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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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6 July 1983

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2817

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Analysis of African Socialism Presented  
(Herbert Schroeder; AFRICA-POST, May 83)..... 1

## CAMEROON

- Reorganization of Ministries Decreed  
(CAMEROON TRIBUNE, 13 Apr 83)..... 7

- Briefs  
Geographical Updating Project 11

## GABON

- Minister Makes Official Visit to Uruguay  
(L'UNION, 21-23 May 83)..... 12

- Makaya Notes Excess of Civil Servants in Ministries  
(Makaya; L'UNION, 25 May 83)..... 13

## GHANA

- Eyewitness Describes 19 June Attack on Broadcast House  
(Accra Domestic Service, 20 Jun 83) ..... 14

- Briefs  
Fishing Vessels Siezed 17

## LESOTHO

- Spokesman Reacts to Opposition Figure's Remarks  
(Maseru Domestic Service, 21 Jun 83)..... 18

- RSA Intent To Stifle LLA Action Questioned  
(Maseru Domestic Service, 21 Jun 83)..... 19

Briefs		
USSR, PRC Ties		20
Jonathan Tour		20
 NIGER		
Premier Takes Information-Gathering Trip to Maradi (LE SAHEL, 2 Jun 83).....		21
 SENEGAL		
Briefs		
1983-1984 Budget Adopted		23
 SOUTH AFRICA		
Cape Squatters Return to Vacant KTC Camp (SAPA, 20 Jun 83, Umtata Capital Radio, 20 Jun 83).....		24
Squatters Return Squatter Settlement Demolished		
Bishop Tutu Addresses SACC National Council (Greg Smith, SAPA, 21 Jun 83).....		26
Bishop Tutu at Council U.S. RSA Policy Scored Changes Feared Conditions for Foreign Investors Government Against SACC		
Terrorism From Both Right, Left Condemned (Editorial; BEELD, 15 Jun 83).....		30
Briefs		
Black Communities Resettlement		31
 SWAZILAND		
Ex-Prime Minister Reportedly Hiding in Pretoria (SOWETAN, 30 May 83).....		32
 TANZANIA		
Four 'Major Goals' of 1983/84 Budget Set Forth (SUNDAY NEWS, 5 Jun 83, DAILY NEWS, 3 Jun 83).....		35!
Breakdown of Budget Zanzibar's 1983/84 Budget, by Attilio Tagalile		

TRC To Take Over Nyasa Shipping From TACOSHILI (DAILY NEWS, 1 Jun 83).....	38
Bank Sets New Exchange Rates With Major Currencies (DAILY NEWS, 6 Jun 83).....	39
Economic, Technical Protocol With Moscow Signed (DAILY NEWS, 6 Jun 83).....	40
Tazara Asks International Donors To Fund Revitalization Program (Mkumbwa Ally; DAILY NEWS, 2 Jun 83).....	41
Minister Comments on Tazara Fiscal 1983/84 Budget (Charles Kizigha; DAILY NEWS, 26 May 83).....	42
Vijana Secretary Says Preparations for Tripoli Festival Going Well (DAILY NEWS, 31 May 83).....	43
Market Prices for Most Grains Rise; Food Shortages Occur (DAILY NEWS, 27 May 83).....	44
Government To Probe Forging of Tanzanian Passports in Pakistan (Charles Kizigha; DAILY NEWS, 1 Jun 73).....	46
Briefs	
Culture, Education Agreement With FRG	47
Regional Trading Companies Dissolved	47
TIPER Fuel Production Resuming	47

ZAMBIA

More Than One Hundred Zairians Rounded Up for Deportation (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19 May 83).....	48
TDAU 'Successful' in Making Prototype Processing Machinery (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 26 May 83).....	49
Minister Opens Tazara Council of Ministers Meeting in Lusaka (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 25 May 83).....	50
Bank of Zambia Releases December 1982 Quarterly Financial Review (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 23 May 83).....	51
Paris Club Sets Conditions for Nation's Debt Rescheduling (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 24 May 83).....	52

Rehabilitation Work on Zambia Railway Begins (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19 May 83).....	54
CCM Says Rural Influx to Cities Contributes to Food Shortages (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 23 May 83).....	55
Dispute With Italian Government Delays Road Project (SUNDAY TIMES, 22 May 83).....	56
IDA Loan for Water Supply Services in Six Districts (DAILY MAIL, 17 May 83).....	57
Briefs Africaire Aid	58

ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN SOCIALISM PRESENTED

Bonn AFRICA-POST in German May 83 pp 28-31

[Article by Herbert Schroeder: "African Socialism"]

[Text] While searching for their own independent economic system, most Africans--unaware of being born socialists--found a socialism without dogma. The West adjusted to it more easily than did the Marxist East.

In retrospect one can easily see why the expression "African socialism" caused surprise and confusion among Africa's old "capitalist" partners as well as its new communist friends when it first appeared on the scene.

Until most of the countries gained independence, the African economy consisted more or less of two fairly different economic "systems": the native subsistence agriculture of the large majority of the population which had few contacts with the monetary and market system and a superimposed colonial economy which obeyed its own laws and went its own ways.

Search for a New Economic System

The new African states realized very quickly that political independence alone was not enough but that they also needed an economic and social foundation, which led to their search for an economic system that would be suitable for the new Africa.

Considering the circumstances of the African countries and their inhabitants, such a system had to do justice to the following demands:

--In production: a guarantee of quick economic progress with a diversified economy and the establishment of new industries as well as general contacts with the monetary economy and the internal and international market economy.

--In distribution: serving social justice, providing an adequate existence for all levels of society and raising the standard of living, which has been very low to date, as a guarantee that the aspired equality will not be an equality in poverty.

--In general: to preserve the contact with the old African traditions, for instance, the classless society, multiple tribal ownership, an obligation to utilize the soil, the duty to render social aid to one another, which was and is personified in tribal village communities, in cooperatives and, above all, in their nuclear cell, the African extended family. In addition, there are social considerations based on religious traditions, particularly those of Islam.

--There is to be a guarantee that Africa will become and will stay the economic master in its own house and that international involvements will not exceed the normal measure or lead to a new dependency on other, economically superior countries, no matter what their ideological, political or geographic camp may be.

In addition to the slogan of "neo-colonialism," which signified the negative, defensive trend of the search for a native African way in economics, a positive by-product emerged, the thesis of "African socialism" as the specific economic system of this continent.

It was understood that the system was to be African. It was natural that it was to be socialist, because to date there was neither any domestic capital worth mentioning nor a native class of capitalists, and because the ideology as well as the social and economic system of socialism have many roots in the traditional African forms of life. In other words, Africans were more or less born socialists without having been aware of it to date.

Soon it became apparent, however, that a decisive factor in the assessment of the situation is the realization that it was not so much a rigid ideological dogma but rather--something that is evident in many areas in Africa--a feeling and a unique life-style.

#### No Obligation to Capitalism or Communism

There should no longer be any room for ideology of the old style in this age of electronics and space travel, and neither the old "capitalism" of the first industrial revolution which inspired Karl Marx to construct his countersystem nor the pure "communism" which was proclaimed in 1917 and put into practice under enormous sacrifices of people and material, which can only be compared to those of a large-scale war, are still in existence today. Consequently, Africa is not obligated to choose between these two economic systems which in reality have become obsolete.

Capitalism has become more and more socialistic. When we look at the FRG, for example, we can see that our system of the social market economy has so many "socialist" characteristics that it hardly resembles capitalism in its classical sense. But even in communist countries (which, incidentally, call themselves the "socialist" camp) "capitalist" elements have reappeared as a consequence of economic realities. Among these elements are piece work to increase production, interest and economic calculations, the principle of competition and even various forms of private ownership. It is said that in the USSR there are again quite a few private ruble millionaires.

At any rate, Marxism seems to be less attractive to Africans than capitalism is and apparently it cannot be transferred as easily because of its antireligious attitude, its dictatorship by one class, its ruthlessness and force toward the individual. Africans are sensitive in matters of freedom and dignity. Consequently, African socialism is intended to be a practical system, adapted to the current economic conditions, and it is to produce a higher standard of living for Africans, all Africans, to be sure. Africa looks upo its situation as some kind of an economic state of emergency and considers itself in a permanent state of war with three archenemies--hunger, disease and ignorance.

#### Less Idology, Better Results

It should be understood that such a struggle cannot take place without planning, since no economic apparatus of any kind exists which could function as a regulator. Consequently, attempts are in progress to select those elements from its own past as well as from West and East which are most appropriate for its current situation and to make the best of it.

Today in almost all of the African countries--with the possible exception of the Ivory Coast, Gabon, Malawi and Liberia, countries are in reasonably good shape--African socialism is preached and practiced. In the process it became evident that there was a direct correlation between positive results and less ideology as well as less rigidity in handling the system, in other words, the more modern approach was, placing less emphasis on obsolete concepts of the 19th century, the greater the success.

Nkrumah, the first dogmatist, who wanted to equate his system with the "scientific socialism" of the Marxists--one can read about it in his books--almost led his country to economic ruin, and eventually he was ousted.

Something similar happened in Mali, a country which came close to Nkrumahism. In spite of substantial support from a then non-socialist country like France on one hand and the USSR on the other hand, two other countries of ideological progressivism, Algeria and Nasser's United Arab Republic, saw only limited progress until appropriate changes in course were made. Even in Guinea economic success has been elusive to date. Its president Sekou Toure is one of those who tried very hard in their speeches and writings to shape African socialism into a native philosophical system. Several corrections in the economic policy were necessary. Countries like Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia were also unable to register any successes.

