non-racial, democratic and united South Africa". In that, it differs, say, from Inkatha of the Progressive Federal Party, which say they want a non-racial, democratic but federal South Africa.

The ANC maintains it is sincere in its non-racialism. Its admission of whites as full members, it points out, is evidence of its sincerity: Marion Sparg, sentenced to 25 years in prison last year, is the latest and most visible case. And the ANC National Executive Committee made an impassioned appeal to whites last week to break with the past and apartheid, and to join their black compatriots in the fight against white political supremacy. The cynics, of course accused them of putting on a "charm show".

The ANC executive said: "We reaffirm that in the new South Africa, the people — all the people — shall govern. We shall, together, translate that fundamental democratic principle into practice whereby each person shall have the right both to vote and to be voted to any elective organ in the new, united, non-racial South Africa".

The ANC's accession to power would, they said, "guarantee the individual and equal rights of all South Africans ... and include such freedoms as those of speech, assembly, association, language, religion, the press, the inviolability of family life and freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention without trial."

That's the grand scheme. What of the small print?

The ANC puts an important restriction on all this liberality. It would outlaw the organised propagation of ideas of "fascism, racism and ethnicity". That would mean any newspaper, political party or organisation putting forward these views would be outlawed.

On the press, a top political leader of the ANC said in the middle of last year that a view developing within the outlawed movement was that the ANC was keen to have a healthy divergency of views between different media, but that existing press monopolies would have to be

broken — perhaps by nationalisation. He foresaw that the ANC would have its own regional press, charged with putting across its "line".

He rejected having a slavish commercial press. And he responded favourably to some Scandinavian models for guaranteeing a viable multiplicity of newspapers, magazines and other media. These Scandinavian models provide for the taxation of advertising in major news organisations and the use of this revenue to subsidise and encourage younger publications' viability. He particularly favoured this for the trade union and community press.

But there was a corollary to all this. He ended by warning that the press would have to substantially change its character, and embrace the broad objectives of the new society, as well as find ways of democratising its inner workings.

Winning over whites, splitting the white bloc and isolating the government is also a tactical imperative for the ANC. Logically, it must weaken the ranks of what can be termed (although it does not use the term itself) its "generalised enemy". This causes some suspicion about the sincerity of its professed non-racialism in some quarters.

The central meaning of "national liberation" for the ANC is the creation of a situation where black South Africans achieve that access to state and administrative power, economic resources, education and other fruits which it considers are warranted by black numbers, labour power and needs.

National liberation for the ANC means primarily black liberation. It has said repeatedly in its policy documents that a formal acquisition of state power is not enough. The economy will have to be transformed. The ANC favours a "mixed economy", its spokesmen again confirmed this week, which may come as a surprise to radicals hoping for instant socialism.

For the ANC a mixed economy means, in particular, that South Africa's mining, banking, farming, food, news and other monopolies will have to be broken — where necessary, by nationalisation.

Below these "commanding heights", small businessmen, traders and professionals would be free to continue ringing up their tills. The ANC says the welfare of the working class, its representation in the post-apartheid state and access to resources are paramount in its view.

The "new state" would be "representative of all the people of our country, and especially the ordinary working people who own neither land nor factories and neither the mines nor the banks", the ANC executive said last week. Hence, a transfer of power "must be accompanied by the democratisation of the control and direction of the economy so that indeed the people share in the wealth of our country".

An ANC constitution for South Africa would be "an elaboration of the freedom charter which lays down the guidelines for a post-apartheid South Africa", official ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said in Lusaka this week. This means, in effect, a South African variant of social democracy. In the ANC's terms, it means building the political and economic blocks of "national democracy".

A cornerstone of liberal policy, such as that of the PFP, is the protection of individual rights. The National Party's major concern is the protection of ethnic group rights.

ANC spokesmen have said previously that the movement has no objection in principle to a bill of individual human rights. What it would reject completely, however, is any guarantee of ethnic or racial group rights. Protecting rights on this basis would, for the ANC, mean entrenching some form of neo-apartheid and be a betrayal of its 75-year fight.

For similar reasons, ANC spokesmen say the organisation is suspicious of any form of federalism or confederalism, which it sees as a device to create zones of white or black dominance, again entrenching some form of neo-apartheid.