Countries that proceeded pragmatically fared differently. Kenya, one of the most progressive countries economically in Africa, was the first one whose government defined African socialism in 1965 in a comprehensive paper and submitted it to Parliament, which approved and established these principles as the binding norm for the future economic and social development of the country.

#### State Ownership not a Panacea

Of course, in addition to the demand for social justice, a goal and guiding principle was established, according to which the production process must,

first of all, be geared to increased efficiency. The methods are to be flexible and adaptable and they must fit the current times: Production according to expediency--distribution according to justice. As far as ownership conditions are concerned, state ownership is not a panacea, because abuse of property can also occur in the public sector. The best system would entail sensible state control over property combined with a suitable tax system to achieve the goals of African socialism.

In its so-called "Arusha Declaration" of 6 February 1967, the neighboring Tanzania also defined its socialist guiding principle in detail, using the Swahili word "ujamaa" (which means community). In this statement, the method of distribution presents the primary difference between capitalism and socialism as a characteristic of African socialism. It is a very serious matter, and as a result ministers had to forego big official cars and all persons in public life, performing services for the state or the party, had to give up multiple residences and income from several sources to eliminate opportunities for the exploitation of others.

#### Basis for Economic Cooperation

In addition, the Arusha declaration stresses another element of African socialism. It is called "self-reliance," in other words, the country must first of all depend on itself for its economic progress and not count and rely on foreign aid, the availability of which cannot suffice to help all of Africa, neither can it be completely unselfish, no matter who the helpers are.

Although or maybe because practice rather than theory was in the forefront, Tanzania's experiment, which had often been called the embodiment of Afro-socialism, met with little success, particularly when compared with Kenya. Particularly resettlements in the Ujamaa villages--combined with force and disregard for the inadequacies of human nature--did not produce the desired results.

Furthermore, African socialism cannot be a guarantee for economic success, which also depends on many other factors. Last but not least, it depends on the natural resources of the countries. Unfortunately they are so inadequate in some of the countries that they will not be able to make a go of it, no matter what system they might employ. One need only be reminded of the hunger zone of the Sahara. Other disruptive factors are clumsy and still inexperienced bureaucracies, corruption and other phenomena that exist everywhere.

Whether it is successful or not, African socialism is a mixture of practical principles and moral demands and it can no longer be ignored as part of Africa's reality. Consequently it will remain the basis for economic cooperation between Africa and its partners in the other parts of the world. After all, in spite of its independent system, Africa is still dependent on such cooperation.

In the area of liberal economics, which applies primarily to the so-called West, African socialism has definitely been accepted as a partner, following

initial misunderstandings. No doubt, in the beginning there was some concern because of nationalizations and extensive controls and demands that interfered with progress, but gradually these apprehensions were alleviated. A more precise delimitation of different economic areas (for instance, in the Arusha declaration) provided greater clarity. Accordingly, either the state alone is in charge or a combination of state and private enterprise or it is the exclusive right of the private economy.

Almost all non-African partners adjusted to the system, and there was no evidence that there was a decline in interest among "capitalist" investors following a period of transition. Anyway, it applied particularly to those states that recognized the principle of compensation wherever nationalization was involved. Investment guarantee agreements were concluded. Payment will be on a long-term basis from expected profits. Negative factors, as far as they exist, are related less to the economic system than to the political and strategic insecurity and instability.

A factor that was more divisive than the attitude of the pragmatically thinking and acting European and U.S. economy with respect to African socialism was the attitude of communist-socialist countries themselves, whose own system is dogmatically anchored as a kind of economic and social religion. They are not genuine advocates of Afro-socialism.

#### No Possibility of Economic Consensus with Moscow

As far as they are concerned, an African as well as any other "national" socialism cannot be genuine socialism, and they look upon it as nothing but an incompetent bowdlerization of the creeds of "scientific socialism." The theoreticians of the Soviet scientific socialism--for instance, the late Potemkin, the best-known Africanist professor, as well as Gavrilov, Syslov, Ponomarev and others--did not make any secret of their scepticism. As far as they were concerned, it was difficult to comprehend the naive opinion of Africans, according to which they had always lived in a classless society, whereas according to the "Holy Scripture" of Marxism it was only possible after the creation of a certain class--the proletariat--and its subsequent elimination through the establishment of a dictatorship by this class. Moscow's politics had to realize the fact that a consensus in politics could only be established if it was directed against colonialism-imperialism and that it could not be applied to the realm of economics.

Nevertheless, even in this camp efforts had to be made to adjust gradually to the African reality. Foreign policy considerations as well as ideological reasons necessitated greater emphasis on close and friendly relations with the young states of the Third World and a desire to gain influence in that region. In an attempt to classify Africans properly, subtle word games were employed, using expressions and concepts such as step-by-step differences between a "people's" and a "people's democratic revolution," between "socialist" and "real socialist orientation," between "national democratic" and "revolutionary democratic" stages, etc. During an international economic conference in 1980 in East Berlin, Ponomarev even offered an orientation aid to them, the "new economic policy," in other words, Lenin's sin from the 1920's. All in all,

however, Moscow is now inclined to let Africans go their own way in pursuing the development of their own continent, as long as it is "noncapitalist," although it continues to have reservations.

The German observer has had no shortage of economic and political ideologies in his own country, from Marx and Engels to the German National Socialism, and they have even become export items. All the Germans can do is wish the Africans success in their attempt to find their own way into the economy of the 20th century, with the hope that they will remain adverse to ideologies also in the future.

...No Matter What the Name is of the System in Use

Socialism as well as democracy, however, need for their successful realization especially all the socialists and democrats. Without them they remain on paper. The same applies to the African socialism of the present and the future. Unless it becomes visible, it will not succeed.

When dealing with Africa, one can develop a picture of the present African person which seems to be a guarantee that he will succeed in finding the proper place in the African sun for his continent, which for its most part is very fertile and rich in natural resources. Traits that are especially appreciable in the African person are his joy of life, his sense of freedom, his natural dignity, his sense of justice and community, his social sensitivity as well as his exuberance and optimism. He will find a place in the sun, no matter what the name may be of the system that will be used tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

8991

CSO: 3420/22

REORGANIZATION OF MINISTRIES DECREED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 6, 12

[Excerpt] The head of state, President Paul Biya, acted yesterday to modify the organization and composition of his government.

Two new ministries were created: the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Plan and Industry. Four notables left the government, including Mr Paul Dontsop, former minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and Mr Gilbert Ntang who held the finance portfolio.

Two bank governors made a remarkable entry: Mr Ntsama Etienne who became minister of finance and Mr Nkuete Jean who became assistant secretary general of the Republic.

A third woman enters the government: Mrs Tanke Elisabeth, named deputy minister of plan and industry.

The former minister of economy and plan, Mr Engo Pierre Desire was named chairman of the CNPS [National Social Welfare Fund].

Mr Tonye Mbog Felix yields labor to Mr Kamgueu and retains foreign affairs, and Mr Ngongang Ouandji was promoted to minister of state.

As for Mr Tori Limangana, he was promoted to the head of the new Ministry of Commerce.

The series of decrees follows:

Government Reorganization

Article 1.

The clauses of articles 5 (1 and 3) and 6 (7) of Executive Order Number 79/473 dated 15 November 1979 and modified by Executive Order Number 82/646 dated 11 December 1982 are rescinded and replaced with clauses 5 (1 and 3) a (new), 6 (7) (new) and 6 )7repeated) cited below:

New Article 5. (1) :

Apart from those cited above, the government departments are, in alphabetical order:

Ministry of Territorial Administration; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Commerce; Ministry of National Education; Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Animal Industries; Ministry of Equipment; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Civil Service; Ministry of the Armed Forces; Ministry of Information and Culture; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Ministry of Plan and Industry; Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications; Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare; and Ministry of Housing and Town Planning.

(3) New Deputy ministers assist ministers in the following:

- Ministry of Territorial Administration;
- Ministry of Agriculture;
- Ministry of Commerce;
- Ministry of National Education;
- Ministry of Finance; and
- Ministry of Plan and Industry.

Functions of the Ministry of Commerce

New Article 6 (7)

The Ministry of Commerce is charged with implementing commercial policy.

To this end it is responsible for the:

- definition and implementation of commercial policy;
- marketing and export of basic agricultural commodities;
- definition and implementation of pricing policy;
- organization of fairs;
- formulation of statistics, the national accounts and economic reporting in collaboration with the ministry of plan and industry, to be submitted annually to the president of the republic;
- management of foreign economic and commercial missions;
- development of craftsmanship; and
- follow-up on the affairs of GATT and UNCTAD.

It oversees the:

- Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines;

- National Basic Necessities Marketing Office;
- International Institute for Statistics; and
- Hydrocarbon Fund.

#### Functions of the Ministry of Plan and Industry

7 (repeated)

The Ministry of Plan and Industry is charged with the implementation of the five-year plans and the harmonious industrial development of the country.

To this end, it is responsible for:

- the preparation of the economic, social, and cultural development plan and control of its execution;
- industrial policy;
- the development of small- and medium-size enterprises;
- management control of classified establishments;
- standardization, in co-operation with the Equipment Ministry;
- domestic processing of basic agricultural products;
- promotion and guidance of public and private investments;
- procedures for formulating and implementing investment programs and budgets;
- international economic cooperation;
- follow-up on the affairs of UNIDO, UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa], BIRD, etc...;
- human resource planning and definition of professional training and higher education programs oriented toward the industrial and commercial professions; and
- tourism development.

It oversees;

- the National Investment Company;
- public or para-statal industrial companies;
- state intervention, assistance and guaranty agencies for industries and small and medium-size enterprises;
- the Pan-African Institute for Development;
- the Demographic Institute for Research and Development; and
- the General Delegation for Tourism.

#### Structure of the Ministry of Plan and Industry

##### Article 1.

(1) The Ministry of Plan and Industry includes:

- a private secretariat for the minister; a private secretariat for the deputy minister; a central administration; and external services.

(2) The central administration of the Ministry of Plan and Industry includes:

- the general secretariat; an inspector general; two technical advisers; the judicial division; the general administration section; the industry section; the planning section; and the programming section.

Article 2.

The Ministry of Plan and Industry oversees:

- The National Investment Company; public or para-statal industrial corporations; state intervention assistance and guaranty agencies for industry and small and medium-size enterprises; the Pan-African Institute for Development; the Demographic Insititute for Research and Development; and the General Delegation for Tourism.

Article 3. The organization chart for the Ministry of Plan and Industry is specified in a special text.

Structure of the Ministry of Commerce

Article 1. The Ministry of Commerce includes:

- a private secretariat for the minister; a private secretariat for the deputy minister; a central administration; external territorial services; and economic missions.

The central administration of the Ministry of Commerce includes:

- the general secretariat; an inspector general; two technical advisers, the judicial division; the general administration section; the internal commerce section; the external commerce section; the prices, weights and measures section; and the statistics and national book-keeping section.

Article 2. The Ministry of Commerce oversees:

- the Chamber of Commerce; mines and industries; the National Basic Necessities Marketing Office; the International Institute of Statistics; and the Hydrocarbon Fund.

Article 3. The organizational chart for the Ministry of Commerce is specified in a special text.

12308

CSO: 3419/878

## BRIEFS

GEOGRAPHICAL UPDATING PROJECT--Two geographers, Mr Christon Santoir (Overseas Scientific and Technical Research Office, General Delegation for Scientific and Technical Research, CGN [expansion unknown]) and Mr Athanase Bopda (General Delegation for Scientific and Technical Research, ISH-CGN [expansion unknown]) recently visited the Mvengue District in the Ocean Department to update the regional atlas, Southwest-2 Atlas, which was researched in 1965. At Kribi, the two geographers collected essential information from administrative and political authorities on the Mvengue District. After their field work, they must update the administrative map for the district with chiefdoms' boundaries--the population map; the food crops and industrial production map; that of infrastructures (sanitation, schools, etc.), on the urban and secondary centers of the southeast section of the country. The work of the two geographers began in 1982 and will be completed in 1986. They will also study the economic problems inherent in the changing objectives of the plan. [By H. Nkouontoua] [Text] [Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE IN French 27 Apr 83 p 4] 12308

CSO: 3419/878

MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO URUGUAY

Libreville L'UNION in French 21-23 May 83 p 4

[Text] The deputy minister for commerce and industry, Mr Guy Nzouba Ndama, left Libreville yesterday at the head of a high-ranking delegation for a visit to Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina.

At the invitation of the Uruguayan Government, Mr Guy Nzouba Ndama will make an official visit to hold talks with the authorities in Montevideo, in the context of strengthening economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. During his visit to Montevideo, he will deliver a personal message from the head of state, El Hadj Omar Bongo, to his Uruguayan counterpart, Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio Calvarez.

The Gabonese delegation will also travel to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, where it will take part in the "Africa 83" symposium on Afro-Brazilian trade. The symposium is intended to strengthen contacts between African and Brazilian economic operators within the context of South-South dealings, in order to give impetus to the commercial relations between the Brazilian and African chambers of commerce.

It must be said, in this connection, that Brazil has many reasons for taking an interest in the African continent.

First of all, it is comparatively closer to our continent than Europe. And it has goods and technology very well adapted to the African market, because of certain similarities in natural and economic conditions.

African officials are generally pleased about this collaboration. All this explains why Brazilian enterprises are so competitive on the markets of the African continent.

During their Latin American peregrination, Mr Guy Nzouba Ndama and the members of his delegation will also stop in Argentina, where they will make contact with businessmen in that country.

9516  
CSO: 3419/969

MAKAYA NOTES EXCESS OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN MINISTRIES

Libreville L'UNION in French 25 May 83 p 1

[Commentary by Makaya]

[Text] I, Makaya, often hear it said that our country lacks skilled people. But I see just the opposite because I see many of them coming out of our major colleges and our university.

I also see people occupying positions in the offices of big-shots and carrying high-sounding titles like special assistant for this or for that. In fact, the real problem here is how all these people are utilized. There they are twiddling their thumbs all day; they do not compile any dossiers because no one asks them to do so; they do not propose any new ideas because they have finally forgotten everything.

In short, they are nothing but bureaucratic furniture, unemployed in all but name, phantom functionaries, insatiable budget-eaters. Truly, they are people who are not in the right place.

In a time of great austerity, it would seem to me useful for the ministries to disencumber themselves of these people who should not be where they are. This would take a heavy load off of government, one which threatens to spread a gangrenous infection throughout the entire civil service!

9516

CSO: 3419/969

## EYEWITNESS DESCRIBES 19 JUNE ATTACK ON BROADCAST HOUSE

AB201442 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Newsreel program]

[Text] A group of armed men in civilian clothes, some of them suspected to be detained soldiers who had broken jail, yesterday morning entered the Broadcasting House and attempted to oust the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] government. The group held up the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] station for some 3 hours firing rifles, machineguns, and mortars. Troops loyal to the PNDC, under the command of Captain Courage Quarshiega, launched a counterattack and after a brief encounter, regained control of the station. Among the GBC staff caught in the fighting was Yaw Asare Darko, who recounts what he saw:

[Begin recording] At about 0945 the crackling sound of rifle shots, like the sound of lightning, broke the silence of the gray drizzling morning. We saw some soldiers at gate 3 on guard duty taking cover as firing continued. When it became obvious that the house was under attack, we lay low on the floor in the newsroom to avoid stray bullets. Later, we crawled out of the newsroom to take refuge under desks and tables and more secure places in offices nearby.

During occasional peepings through the windows, we saw armed men in civilian clothes, one in a red tracksuit, running about the yard. One of them wore a cloth and blue singlet. [as heard] Another carried a type of gun called a Karl Gustav on his shoulders. From where we were, we could not determine how large the invading force was. Soon the group, carrying and crouching stealthily, were all over the yard. Some of them took control of the armored vehicle. A man in white trousers mounted a mortar near Studio 1. A group of female staff were escorted from Studio 1 to GBC 2. A wounded soldier with blood on his bare chest, and obviously in pain, was seen sitting on the floor of the accounts block receiving first aid.

At about 1025, an air force jet on a reconnaissance flight sped over the house. It was greeted whenever it zoomed past with a rapid outburst of gunfire from the ground, the armored car, and the rooftops, as the invading group tried to shoot at it. An air force helicopter flying around the house also attracted a lot more firing. Mortar, rifle, and machinegun shots shook the very foundation of the building like thunder. Even newsroom staff, including

the shift leader, were still crouching under tables and desks, trapped and praying silently. In the dead silence that occasionally followed the firing, we could hear only the songs of birds, the humming sound of the voiceless radio, the clattering of the teleprinter still transmitting news in the deserted newsroom, and the sound of falling rain. The absolute silence emphasized the tension and anxiety of the period. A loud voice giving out rapid orders rang out occasionally. Then another voice came through: Hey don't run away, I see you, don't run away. The sound was followed by machinegun fire. The smell of gunpowder was heavy in the air. At about 1130 am, activity around gate 3, where the invaders are said to have forced their way into the broadcasting house, had subsided. Continuous firing was for some time concentrated around gate 2, the area near the canteen, where there appeared to be some resistance. An angry voice ordered those who had gone into hiding to come out or get killed. Go forward, they will surrender, one voice urged the fighting men. We could not tell which side of the fighting forces the command came from. It was still drizzling and showering intermittently.

Around 12 o'clock in the afternoon, the firing became intensified. One mortar blast after another shook the building with thunderous impact. The shells went off with a whistling sound and exploded, sending mild heatwaves around where we were hiding. About this time, a Leyland bus belonging to the Tema Cocoa Products Division, which had been driven into the yard after the group had entered, drove away. The air force helicopter was still flying around with the jet fighter zooming past again and again. Around 1230 the bombardment became more intense. It must have been about this time when the government troops led by Capt Quarshiega, who parachuted from the hovering helicopter, onto the top of a building in the house, mounted its counterattack.

[AB201511] The sound of breaking louvers filled the air under the thunderous explosion of mortar shells and contact of flying bullets. One of the mortar shells pierced through opposite walls of the newsroom and sent a big piece of concrete crashing into pieces on top of the table under which I and the shift editor, Mr Abbey, had taken refuge. Bullets smashed the louvers of the opposite room where the other five colleagues were hiding. With the building still shaking under the impact of more shells, we immediately moved out of the dusty office. Just then, we met the other five crawling out looking for a safer place to hide but finding none. So, as the bombardment continued still ferociously, we lay flat on the cold floor of the corridor praying and waiting for the worst to happen.

But soon after, it was all dead silence. Then we heard the sound of a moving (?seagoer), a military truck. We returned to the newsroom again. There were two gaping holes in the walls and the whole room was cluttered with debris, among which we picked up a spent mortar shell. When we tuned in the wireless set, we heard the voice of Captain Quarshiega announcing that the government troops had regained control. Many other buildings in the house bear similar marks of the onslaught; the outer (?reception) was severely damaged and part of the roof of the revenue office ripped off. Those who had seen fighting in the yard since 1966 describe what happened yesterday as the worst battering the GBC structures have ever withstood.