An interesting discussion between a group of ANC members overheard recently concerned the advisability of "group rights" along class and stratification lines other than race or ethnicity. The idea put forward was: what about entrenching special rights for groups such as workers, both employed and unemployed; for farmers; for religious people; for craftsmen, retailers and tradespeople; for white collar workers; for intellectuals and cultural workers; for the youth; and for women? The idea was put forward more as a question than a proposal.

The ANC has, as the government so often points out, long-standing traditional ties with the Soviet Union and other Eastern-bloc countries. But the officially stated policy of the ANC is not pro-Moscow, but non-aligned. Whether an ANC-ruled South Africa might diverge from this policy would depend both on the international "balance of forces" and the political and electoral pressures that develop inside the country.

As a self-conscious "national liberation movement", the ANC has been careful to bring together as broad a spectrum of anti-apartheid forces as possible within its ranks. It is, currently, in only a few ways comparable to a political party. It contains ideological divergencies from militant liberals to communists united — for the time being — around this essentially social democratic programme. But it can safely be said that it is the more militant left which gets more powerful and numerous with each passing day.

It is not impossible that an ANC government could, some years into its life and after the achievement of its agreed political and economic

programme, spawn several different political parties putting forward different policies.

Assuming the impossible: that the ANC would be allowed to take part in an election tomorrow, its party manifesto would revolve around:

- Majoritarian parliamentary democracy in a unitary state structure.

- One person, one vote.

- Individually guaranteed human rights, actionable in the courts.

- The direction of the vast bulk of the state's energies towards re-allocating resources towards black political, social and economic advancement.

- A non-aligned foreign policy, with membership of the Organisation of African Unity.

- A whole lot of people going around calling each other comrade.

It is a measure of present South African society that to achieve this would probably require little less than a revolution — such is the level of distaste in government and some other circles of the ANC's pinko-black motherhood and the way it wants to slice the pie.



This report on the ANC has been restricted so as to comply with last week's regulations

/9317

CSO: 3400/887

WESTERN REPORTING OF BLACK VERSUS BLACK VIOLENCE DESCRIBED AS MYTH

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 25 Jan 87 p 3

[Commentary by Manase Neo Sefatlhe]

[Text]

WHAT! Black against Black in South Africa? Is it really "Black versus Black" or just another form of racist propaganda in a bid to prove that "Blacks fight not only against apartheid but also amongst themselves"?

The Boer regime has a special and costly budget bargained for sowing seeds of confusion and division amongst the oppressed African population.

Quite a considerable amount of the country's military or rather, defence budget is allocated to the *witdoeke*, *vigilantes*, group of Black mercenaries or to put them in their right perspective, Black collaborators.

The president of the Cape Youth Congress (CAYCO), Roseberry Sonto, says the *vigilantes* who are sometimes called the *fathers* "are always acting in concert with the police".

Sonto says "the *vigilantes* are money-mongers sucking money from the squatters (Cross-Roads squatters in the Cape Province)". He says the *vigilante's* leader in the Cross-Roads, "General" Ngzobongwana, earns about 20,000/- and 50,000/- each month from rentals collected in the area.

"The Weekly Mail" a South African newspaper quotes CAYCO president as saying: "It is an ideological

battle between the "progressive" and "corrupt enemy agents".

CAYCO is basically a threat to the *vigilantes* mainly because it calls for rent boycotts and similar protests, luxuries that the *vigilantes* cannot afford.

A glance at the "City Press" another South African newspaper, takes you to a bloody scene that a reporter of that paper visited: "The trouble can be traced back to attempts by the Cross-Roads executives (*vigilantes*) to destroy progressive organisations like CAYCO.... the trouble between these groups first flared up last December (in 1986) but a tenuous peace was negotiated. It lasted until Sunday when the worst violence ever seen in the Western Cape flared up."

This journalist, shocked by the event continues reporting.... "I was the first reporter to arrive in Nyanga bush, where fierce fighting raged between the *vigilantes* and the *progressives* on Sunday and Monday. The scene shocked me. I had entered a war zone.

The atmosphere was charged with tension, anger, hatred and vengeance. Grim faced, unsmiling men, tired after guarding their possessions through the night, walked around armed

with a wide assortment of weapons, including sharp axes, pangas, knobkieries and petrol bombs. It was frightening to see several young boys amongst them. There were the *Comrades*. And why all this?, the "Star" a daily newspaper has the story: "Cross-Roads was tense early today after what police described as a quiet night. The official death toll has risen to 18 unofficial estimates of those dead range from 25 to 44. No accurate figures are available:

More than 3,000 shacks have been systematically destroyed and at least 30,000 people made homeless in what health authorities, church and relief workers on the spot are calling "the worse human tragedy in Cape Town's history".

Reporters watched from a building as men — a group of about 150 spread along the section of the road — smashed windows and in-doors of shacks, in cases virtually looting before setting them alight. (These were *vigilantes*, racist agents on the attack).

All the men were armed in some way — with kierries (a stick with a ball of the head), sticks, iron bars, golf clubs, an axe and a wheel-spanner and all wore strips of white material tied to the wrist or

arm, from which they get their name "*witdoeke*" ("*witdoeke* is a boer word meaning a white cloth: This is done to identify members of the group as all are Blacks during the fight). They are said to be conservative *vigilantes*".

Mind you, the police deplore "violence", but where were they on this bloody day? The reporter has the answer: "caspis and buffels carrying troops and police made sorties down the road, past makeshift barricades..... but no action was taken until about an hour later. Whistling and shouting to one another as they milled about and shacks blazed, the men appeared to be in completed control of the area, acting without panic or haste. (Note that the police are not intervening but watching what they will report as Black versus Blacks).

Not heeding the police vehicles rumbling past some of the men carried away mattresses, blankets and furniture as shacks started to burn. Cross-Roads victims claim the police are aiding the *witdoekes*.

It is abundantly clear from the above report, that this is not "black against black", but a war waged by fascist surrogates against the entire revolution against the obnoxious system of a decaying apartheid.

The international mass media (western media) often reports such tragedies as "fighting amongst rival Black groups or tribal clashes". These are unfounded reports. Such clashes occur mostly in the mines where White businessmen deploy *witdoeke* to attack trade union leaders calling for better working conditions.

Behind the *vigilantes* are men like Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of *Inkatha*, a self

proclaimed "leader of the Blacks". *Inkatha*, a self proclaimed liberation movement is mainly composed of Zulu speaking people, a division that the progressive detest and hate.

Gatsha is one of America's great sons, for he is bitterly opposed to sanctions and strongly denounces armed struggle. He is always caught speaking the language that a Boer speaks; "sanctions will hurt the Blacks". We might also add, sanctions will help bringing down a regime that he so worships and honours.

When he was in the United States, like Savimbi, he walked proudly on a red carpet. He was accorded wild publicity and portrayed by the VOA as a leader of six million Zulus, the largest South Africans tribe.

Gatsha a one time member of the African National Congress (ANC) while studying at the University of Fort-hare in Natal, was clever enough to use the name of the ANC to woo supporters for his notorious *Inkatha*.

Thousands of Zulu speaking people were ignorant of the fact that Gatsha was using the ANC flag and the name congress in order to give them the impression that *Inkatha* was an underground for the ANC. (note that this was after the ANC was banned in 1960).

Members of *Inkatha* took a long time to realise that their movement held a contrary perspective to a theory of revolution in South Africa. It is impossible to resign in *Inkatha*, resignation will mean your death.

The people of Kwazulu (Kwazulu is one of areas allocated to Africans for "self rule", although it has not been granted "independence" it is of no difference to the Transkei of Matanzima) cannot be employed anywhere without producing *Inkatha's* mem-

bership card. Their children cannot be enrolled in any school unless they produce pioneer's identity (*Inkatha's*). You need a membership card in order to be given a shelter. Be a member of *Inkatha* or else....

In 1983, the Bantu education authorities announced that the University of Zululand (whose chancellor is Gatsha) would be closed following serious clashes between boycotting students and members of *Inkatha*, the *witdoekes*. Scores of students were injured as they jumped from the fifth floor to escape the sight of a brutal *vigilante*.

Reasons for the attack "students are insulting the chancellor (Gatsha) and label him as an agent. They support the aims of the ANC to kill Gatsha".

As usual "law and order" was not maintained by the watching police; "a good match of Blacks vs Blacks".