Capt Quarshiega confirmed in an interview that there had been a jailbreak at the Ussher Fort prison. And according to other reports, there were similar breaks at the Nsawam security prison early yesterday morning, and he suspected that some soldiers being held there for their parts in previous coup attempts and mutiny were among those who held up the broadcasting house yesterday.

In a television broadcast replayed on the radio, the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, confirmed reports that some of the dissidents have been killed, some arrested, but it is not known whether the man Carlos Gyiwa, who made the morning broadcast of the coup attempt and announced himself as operational commissioner of the dissident group which called itself "revolutionary fighters," is among those killed, arrested or on the run.  
[end recording]

CSO: 3400/1520

## BRIEFS

FISHING VESSELS SEIZED--Accra, June 18 (AFP)--The government here has ordered the state takeover of two fishing vessels and the assets of its owners for illicitly selling fish caught offshore Ghana outside the country. The two vessels owned by Seaworks Kingfishers Ltd had been regularly discharging prize fish at Lome, Togo, or Abidjan, Ivory Coast, from where it was then put on the international market, an investigation found. The firm "had succeeded in duping the country to the tune of 3.6 million dollars in foreign exchange," an official statement said. The vessels and the assets of Seaworks Kingfishers Ltd. founded and run by a Reverend Jonathan Logan, were ordered taken over by the National State Fishing Corporation. [Text] [AB181240 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 18 Jun 83]

CSO: 3400/1520

## SPOKESMAN REACTS TO OPPOSITION FIGURE'S REMARKS

MB220637 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Lesotho Government has said that Lesotho does not take its political directions from political washouts like Mr (Makhalo Khaketla) of the Marmematlou Freedom Party. The spokesman was responding to reports in South African newspapers quoting Mr (Khaketla) as having said that he was opposed to the establishment of relations with the socialist countries. He is also quoted as having claimed that the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, had reneged on his commitments to resist communism. (Khaketla) is reported as having urged the people of Lesotho to reject the present government.

Responding to Mr (Khaketla's) statements, the spokesman said that, even though he masqueraded as secretary general of the party, the truth of the matter was he had no political base from which to oppose relations with the socialist countries. The party which he purported to represent was a political reject, which had failed dismally to impress the people, even after it had tried to buy them off with free rations of meat.

(Khaketla) himself, the spokesman said, was a discredited political non-entity, who had been thrown into a bottomless pit on the day when women in Maseru pelted him with rotten eggs and tomatoes to show their spite for him. The spokesman added that (Khaketla's) outburst against socialist countries was merely a naive attempt to ride on the waves of South African-orchestrated anticommunist propaganda, hoping that they will take him to political fortune. He said that political fortune does not lie in the newsrooms of South African propaganda media, but in the hearts of the Basotho people, who (Khaketla) should attempt to convince that the Marmematlou Freedom Party is no longer the anachronistic and irrelevant organization which they unequivocally rejected from its inception.

The spokesman said that unless (Khaketla) could manage to attract the minimum affection from the people of Lesotho he would never have the standing to utter any political sentiment on their behalf, and his hysteria against the Eastern countries would at best serve to excite the pleasure of his South African propaganda masters, and not the people of Lesotho.

CSO: 3400/1528

LESOTHO

RSA INTENT TO STIFLE LLA ACTIONS QUESTIONED

MB220834 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, was reported this week as having told parliament that he and the Lesotho foreign minister had agreed on 3 June that urgent attention should be given to the question of implementing the principle that neither country should permit subversive elements to plan, encourage, or be involved in actions against the other. Mr Pik Botha's statement, in our mind, confirms, Lesotho's view that the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] bandits have over a time been using South African territory to attack Lesotho, and carry out acts of murder and sabotage.

The arrangement made at the meeting is therefore welcome, as it would help to reduce tension between the two neighboring states if followed. However, a few questions remain to be answered. The first one is where and under what title will South Africa keep the three factions of LLA--namely LLA High Command led by Lolo Mokoena, LLA (Marabelle) led by Lesoli Makwa and Major Mackenzie of South Africa, and LLA Lesotho Settlement Army led by Matoane Maphifane and Tsidiso Rapetze--all of which have committed acts of murder and sabotage in Lesotho. The second question is how does South Africa continue to keep and give police guard to Mokhehle after he has been using that country's soil to carry out acts of murder and sabotage in Lesotho and return to that country.

CSO: 3400/1528

## BRIEFS

USSR, PRC TIES--The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, says anything that threatens South Africa security-wise would not make Lesotho's security any stronger. The minister said this in an interview with Radio Lesotho this week on whether the establishment of diplomatic relations with countries of the Far East and Eastern Europe would jeopardise South African security arrangements. On the question of the Soviet Union and the PRC using Lesotho to settle their differences, as proffered by the South African media, Mr Sekhonyana said Lesotho was not opening a war front by establishing diplomatic relations with these countries but that each of the countries will set up missions in Lesotho to look after bilateral relations between Lesotho and them. The minister pointed out that the presence of diplomatic missions from the Soviet Union and the PRC in one country will not be peculiar to Lesotho, and that where these have existed side by side there has never been a battle. Mr Sekhonyana concluded by emphasizing that religion in Lesotho has a strong foundation and that it is absurd for anybody to suggest that the presence of diplomatic missions from socialist countries would affect religion adversely. [Text] [MB180718 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Jun 83]

JONATHAN TOUR--The minister of cooperatives and rural development, the Honorable V. M. Makhele, dismissed as nonsense the allegations that the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan's recent trip to the Far East and Eastern Europe had anything to do with religion. The minister said this when addressing a pitso at (Mtatelo Amaraka Pei) in the Matela constituency on Saturday. He said it was unthinkable that Basotho, whose religious beliefs were so deeply rooted in Christianity, could be swayed by relations with communist countries. He went on to say rural development throughout the country requires active participation and leadership from chiefs. [Excerpt] [MB201924 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Jun 83]

CSO: 3400/1528

PREMIER TAKES INFORMATION-GATHERING TRIP TO MARADI

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 2 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The prime minister, His Excellency Oumarou Mamane, arrived yesterday morning in Maradi on a trip to make contact and gather information.

His Excellency Oumarou Mamane was welcomed at the airport by Major Dandi Abarchi, the prefect of Maradi, the mayor of the city, Rhony Issoufou, the general secretary of the prefecture, as well as by traditional leaders and a large crowd.

Shortly afterward, the prime minister held a meeting with the cadres, bringing together representatives of all the social and occupational associations. "We are here in Maradi as part of the policy of dialogue called for by the head of state," said Mr Oumarou Mamane, speaking to the participants.

The meeting yesterday gave the prime minister the chance to expound on three subjects: world economic conditions in general, and our own country's economic condition in particular; national security; and the condition of education in our country.

Regarding the world economy, Mr Oumarou Mamane shed some light on the cause of the alarming situation worldwide: a situation, he said, which also affects our own country.

But the prime minister added that in Niger the government is making considerable efforts to attenuate the effects of this situation. Besides the problems of importing certain goods, which are being reviewed at this time, the state is studying ways and means of dismantling some semi-public corporations in order to leave the field open to Nigerien businessmen, the prime minister said.

Thank God, he said, the food situation in Niger is a bright spot. Presently, according to the prime minister, OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office] has some 100,000 tons of grain in stock, in addition to the holdings of the Nigerien Rice Company. The latter presently has in stock 1,200 tons of husked rice, and 950 tons of unhusked rice.

On the subject of national security, Mr Oumarou Mamane described the difficult problems some neighboring countries are experiencing. In that connection, he exhorted the people to vigilance and national unity.

On the final subject, the situation in education, the prime minister fully explained the situation prevailing in some institutions.

We note, finally, that the prime minister was accompanied on this trip by the minister of state, the minister of planning, commerce and transport, the minister of national education and the prime minister's chief of staff.

9516

CSO: 3419/974

## BRIEFS

1983-1984 BUDGET ADOPTED--At the conclusion of the first regular session of the national assembly yesterday, the deputies adopted the 1983-1984 budget bill. The amount of the national budget is now Fr CFA 273,984,000. The economic and financial affairs minister and the president of the national assembly laid special stress on the efforts and sacrifices that will be needed to emerge from the difficult economic and financial situation the country is currently facing. Mr Habib Thiam said that the country's economic condition is improving, and that now it is a question of improving the financial situation. Then he thanked all those who helped make the just ended session possible. [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Jun 83 p 1] 9516

CSO: 3419/974

CAPE SQUATTERS RETURN TO VACANT KTC CAMP

Squatters Return

MB200836 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0732 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Cape Town, 20 Jun (SAPA)--About 200 squatters yesterday moved back to the KTC site which has been vacant since it was enclosed with barbed wire five weeks ago. The squatters, many of whom have been living in a church in nearby Langa since May, said they wanted houses and the right to stay in Cape Town with their families.

Members of the committee, most of them "illegals," said they had nowhere else to stay and were "waiting for an answer from the government." They said they were all former residents of KTC, scene of a three-month-long conflict between squatters and the authorities earlier this year.

When the site was cleared, squatters with passes were moved to disused beerhalls and are now living at the new township of Khayelitsha. Some "illegals" were arrested and others escaped into the bush.

Yesterday, they began building makeshift willow structures only 10m from the barbed wire which encircles the camp. The wire has been broken in places and residents of the "legal" KTC camp across the road have been using it to dry their washing.

Several of the camp's residents were recently released from prison after being charged with illegally squatting at KTC. One, Mr Julius Komsase, who was released on Friday, said he had been living in Cape Town since 1943. He has no pass, job, or house, and is prepared to go to prison again rather than return to Transkei.

Squatter Settlement Demolished

MB201525 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] In the Cape Peninsula a new squatter settlement started next to the KTC camp has been demolished. The KTC was cleared a month ago. Beattie Hofmeyer has details:

[Hofmeyer] Seven Western Cape Administration Board vans arrived at the camp this morning. Board inspectors confiscated plastic sheets and sticks that

were used to build shelters. The materials were burned on a large bonfire. Yesterday squatters started returning to the KTC camp, which was demolished 5 weeks ago. There are now about 200 squatters at the site. Most of them are not legally in the area and have been living in the bush since the demolition.

The squatters are still determined to stay. By this morning many shelters had gone up, and they were using the barbed wire fence that is supposed to keep them out as a washing line.

CSO: 3400/1527

BISHOP TUTU ADDRESSES SACC NATIONAL COUNCIL

Bishop Tutu at Council

MB211223 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0959 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Report by Greg Smith]

[Text] Johannesburg, 21 Jun (SAPA)--Independence for SWA/Namibia was unlikely in the foreseeable future because the border war was too convenient for the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, Bishop Desmond Tutu said in Johannesburg today.

Addressing the national conference of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) the general secretary said the war in SWA/Namibia showed South Africa was anti-Marxist.

This meant South Africa could gain Western support and showed Mr Botha to be different from Mr Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian prime minister, "who sold the whites down the river."

"Nothing helps to drup up patriotic fervour and unity like a war.

"Mr Botha has the best stick for beating dissident right-wingers... and it helps to keep domestic attention away from bread and butter issues."

Bishop Tutu asked why Mr Botha feared an election in SWA/Namibia when he maintained SWAPO was not well supported in the territory.

"It is surely a nonsense to say you want free and fair elections and then go on to say you won't tolerate Marxist victory as the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, declared recently," Bishop Tutu said.

U.S. RSA Policy Scored

MB211233 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1031 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Report by Greg Smith]

[Text] Johannesburg, 21 Jun (SAPA)--The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, today criticised U.S. policy on South Africa and speculated that the Reagan administration wanted blacks to know they were "expendable."

Delivering his annual report to the council Bishop Tutu said the Reagan administration spelled "unmitigated disaster" for blacks.

The U.S. had imposed sanctions against Cuba and had been ready to risk the wrath of its Western allies on its embargo on the Soviet Union over the gas pipeline issue.

But when it came to South Africa the Reagan administration was only prepared to consider "constructive engagement" when the republic should have been written off as a dismal failure.

"Perhaps the U.S. wants blacks to know that ultimately they are expendable," Bishop Tutu said.

"When it comes to the crunch blood will be thicker than water."

Blacks would remember the U.S. "collaborated with and supported a regime perpetrating the most vicious system since Nazism and communism."

Bishop Tutu said constructive engagement had not achieved independence for SWA/Namibia, nor had it stopped bannings or forced removals.

"The South African Government is able more and more to cock a snoot at the Reagan administration in much the same way as the Begin government in Israel."

The U.S. would rehabilitate itself in the eyes of blacks only if it disengaged from South Africa, spoke up for human rights and took action to back up its leaders "fine words."

"We find it galling that the leader of the so-called free world should be hobnobbing so closely with our oppressors," Bishop Tutu said.

#### Changes Feared

MB211301 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Report by Greg Smith]

[Text] Johannesburg, 21 Jun (SAPA)--The primary violence in South Africa was that of apartheid and racism and not that which was introduced into the country by those who were called terrorists, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Johannesburg today.

Delivering his annual report to the council, Bishop Tutu said there was no total onslaught against South Africa but there was an onslaught against apartheid.

The "myth" of the total onslaught had been used to make whites "docile and uncritical," Bishop Tutu said.

The violence of apartheid had turned blacks into aliens in their own motherland and was represented by numerous race laws.

This violence destroyed black family life, "not accidentally but by deliberate government policy."

Bishop Tutu said he feared real change in South Africa would come violently and with bloodshed.

Those who believed that people such as those in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg would accept a drop in their very high standard of living so they could share that prosperity with others were being unrealistic.

Bishop Tutu said popularity among whites could be attained by those who advocated change by peaceful means as long as it was clear the means they advocated were going to be ineffective.

#### Conditions for Foreign Investors

MB211243 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1132 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Report by Greg Smith]

[Text] Johannesburg, 21 Jun (SAPA)--The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, today outlined conditions which he believed foreign investors should apply before considering operations in South Africa.

At the national conference of the SACC in Johannesburg Bishop Tutu said investors should say they were willing to invest in South Africa provided:

--Their work force was housed in family units near their places of work, thus eliminating the migratory labour system;

--Representative black trade unions were recognised whether they were registered or not;

--The right of the worker to work wherever he obtained the best payment was recognised, thus eventually scrapping influx control; and

--Fair labour practices would be enforced and massive investment would be made in black education and training.

Bishop Tutu said these were not political demands. They made economic sense, which was all the sense investors wanted and they would help to change apartheid.

## Government Against SACC

MB211241 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Report by Greg Smith]

[Text] Johannesburg, 21 Jun (SAPA)--The South African Government had decided long ago the South African Council of Churches must be removed or rendered ineffective, the general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Johannesburg today.

He told the national conference of the council the government had appointed the Eloff Commission, for "disgracefully unworthy political motives." But, he added, the commissioners were acting in earnest and with honourable intentions.

I have no doubt at all that the South African Government decided long ago the SACC must go or at least be so hobbled in its work that...it would be rendered quite ineffective as an unrelenting critic of the evils of apartheid as perpetrated by the government."

The bishop said the government was annoyed that the SACC provided legal defence for those appearing in political trials and was supporting the dependants of political prisoners and of banned and detained people.

The Eloff Commission was investigating a body with an 80-per cent black membership, yet there were no black commissioners on the panel, Bishop Tutu said.

The government had appointed as chief investigating officer a member of the Steyn Commission, "which declared itself so firmly against the SACC and its general secretary."

"How did they expect him ever to be perceived as unbiased?" the bishop asked.

The government's purpose in the Eloff Commission was to allow "unsavoury and totally unproved allegations" to be made about the SACC which would then be widely published "by a complaint press and sycophantic SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio and television service.

This would create the right atmosphere for government action against the SACC.

"If your evidence against an individual cannot stand the scrutiny of an open court you ban him. If you have no evidence against a critical institution then you declare it an affected organisation, thus saving you all the fuss and embarrassment of a failed court case," Bishop Tutu said.

CSO: 3400/1527

TERRORISM FROM BOTH RIGHT, LEFT CONDEMNED

MB210641 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 15 Jun 83 p 16

[Editorial: "Left and Right"]

[Text] A very clear warning to anyone planning to disrupt the internal order in South Africa by terrorist means was given in the form of the sentence to 15 years imprisonment for two former members of the Afrikaaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB--Afrikaner Resistance Movement] at the end of their trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

It should now be clear to all that in court no distinction is made between terrorism, whether from the left or from the right. Both strive for one thing: undermining the existing order. Such attempts all get the same treatment, in the same way that explosives do not discriminate among victims.

The supporters of South Africa's acknowledged enemy, the ANC are not the only threat. The threat from the far right, as is evident from the court case and the political views of the former AWB members, is not just an illusion.

Those sentenced were two individuals, but the actions of such people can become contagious. Before the violence syndrome develops an attractive image in the eyes of the right wing of our political spectrum, it is good that each and every one gets this message from the case in question: Those who play with fire will get their fingers burned!

CSO: 3400/1527A

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACK COMMUNITIES RESETTLEMENT--The black communities of Langa, Inyanga, and Guglethu in the Cape Peninsula are all to be resettled eventually in the new residential area of Kayalitsha. The deputy minister of cooperation, Dr Morrison, told our parliamentary staff that he could not say when the process would be completed but that the three existing black residential areas would later become available to the colored community. Dr Morrison said orderly and healthy community development made it essential that blacks in the peninsula were accommodated in a single area. The development of Kayalitsha did not compromise accommodation only, but emphasis would be laid on community development. Dr Morrison said homes would be provided for only those people legally in the peninsula under the Urban Areas Act of 1945. Referring to influx control laws, Dr Morrison said they were still being applied consistently in the western cape and that the number of prosecutions arising from Act 25 of 1945 was clear proof of this. From January to April this year, 2,081 people had been prosecuted and complaints against vagrants were being investigated. Dr Morrison said it was the government's conviction that the western Cape should remain the traditional home and work place of the white and colored communities. [Text] [MB211336 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Jun 83]

CSO: 3400/1527

EX-PRIME MINISTER REPORTEDLY HIDING IN PRETORIA

MB171445 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 May 83 p 7

[Text] The prime minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, has been traced to Pretoria.

And, amid developments which indicate new turmoil in the tiny kingdom, his name has been linked with rumours that a "hit squad" is being assembled in South Africa to get rid of the people who ousted him.

Prince Mabandla, who dramatically fled his country with his family, has been living in an exclusive Pretoria suburb for more than a month.

He is staying there with the knowledge of the government--but his presence is now troubling relations between South Africa and Swaziland.

Several recent developments indicate that Swaziland is facing new political turmoil which is causing the family so much concern that they would welcome Prince Mabandla back home.

A delegation from the royal family has been to see the Queen Regent, Dzeliwe, to persuade her to ask the South African Government to return the prince to Swaziland. The queen is considering the issue.