In another event, the national President of the UDF, Archie Gumede, said that a big crowd of more than 500 men armed to the teeth, stormed a prayer meeting organised by the Mpuma/Langa Youth Organisation (affiliated to UDF) and savagely attacked unarmed Christians in a Church. *Vigilantes* burned cars belonging to the youth organisation.

In retaliating to these and such brutalities perpetrated by the *witdoekes* in proxy, the *Comrades*, the *progressives*, the "young lions", have one medicine; "takes a tyre, fill it with petrol and set it around the neck of a traitor. Set it alight and kill the agent". (This medicine is popularly known as "necklacing").

Thats how it is in the whole of South Africa and never Black vs Blacks.

RADIO FREEDOM DIRECTOR DESCRIBES APPEAL OF BROADCASTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Andrew Meldrum]

[Text]

The unmistakable sound of gunfire from rapid-fire weapon fills the air, followed by shouts of "amandla" (power), then a voice says: "You are tuned to Radio Freedom, the Voice of the African National Congress (ANC) and Umkhonto We Sizwe, the people's army revolutionary greetings."

This is the electrifying sign-on used by the radio of the outlawed ANC that thousands of South African blacks and anti-apartheid activists listen for on their shortwave radios.

"We think it is exciting and distinctive, especially to our people inside South Africa," said Radio Freedom director Don Noubeni. "When people hear that gunfire they know they are listening to us."

The kind of programmes that follow — exhortations to fight the apartheid system, to resist the Pretoria government's attempts to control the people and explanations of ANC policies — cannot be found on the state-controlled South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) radio.

Listeners also hear anti-apartheid songs by fighters in the ANC's guerrilla force, Umkhonto We Sizwe (Zulu for spear of the nation).

"Those songs are one of the ways we know people are listening to us," said Noubeni. "Since 1984, we have noticed at

funerals and in marches that young people are singing them. They could have only learned them on Radio Freedom."

Mr Noubeni said exiles from South Africa have told how anti-apartheid activists huddle together in cramped township houses and tune in.

"They tape our broadcasts to learn the songs and to send our directives to the people," said Mr Noubeni, a former schoolteacher in South Africa.

The message is to support the ANC's struggle against the powerful Pretoria Government. An announcer exhorts: "Fellow countrymen. Let us engulf the apartheid system in the fires and thunders of the people's war. Let us turn every corner of our country into a battlefield. Let us weaken the enemy and prepare to seize power. Every patriot a combatant, and every combatant a patriot."

The South African authorities try to jam Radio Freedom's broadcasts and even try to destroy its studios. When the South African army attacked Zambia last May 19, it hit a shack which used to be the station's studio.

Now the broadcasts are taped in a back room of a small house in a township outside Lusaka.

Since then, Mr Sisulu has been serving a life term in a South African jail.

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CSO: 3400/965

PUTCO CUTS LOSSES IN SPITE OF BOYCOTTS

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 23 Jan 87 p 64

[Text]

If a company faces a boycott of its services as well as savage competition, the chances are its profits will suffer. But in the distorted world in which black bus giant Putco operates, the reverse is true — these adversities are pushing the struggling group into the black.

Cancellation of uneconomical operations — like the Durban-Umlazi route, which was also hit by the unrest — and frequency cuts on other loss-making routes have helped reduce Putco's losses. Indeed, the company could go into profit for the first time since 1984. Ironically, the SA Black Taxi Association is now negotiating with Putco to buy some 60 of its mothballed Natal buses.

Putco's profitability has declined progressively over the past two years, notwithstanding hefty State subsidies. After a R6,1m profit in 1984, Putco ran up a R8,4m loss in 1985 and then slumped to a R18,4m loss in 1986. In the same period, passengers fell from 1984's 353,3m to 323,2m in 1985 and a low of 278,2m in 1986. This could fall further in 1987.

While gross revenue increased in the period — R230m in 1984, R269m in 1985

and R299m in 1986 — this reflects the impact of higher annual fares.

And boycotts could change even this inflated trend. The Soweto boycott followed a 17,5% fare hike from November 1 last year.