Prince Mabandla's own safety is said to be assured if he decided to return. Any attempt by the authorities to detain him or to interfere with his liberty could lead to an uprising, according to one Swazi minister. Swaziland is said to be facing political turmoil.

The new prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, confirmed in an interview that investors had threatened to withdraw unless the country's economic and political stability was assured.

The degree of uncertainty current in Swaziland can be seen from the fact that Prince Bhekimpi referred reporters to Foreign Affairs Minister Richard Dlamini for comment.

Dr Dlamini, who was the Swazi spokesman quoted extensively on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV during the Ingwavuma affair, is seen by many as the real power in Swaziland.

Multi-millionaire Natie Kirsh decided recently to drop plans for a R38 million capital project in Swaziland, and to put his investment into the Ciskei instead.

Mr Kirsh, who has extensive business interests in Swaziland and good connections with senior Swazis, told Prince Bhekimpi last week that Swaziland needed a "very clear economic and political policy."

Senior police officers have said police had been bombarded with reports linking Prince Mabandla with an organization said to be aimed at ousting certain Swazi government officials. The organisation is alleged to be being assembled in South Africa.

Police concern has been heightened by the appearance of pamphlets calling on Swazis to rise against the regime.

However, top police officers said it seemed Prince Mabandla's name was being dragged in to encourage support for an underground resistance movement against the Swazi Government because of his undoubted popularity in the Kingdom.

Prince Mabandla, who enjoys immense popularity, twice offered his resignation to the late King Sobhuza and once to the Queen Regent. It was said Swazi intellectuals would not allow the country to be run by illiterates, an apparent reference to some in the present regime.

One of the pamphlets reads: "We have realised that Swazi independence is for the few, for those whose fathers are either members of the royal family or are related to the royal family."

Observers noted that the dismissal of Prince Mabandla, following the death of King Sobhuza, appeared to have sparked a desire for change among people who were previously politically unaware.

These people now felt there was no democracy in Swaziland.

Police sources said Prince Mabandla appeared to enjoy huge support among educated people.

Had the Queen called a referendum, he would have been returned as prime minister with an overwhelming majority, they said.

A source in the Swaziland Royal Family said members were deeply concerned about Prince Mabandla's plans for the future.

"You must know that if someone is being harboured by the South Africans, he is worth the trouble."

"South Africa would not have someone they cannot use effectively," the source said.

Prince Mabandla has been a top man in the country and he knows most state secrets. If he were to divulge those secrets it would undoubtedly harm Swaziland's security.

Apart from the security question, the Swazis would like Prince Mabandla back because his return could be a stabilising factor for his country's industry and commerce.

The Swazi royal family is concerned about the country's image, which has slipped considerably since the death of King Sobhuza.

CSO: 3400/1528

## FOUR 'MAJOR GOALS' OF 1983/84 BUDGET SET FORTH

## Breakdown of Budget

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 5 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

THE 1983/84 Government Budget proposals have been prepared under two basic considerations: First, the country's inability to generate adequate foreign exchange to pay for goods and services needed to run the economy. Performance in this aspect continues to fall short of actual needs.

Secondly, Government expenditure is rising disproportionately with declining revenue, especially at this time when many taxable sources such as industrial production and imports have decreased because of serious shortage of foreign exchange.

Given this difficult situation, the Government took into consideration four major goals in preparing the 1983/84 budget. These are:

- To increase food and cash crop production as well as the output of the other productive sectors such as livestock, industry, natural resources and minerals. The aim is to boost exports.

- To consolidate basic social services built during the 22 years of independence. These include education, health, water supply etc.

- To consolidate basic economic services such as transport, communications, power etc.

- To adjust and normalise the economy within the next few years.

In all, the Government proposes to spend 21,450 million shillings for the 1983/84 recurrent and development expenditure, which is an increase of 13.13 per cent. Some 15,620 million shillings or 72.8 per cent of the proposed amount will be for recurrent expenditure and 5,830 million shillings will be developed expenditure. This is 27.2 per cent of the total amount.

Some 2,807,572,300 shillings or 13 per cent of the recurrent expenditure will go to the consolidated fund services; 3,655,761,000/- or 23 per cent to the 20 regions and 6,972,005/- or 45 per cent, will be spent by ministries and Government departments.

The remaining amount of 2,170,769,400 shillings will be for special purposes. Compared to 1982/83, the allocation for the consolidated fund has increased by 21.2 per cent; that of ministries and Government departments by 6.1 and regions by 14.3 per cent.

Some of the sectors given priority in the 1983/84 budget are agriculture, works, education and health. Under the ministries and government departments' vote, education has been allocated 1,046,328,200/- an increase of 14.6 per cent compared to the 1982/82 estimates. Estimates

for agriculture have increased by 108 per cent in 1983/84 compared to 1982/83.

In order to achieve the objectives of the budget the following conditions will have to be observed:

- Increased production of food crops as well as export crops to generate foreign exchange for essential imports.

- Strict control over expenditure to ensure that every shilling is effectively spent to provide better service than previously.

- As far as possible, self-reliant efforts should be made to augment government financing which would strictly cater for major requirements.

- Those eligible to pay tax must play their part effectively without evasion or delay.

Allocation of the 5,830 million shillings earmarked

for development expenditure in 1983/84 is based on the following aims:

To complete on-going projects; to increase production; to reduce foreign exchange expenditure; to boost export earnings; to raise productivity; to revamp and rehabilitate the economy.

To adjust the economy; to promote the agricultural sector, specifically, crop production, livestock development and soil conservation; and to ensure that all other sectors complement the agricultural sector and that they save foreign exchange.

The sectoral allocation of the development estimates has taken into account the Party and Government directive to give top priority to the agricultural sector and especially crop production, livestock, natural resources and soil conservation.

This sector was extensively reviewed by an exclusive sitting of the Economic Committee of the Cabinet (ECC) with a view to allocating it more development funds in 1983/84. Agriculture has been allocated 23.84 percent of the total development budget, compared to 10.6 percent in the 1982/83 estimates.

In order to ensure more strict control over expenditure of the development estimates, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs will insist on the following procedures:

- ° Disbursements for development projects will strictly be made according to schedule of the action plans and upon timely submission of progress reports.

- ° Projects utilising foreign exchange will be allocated the funds against Bank of Tanzania guarantee that the amount needed in foreign exchange for importation of equipment, vehicles, plant and other materials will be available at the time it is needed.

- ° Managers of projects based on reimbursable claims will not get funds for the second quarter of the projects until they submit correct progress reports accompanied by comprehensive documents on which claims for foreign exchange reimbursements would be made to donors.

- The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs will insist on timely submission of progress reports on projects financed directly by donors to facilitate acquisition of additional disbursements from the donors and smooth implementation of the projects.

- The development budget will be reviewed in mid year to adjust expenditure trends of various development projects. This will enable the Government differentiate between projects running smoothly on scheduled and those facing implementation problems.

## Zanzibar's 1983/84 Budget

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Government will in the coming financial year generate 922,277,400/- in revenue, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Mohamed Ramia, has said.

Presenting the Zanzibar budget for the 1983/84 financial year, on Wednesday, Ndugu Ramia said 170 million shillings would be sales tax, while income tax would contribute 20 million shillings, customs 80 million shillings/- and export tax 10 million shillings.

Public corporations were expected to contribute 511,383,600 shillings while ministries would provide 34 million shillings and special and other levies would bring in 36,994,800 shillings. Budget surplus would be 60 million shillings, he said.

Ndugu Ramia further said the Government would spend 610,627,000 shillings for development. Of this, 321.1 million shillings would be raised locally, while 289.527 million shillings would be in foreign loans and aid.

The local component of the expenditure would consist of the budget surplus of 60 million shillings, contributions by the Zanzibar State Trading Corporation (ZSTC) and others would be 85 million shillings while contributions by other local institutions not falling under the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council would be 78.8 million shillings.

Other sources would provide 98 million shillings, he said.

On the foreign component which stands at 289,527,000 shillings, the Minister said foreign loans would amount to 214,471,000 shillings and aid would constitute 75,056,000 shillings.

The Minister said recurrent expenditure would be 918,680,000/-. He said the

sum surpassed that of the 1982/83 financial year by 129,023,678/-, an increase of 16.34 per cent.

The breakdown of the collection of funds for the recurrent expenditure is as follows; contributions from various economic institutions would bring in 212,199,097/-; Zanzibar redemption debts — 181,800,097/-; interest payment — 36,826,310/-; sinking fund — 1,703,948/-; loans recovery — 143,270,645/- and routine contributions — 525,680,000/-.

Ndugu Ramia said financial contributions and redemption debt from various institutions in Zanzibar has been increased from 310,885,835/- in 1982/83 financial year to 394 million/- in the forthcoming financial year, an increase of 83,114,165/- which he said, was an equivalent of 26.73 per cent.

He said contributions *per se* had been increased from 198,482,185/- to 212,199,097/-. He said this development had been brought about by the introduction of extra financial contribution on urban councils, the government contributions to the Party and the ZSTC contributions in development projects.

On interest, the Minister said the sum had been increased from 33,887,910/- to 36,826,310/-, an increase of 2,938,400/-. The rise, he said, had been brought about by

new interest payment from the Malaria Project and another seven per cent from the Zanzibar Stock.

Ndugu Ramia said some institutions had been exempted from contributing their financial share on the budget so that they could strengthen their services to the people.

He sighted the institutions as the shoe factory, Zanzibar passenger bus services and district Revolutionary Trade Corporation.

Other institutions, he said, would pay more financial contributions while others would pay less compared to what they had been paying in the past.