"We have already taken about 280 unused buses off our Soweto route," Putco public relations executive Pat Rogers tells the *FM*. "This means drivers have lost jobs, running costs are reduced and the remaining fleet of 370 buses can be more economically managed. With occupation levels on the Soweto route still close to 50%, further rationalisation is being considered unless the boycott ends or government helps out."

In the short term, black commuters are the certain losers in the equation. Taxi fares can be as much as 2,5 times higher than Putco rates. Furthermore, heavily subsidised services, such as those for black schoolchildren, could suffer if Putco is forced to scale down Soweto services.

Rogers says Putco does not blame taxis for exploiting the lack of control which has now become "apparent policy." But it would have preferred to see a more ordered development

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CSO: 3400/965

EXILES ENGAGE SUCCESSFULLY IN AGRICULTURE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 16-22 Jan 87 p 10

[Article by Vivienne Walt]

[Text]

IT is a long way from home. Thirty kilometres outside Lusaka, where a group of South African exiles farm almost 3 000 hectares of land, there are few traces of township life.

On the half-hour's drive along a bumpy dirt road, there are only occasional signs of human habitation. Here and there, huts have been built alongside the road, but the paths to the farm gate are bordered mostly by flat scrubland. It is many kilometres to the nearest shop.

And, with extraordinary irony, Chongela Estates sits next door one of Zambia's most spacious and lucrative farms — owned by the Anglo American Corporation.

Since the Swedish International Development Agency bought a second, adjoining farm for the exiles in November 1985, for \$150 000 (about R270 000), Chongela has more than doubled its land, and is expanding its production and developing the agricultural training given here to those who have fled South Africa.

"Very few of us come from rural areas," explains Aaron Mafaje, 34, who runs Chongela.

Before going into exile in 1976, he lived in Orlando and worked as a clerk at an engineering firm in Johannesburg.

"I was never interested in farming," he says.

But after his training in farm management — in East Germany and Tanzania — he changed his views.

"We used to believe gold was the only thing. But it's the development of agriculture that made South Africa what it is."

"I had to be taught that it was very important. Now, I don't think I will go back into any township or town."

In the midst of widespread poverty and malnutrition, the people at Chongela have succeeded, with donated equipment, in producing crops of maize, sunflowers and soya beans.

There are also sheep and chickens, 1 300 head of cattle and 300 pigs — including the two plumpest white pigs, baptised by the exiles as Botha and Reagan in an irreverent poke at their enemies. Reagan has been honoured with a pen of his own in the middle of the long piggery, in which he snorts and dribbles, shakes his head from side to side and stretches down comfortably into his warm excrement.

Before Christmas last year, Botha was slaughtered to feed 89 exiles in Lusaka over the festive period.

Chongela serves not only to introduce refugees to some new skills — it is also a possible experiment for the future agricultural production in South Africa, once the exile community is able to return home.

After decades of homeland creation and forced removals, the exiles interviewed at Chongela foresee massive land redistribution should they come to power in South Africa, when they will be able to control crop production from the comfort of Pretoria's Union Buildings.

But whether that land distribution will imply concentrating on small, peasant-based farming or creating large, collectivised state farms, appears to be a matter still under debate.

With most of the farm management trained on farms in Eastern Europe and Tanzania, the preference is not surprisingly towards collective, state-owned farms.

Now, with the farming experience he has gained, says Mafaje, "I don't think I would encourage individual ownership. I think state farms will serve the masses".

Certainly, Chongela is something of a success story in Zambia, where years of drought and economic mismanagement have battered the agricultural sector into a state of apparent inefficiency. Last month, food riots erupted on Zambia's hard-hit Copperbelt when President Kenneth Kaunda announced a 100% increase in the price of maize meal.

In contrast, Chongela appears to be a model farm for the population it serves: the 800 or so South African exiles living in Lusaka at any one time, who are fed from the farm produce by way of weekly food rations.

In one far corner on the estate, a new slaughterhouse is being built to handle nine cattle a day, and new fields are being planted. There's also fish farming in the dam, where Mafaje has set up a tan-coloured tent so people have protection from the 40-degree heat.

A school has been built on the farm, and local teachers have been hired to educate children under 10 years.

And finally, Chongela is starting to make a profit, according to farm accountant George Naicker, from Durban, who spent 14 years on Robben Island after being convicted in the 1964 Natal sabotage trial.