The Minister cited institutions whose contributions had been increased as the agricultural corporation, small scale industries, coconut oil and soap corporation and petrol stations.

Others are the Zanzibar Motor Corporation, ZSTC, Bizanje, Zanzibar Wharfage, People's Bank, National Insurance Corporation, Bwawani Hotel, Fishing Corporation and the Aman Stadium Corporation.

Institutions which will pay less contribution are the Tourist Corporation, TANESCO, ZSTC (Dar es Salaam Branch), Livestock Company and Furniture Company.

Ndugu Ramia said institutions which had not been listed would continue to pay the old rates.

CSO: 3400/1518

## TRC TO TAKE OVER NYASA SHIPPING FROM TACOSHILI

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) will officially take over operation of shipping services on Lake Nyasa from the Tanzania Coastal Shipping Line (TACOSHILI) on July 1, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam on Thursday night.

TRC Board of Directors Chairman, Henry Limihagati disclosed this at a reception for the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) Council of Ministers Chairman, Zambian Minister for Power, Communications and Transport, General Kingsley Chinkuli.

The reception for Ndugu Chinkuli and his delegation, who was in the city to receive TAZARA's three new diesel-electric locomotives from West Germany, was held at Gerezani Railways Club.

Ndugu Limihagati, who is also the Deputy Minister for Communications and Transport, did not give details on the take-over earlier scheduled for this month.

The TRC Chief of Marine

Operations, Captain Erik Ove Frohn, told the *Daily News* later that the corporation planned to operate a floating port at Itungi, one of the two major Lake Nyasa ports.

The operations would start with the 80-seater TACOSHILI passenger ship, *m.v. Iringa*, but TRC would seek funds to purchase a cargo-passenger ship in the next one and half years with the capacity for 300 tonnes of cargo and 250 passengers, he explained.

Ndugu Frohn said negotiations were underway between TRC and DANIDA (Danish International Development Authority) which had been requested to provide 3.5m/- for importation of two landing boats and other facilities for the floating port.

The floating crafts would be used to ferry passengers and cargo from ships which will anchor offshore to the shallow waters on the lake. Each boat would ferry 60 to 70 people at

a time.

The captain said DANIDA would send a team of engineers on June 15 to study the Itungi Port. DANIDA's decision on the request for finances for the floating port would be based on the team's report, he added.

Ndugu Frohn said the TRC would later approach donors for some 15m/- to buy the cargo/passenger vessel. DANIDA was one of the prospective financiers, he said.

The marine operations chief, seconded to TRC by DANIDA said the corporation's long-term plans were to run a floating port at Itungi because of fluctuating level of the lake waters.

He said it would be too expensive to construct a port there. The shipping services are operated between Itungi and Mbamba-bay through Makonde, Lupingu, Manda, Nkili, Njambe and Liuli transit ports.

BANK SETS NEW EXCHANGE RATES WITH MAJOR CURRENCIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

**THE Bank of Tanzania has published the new rates at which the shilling will exchange with major currencies following the weekend devaluation of the Tanzanian shilling. The rates become effective today.**

**The Bank on Saturday changed the central rate to 12.17875 shillings per one US dollar, reflecting downward adjustment of the shilling by 20 per cent.**

**The new rate for the Pound Sterling is 19.0767 shillings, up from 15.4450 shillings before devaluation. One Deutsche Mark will now exchange at 4.81471 shillings, compared with 3.83852 before the measure.**

**One Japanese yen will exchange at five cents compared with 4 cents before devaluation, while one Swiss franc will fetch 5.80735 shillings instead of 4.64093 last Saturday.**

**The French franc will exchange at 1.60028 shillings compared to 1.27740 last Saturday, the new rates show. One Special Drawing Right (SDR), the IMF currency, will now exchange at 13.11 shillings, compared to 10.45 before.**

**Zimbabwe dollar will now exchange at 12.50 shillings, whereas before it fetched 9.98 shillings.**

**The Bank Governor, Ndugu Charles Nyirabu, said the step was taken to curb inflation and improve the cash flow position of the majority of crop authorities to enable them pay farmers without incurring losses.**

**The Governor said the adjustment would boost exporters, and urged them to take advantage of the situation and make added efforts to increase their exports.**

**He stressed that adjustment of the exchange rate was only one of the many instruments which could be used for setting the economy on its normal growth path, saying other measures were being taken to reinforce its beneficial impact.**

CSO: 3400/1518

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL WITH MOSCOW SIGNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

Moscow, Sunday.  
TANZANIA and the Soviet Union have signed a new protocol on economic and technical co-operation from 1984 to 1986. The protocol will provide to Tanzania a credit to be used for partially financing the construction of a technical college at Mbeya.

The protocol was signed by the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima, on behalf of Tanzania, and the Chairman of the USSR Committee for Foreign Co-operation, Ndugu Yakov Ryabov.

The protocol also provides for setting up maize and cotton state farms at Namtumbo in Ruvuma region and Kwamsisi in Tanga Region respectively. A credit has also been allotted to pay for spare parts to the Soviet building and

other technology supplied for projects of co-operation.

Professor Malima, who is currently touring the Soviet Union, said the talks preceding the signing of the protocol were held in an atmosphere of partnership and understanding.

He noted that, in the last 20 years, the USSR and Tanzania had similar stands on key international issues. Tanzania, he stressed, regarded the USSR as a true ally in the African people's liberation struggle, economic co-operation and in reinforcing good political and diplomatic ties.

Apart from assisting in the projects, the USSR also sent to Tanzania doctors and teachers, and hundreds of Tanzania students were studying in Soviet colleges and universities, he added.

CSO: 3400/1518

## TAZARA ASKS INTERNATIONAL DONORS TO FUND REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

THE Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) has appealed to international donors to finance its five-year revitalisation programme to attain its rated annual haulage capacity of two million tonnes.

The Chairman of the TAZARA Council of Ministers, Zambian Minister for Power, Communications and Transport, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the world community should emulate West Germany which has undertaken to provide 14 diesel-electric locomotives to TAZARA.

Receiving three of the locomotives at the TAZARA terminus, General Chinkuli said the agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany, Tanzania and Zambia, was the best example of North-South dialogue.

The Minister, who later flagged off one of the locomotives with 2,200 tonnes of Zambia-bound cargo, said TAZARA was seeking funds to finance short, medium and long-term projects to maximize its haulage capacity.

In the next five years, the Authority planned to complete repowering of its existing fleet of Chinese-made locomotives, pur-

chase equipment for workshops and the permanent way, procurement of new wagons and construction of a sideway to link Lake Tanganyika and the TAZARA line.

General Chinkuli said the Authority would seek funds to finance the projects through bilateral and multilateral arrangements.

"The world community should be inspired by the precedent set by the Federal Republic of Germany", he said.

The Zambian Minister said the FRG initiative was exemplary because the railway was built with financial and technical assistance from the People's Republic of China which pursued a different ideology.

Nine of the 14 locomotives to be delivered by August, this year, will be financed through a 60 million shilling grant from the FRG to Tanzania and a similar amount to be loaned by the Germany Government to Zambia.

The remaining five will be supplied through an 80 million shilling loan from the West Germany bank for reconstruction, *Kreditantalt fur Wiederaufbau*.

Ndugu Chinkuli said despite operational problems, TAZARA had fared "adequately" since it started operations seven years ago without relying on bank overdrafts

## MINISTER COMMENTS ON TAZARA FISCAL 1983/84 BUDGET

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 May 83 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA-ZAMBIA Railway Authority (TAZARA) expects to generate 541million/- out of which some 421 million/- are budgeted for expenditure during its 1983/84 financial year, it was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela, who led Tanzania's delegation to the TAZARA Council of Ministers meeting in Lusaka told the *Daily News* on his arrival at the Dar es Salaam International Airport that the budget was approved by the ministers.

Ndugu Malecela said that the 421million/- would be spent on among other things, 'improvement of the railway line and motive power, general welfare of the staff and administrative costs of the authority.

On improvement of the line, the ministers said that the authority would concentrate on rehabilitating the Mlimba-Makambaku sector which was washed away in 1979.

On motive power, Ndugu Malecela said that some of the budgeted money would be spent on purchasing new engines and import spare parts for the revival of the grounded ones. However, the minister declined to disclose

the number of engines intended to be bought by TAZARA.

The minister said that TAZARA expects to generate some 541 million/- through hauling cargo and passengers.

He said that according to the budget the authority expects to carry roughly one million tonnes of cargo and between 1.2 and 1.3 million passengers.

Ndugu Malecela said that TAZARA could hit the 1.3 million mark if it had sufficient motive power.

The minister also said that there was less cargo to be ferried upcountry through TAZARA and attributed this to less imports because of inadequate foreign exchange in Tanzania and Zambia.

He said the problem of foreign exchange has affected the authority in terms of generating revenue. "If you compare last year's budget and that of 1983/84, there is no improvement. Things are static," he said.

Ndugu Malecela said that the Council of Ministers also approved the authority's 1982/83 revised estimates whose original income stood at 575.5 million/- but was scaled down to 526.3 million/-.

The minister said that the actual expenditure came to 377.7 million/- from the original figure of 341.8 million/-.

## VIJANA SECRETARY SAYS PREPARATIONS FOR TRIPOLI FESTIVAL GOING WELL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 May 83 p 3

[Text]

PREPARATIONS for Tanzania's participation in the Pan-African Youth Festival to be held in Tripoli, Libya, in August are going on well, the Youth Organisation (VIJANA) Secretary-General, Ndugu Mohamed Seif Khatib, said in Dar es Salaam over the weekend.