A Rural Rebel Is Back on the Land

LENFORD GANYILE stalks the maizefields, talking with a lucidity and passion about the Pondoland Revolt, the rebellion he led 30 years ago, as if it had all happened last week.

The younger exiles clearly revere 63-year-old Ganyile, commander of one of South Africa's few rural uprisings. Unlike the city youth who have followed him into exile since 1965, the farm is his natural environment. "I have always farmed. I come from the land," he said.

But that land was threatened with the creation of "homelands" during the early 1950s, which led thousands of Pondos in the Transkei to rebel against their chiefs and government officials. Armed forces eventually had to be sent to the region to put down the revolt and impose emergency rule.

"I was working as a *baasboy* in a foundry in Johannesburg at the time," recalls Ganyile. "The African National Congress decided that I

should go home and organise the Pondos. I started in 1956, but I did not make much progress. The movement was still very poor, so the Pondos decided to collect their own money. There was a joining fee of R1; they all joined — everybody.

"We pleaded with the government about the land that was being taken away.

"The people were never told about the bantustan policy. They were very cross, and decided to leave the *kgotla* (the court of tribal elders), to organise apart from the chief.

"The chiefs did not want to join us. We decided to burn the chiefs' homes and kill them. We decided to kill the paramount chief.

"The chiefs used to come home after being trained by the government, and started to shoot those people who were not supporting the bantustans. We also killed a lot of people.

"But the revolt failed, and movement people were deported to remote areas," said Ganyile.

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CSO: 3400/887

PW BOTHA SEEN TO FAVOR CONFLICT OVER CONSENSUS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 22 Jan 87 p 24

[Commentary by Hugh Robertson]

[Text]

WHATEVER vision of the future President P W Botha dangles before the white electorate when he opens Parliament a week from tomorrow, it will have to be cloaked in a beguiling disguise. The salient features of our destiny under his aegis already are clear and they are too dismal to be put to voters in unexpurgated form.

There can be no doubt, for instance, that Mr Botha — helplessly addicted as he is to the hawkish advice he gets from the military/police establishment which surrounds him — has chosen the path of confrontation and conflict, rather than negotiation and consensus.

His Government's almost hysterical ranting against the ANC and the UDF in recent weeks, for instance, has made it clear that negotiation with these organisations — whom the Government itself claims are at the centre of the present crisis — is out of the question, now or in the future.

Some might question this, suggesting perhaps that the massive waves of propaganda against the ANC and UDF (and many UDF affiliates) are but an election ploy, that once a majority of white sheep have been herded into the NP kraal once again, Mr Botha (i.e. the military/police establishment on the State Se-

curity Council) might be amenable to the view of the Nationalist MP for Innesdal, Mr Albert Nothnagel, that a lasting peace in South Africa cannot be found without involving the ANC.

I doubt this very much. Propaganda of the sort now being directed against the ANC and UDF bears a price, as Mr Botha has learned from the far right breakaway.

You cannot indoctrinate people and, when realities demand some adjustments to the official stance, also have unfettered freedom to change. It is the apartheid propaganda on which the NP faithful were nurtured in the 1950s and 1960s that made the far right breakaway in the 1970s and 1980s unavoidable.

Imagine the rumpus if there were to be a move by the State to actually talk to devils incarnate against whom so much of the uniformed energy of South Africa has been directed for decades! As matters stand, it is regarded as all but treason to reject the notion of the "total onslaught" (and its antidote, the "total strategy"), let alone to talk to those in the vanguard of the supposed onslaught.

There is only one alternative to negotiation with an

opponent who has taken up arms — violent confrontation. Thus, at least as far as the ANC is concerned, the die is cast under Mr Botha's leadership.

Under him the future clearly will be pervaded at all levels by the military and the police, a situation which in-

herently mitigates against true negotiation and consensus.

Aside from basic decision-making on the ANC and UDF, they clearly are influential in formulating policy on law and order, justice, regional strategies, foreign relations, decisions about SWA/Namibia and, judging by some of the personnel shuffling that has gone on recently, they will have much influence in such areas as foreign trade and even local politics.

The Joint Management Centres, for instance, pervade the country and are linked at every level with the military and police and, at the top, to the State Security Council. They have a largely political function and, among many other things, they have been accused by elected public representatives of using taxpayers' money to work against lawful opponents of the NP, such as civic associa-

tions, and of usurping the powers of local authorities.

But let's take a look at some of the other features of the future landscape over which Mr Botha will preside.

It has become painfully obvious that he has no intention of making significant reforms after the election, since if he did it would have been a simple matter to have persuaded an influential reformist MP like Mr Wynand Malan, who decided this week not to stand again for the NP because of policy differences with Mr Botha and the party leadership, to stay.

Likewise, Louis Luyt, a shrewd survivalist, seems likely to have been willing to hold on (and to have continued making generous contributions to the NP coffers) had he been convinced that Mr Botha had the answers to South Africa's problems. It could not have been easy for this pillar of the Afrikaner business establishment to leap out of the laager in a blaze of public anger and frustration just before an election and in the thick of a national crisis.

And would a man with major reforms up his sleeve and a willingness to negotiate seriously have allowed sanctions to have been imposed — measures which, once in place, were likely to gather a momentum of their own?

Would he have made the unequivocal promise to his party congresses that the most detested pillar of apartheid, the Group Areas Act,

would stay so long as he was party leader, that it was, in effect, non-negotiable?

Would a Government bent upon consensus and negotiation arbitrarily have imposed Regional Services Councils on the Western Cape against the loud protest even of NP-supporting local authorities? Would a new chairman of the President's Council have been decided upon without even consulting such allies in government as the Labour Party, whose PC members felt constrained this week to formally protest?

Would a man bent upon accommodation deliberately have engineered the public humiliation of one of his own Cabinet members, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, which the nation was witness to at inordinate length on television last night? What did all the convoluted waffle, the pedantic hair-splitting, amount to other than to tell us that a nonsense constitution had produced yet another nonsense clash of interests in which, as always, there could be only one winner on points and by technical knockout — the one and only, the mighty and incomparable *El Grande* himself?

Archbishop Denis Hurley's recounting of the Catholic hierarchy's most recent meeting with Mr Botha provides what the cognoscenti say is a not untypical example of a conversation with the *volksvader*. Mr Botha delivered himself of a hectoring monologue (no doubt with much finger wagging thrown in). The Archbishop continues:

"On concluding his remarks the State President closed the meeting."

This is a man of negotiation rather than confrontation?

If Mr Botha had chosen consensus above conflict, would there have been all the new forced removals now in the pipeline? Would we have had the sleeping dogs of Group Areas roused to alarm the good citizens of Woodstock?

The first requirement for negotiation politics and consensus is freedom of the Press so that the public is equipped to take part in an informed debate. We have anything but such freedom and the existing restrictions on the Press are very likely to become even stricter.

The publicly funded SABC has become an obsequious servant of the NP at the taxpayers' expense and to suggest that it could serve a useful function in furthering a process of national consensus is to make a weak joke.

Though Mr Botha is bound to use sweet words to rally the white tribe next week, the future he holds forth is that of conflict and authoritarian rule, all under a pretentious constitutional facade. We will be seeing a man who shrank from taking the hard decision he ought to have because the awesome uniformed power around him has led him to believe that he has options which he actually does not have — power which, inexorably, has made him its captive.

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CSO: 3400/968

VOTING RIGHTS FOR NEW CITIZENS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 22 Jan 87 p 17

[Article by Frans Esterhuyse]

[Text]

MANY immigrants who have lived in South Africa for five years or longer may be entitled to vote in the general election for the House of Assembly.

This has been confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs.

In terms of the South African Citizenship Act of 1949, as amended, all immigrants who are between 15 and 25 automatically become South African citizens as soon as they complete the qualifying residential period of five years.

Exceptions include those who declare in time that they do not want to take citizenship. Such people forfeit their right of permanent residence.

Immigrants who receive automatic citizenship in terms of provisions of the Act are automatically placed on the population register from which voters' rolls are compiled.

Check

This means they become entitled to vote in the constituencies where they live at the time of the automatic registration.

Any change of address should be notified to the Department of Home Affairs.

The spokesman advised potential voters to check whether their names are on the voters' roll and to notify any change of address.

Forms are obtainable at police stations, magistrates' offices and at offices of the Department of Home Affairs.

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END