Ndugu Khatib said the national preparatory committee for the festival that met recently in the city was satisfied with progress made so far by the various groups and parties for the festival.

He, however, warned that the committee could strike off any group that failed to satisfy the requirements in terms of preparations and performance.

"The groups must conform to the objectives of the festival while at the same time reflecting the country's aspirations. Otherwise, we will have no alternative except to strike them off", Ndugu Khatib stressed.

He said Tanzania expected to send a contingent of about 200 youths to the festival which is scheduled to start from August 22 to 31.

He said traditional dances and musical troupes will form the majority of the contingent. There will be a total of 60 artistes in the group to be drawn from the Tanzania

People's Defence Forces (TPDF), the National Service, and from Zanzibar.

The Friday meeting, held at the VIJANA headquarters to review progress in the preparations, was chaired by the Head of the Party Organisation Department of the Party National Executive Committee Secretariat, Ndugu Moses Nnauye.

Tanzania is also going to show films about the country. Three people from the Audio-Visual Institute, Television Zanzibar and the Tanzania Film Company will be in charge of the film shows.

Ndugu Khatib said a total of 25 people from the men's and women's handball teams will also attend the festival. They are women handball champions Buhemba National Service and Ngome from the TPDF.

A three-man athletic team will represent the country in a marathon race while two persons will attend the international young artists gathering.

Tanzania has been honoured to lead the Southern Zone which includes Zimbabwe, Zambia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Uganda, Mozambique, Kenya and the African National Congress of South Africa.

## MARKET PRICES FOR MOST GRAINS RISE; FOOD SHORTAGES OCCUR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 May 83 p 1

[Text]

MARKET prices for most of the staple grains in the country have in the recent past been rising and there had been a noticeable shortage of food supply in a number of areas.

However, measures are being taken to put the situation under control.

A Ministry of Agriculture monthly bulletin, made available in Dar es Salaam this week, states that the national average prices for staples has risen by about one per cent.

The shortage of some staples is attributed to a combination of factors including inadequate food inflow from the producer regions and slack distribution system.

Referring to the situation in Dar es Salaam, the Minister for Agriculture, Professor John Machunda, said early in the week that although the food position in the city was not fully satisfactory there was no cause for alarm.

He said food inflow from upcountry and outside the

country was picking up and that efforts were on hand to normalise the situation.

On Tuesday, Party Secretary-General Rashidi Kawawa stressed during an on-the-spot assessment of the commodities situation in the city districts that distribution of available goods should be as equitable as possible.

"The main question now", he said, "is smooth distribution of the little that is available. That is why the Party has declared the war against economic saboteurs and racketeers".

The Ministry of Agriculture bulletin, compiled by the Marketing Development Bureau, says in Dodoma, municipal authorities have begun enforcing strict price regulations below the previous market prices.

"In Tanga, Lindi, Mbulu and Tabora, all supplies of maize, rice, wheat, sorghum and millet had dried up in the markets by April 15, although maize was available at the beginning of the month".

The only produce which recorded significant declines

in price between March and April are onions and cooking bananas. The price of the former has dropped by eight per cent from 44.14 per kilogramme to 40.78. The bulletin says, however, that the price remains more than 250 per cent higher than November last year.

Cooking banana is said to have registered the largest decrease in price for the month, 19 per cent down, an average of 1.41 per banana, the bulletin says but without explained reasons for it.

As for maize, the bulletin says it was only Sumbawanga and Moshi which recorded the lowest price in the country. A tin of the staple food was selling at 47/50 and 50/- respectively.

The highest recorded price was 130/- in Bukoba. In Arusha the price per tin rose by 17 per cent to 70/-, while in Morogoro the produce was reported to have disappeared from the market.

Rice was most expensive in Bukoba, selling at 27/50 per kilogramme outside the market. Arusha, Singida, Kigoma and Iringa a price of 20/- per kilogramme was recorded, while the commodity was unavailable in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Dodoma, Sumbawanga and Lindi, the bulletin has noted.

According to the information, exception in the case of rice was in Mtwara where it was reported to have sold at the price of the National Milling Corporation (NMC) 7/20 per kilogramme.

But unlike Mtwara--Tabora, Mbeya and Urambo are said to have recorded the lowest market price of 8/50, 10/- 11/50 respectively.

As for other grains, wheat recorded the price of 22/50 per kilogramme in Tabora and Sengerema; Sorghum remained at the steady price of between 4/- and 5/- in the important producing areas, while finger millet continued an upward trend with the national recorded average price increasing by 4 percent to 12/69 per kilogramme.

Fresh cassava which is filling the gap left by the grains, rose by 1.3 per cent in urban markets between March and April reaching a price of 53/61 per tin, but the bulletin says the price of cassava should be interpreted with caution, as cassava is available in most markets, but not in comparable units.

Dried beans, another important produce, has risen by 10 per cent over the period averaging 14/05 per kilogramme. In Morogoro, Kigoma and Mpwapwa recorded price per kilogramme was 20/-.

Bukoba and Arusha, which had a big surplus this year, recorded the price of 9/-, while in Tanga and Dar es Salaam, the two largest consuming centres, the

commodity was unavailable.

The bulletin further says that potatoes have increased in price by slightly more than 3 per cent; cowpeas averaged at 2/75 per kilogramme; cabbage dropped slightly in price from 13/50 to 13/09 per kilogramme and tomatoes fell in price in several markets, although the average reported price remained stable.

Oranges were cheapest in Mbeya at 75 cents per unit and most expensive in Dodoma at 3/- per fruit. Coconut prices averaged at 9/23 per unit during the month.

The highest price of 22/50 was recorded in Bukoba, while the lowest price was in Morogoro and Tanga where the commodity was selling at 4/- and 4/25 respectively.

CSO: 3400/1518

## GOVERNMENT TO PROBE FORGING OF TANZANIAN PASSPORTS IN PAKISTAN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

THE Government is to investigate an alleged international racket involving the forging of Tanzania passports in Pakistan, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ndugu Julius Matiko, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Commenting on an article carried in *Star* newspaper of Pakistan made available to the *Daily News*, Ndugu Matiko said the Government was not aware of the alleged racket but investigations would start soon.

He said his Ministry would get in touch with the Pakistani Government through formal procedures in the course of the investigations.

"The Ministry of Home Affairs was aware of nationals of an African country to be involved in passport racketeering. A number of them were arrested and measures were taken against them. It is the first time I am hearing that Pakistani

nationals are involved in such a racket", Ndugu Matiko said.

The article carried in the Pakistani newspaper reads: "Investigations conducted following the arrest of a Tanzanian national from Karachi Airport, have revealed that an organised gang of Pakistani nationals involved in the passports racket are now printing forged Tanzanian passports.

"The person who was arrested from the airport by the Pakistani Security Agency has disclosed that he was a Pakistani by birth and he had purchased a forged Tanzanian passport with the purpose of smuggling. He had reportedly paid Rs 5,000 for it (3,750/-)".

Quoting official sources, the *Star* alleged that a large number of Pakistanis are involved in the racket. "They are using the Tanzanian passport to frequently visit India and smuggle contraband goods between the two countries", the paper said.

It said this was easy since

Tanzania is a member of the British Commonwealth, travelling was allowed without any formal visa restrictions for the citizens of the British Commonwealth states.

"The racketeers have forged Tanzanian passports and are printing them in the city in order to make frequent trips to India for illegal purposes. Normally, a visit to India by a Pakistani national is restricted to once a year only to meet his relatives in India — and for no other purpose except when allowed by the Indian Government," the paper said.

The *Star* said the security officials were conducting an inquiry into the illegal sale of forged Tanzanian passports.

The smugglers were reportedly taking second hand garments from Pakistan to India and bringing back *saris*, pans and other goods which had a good market in Karachi, the *Star* said.

## BRIEFS

CULTURE, EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH FRG--A West German foundation, the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) will assist Tanzania in the fields of culture and education following an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday. According to a statement by the Ministry of Manpower Development, the assistance programme will extend to other organs of the country such as the Party and the Mass Organisations, in order to spur Tanzania's development strategy. The agreement was signed by the Resident Representative of FES in Dar es Salaam Mr Kurt Haesemeyer on behalf of the foundation and the Director of Training and Manpower Allocation, Ndugu J. Nyakirangani, on behalf of the Tanzania Government. So far the foundation, which is a wing of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, has undertaken extensive assistance programmes in Tanzania especially in the Mass Media, cooperatives activities, adult education and manpower development and has assisted in the establishment of manpower data bank for the country. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 5 Jun 83 p 1]

REGIONAL TRADING COMPANIES DISSOLVED--The chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, yesterday dissolved the Isles regional trading companies (RTCs) and directed the formation of district trading corporations to deal with distribution of commodities. Ndugu Jumbe asked all district leaders with the exception of Zanzibar Urban District, to form the trading corporations soon so that smooth distribution of goods to the public was maintained. Zanzibar Urban District, with a third of the total population of Zanzibar will have four organs which will deal with distribution of goods in different areas. He did not elaborate on the organs. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 May 83 p 1]

TIPER FUEL PRODUCTION RESUMING--The Tanzania and Italian Petroleum Refining Company (TIPER) resumes fuel production this weekend after a two-week stoppage following non-availability of crude oil. TIPER's Managing Director Viero Cognigni said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Mr Cognigni said some 50,000 tonnes of crude oil had arrived from Iran. And "off-loading of the consignment has started and fuel production is likely to resume on Saturday or Sunday." [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jun 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1518

## MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED ZAIRIANS ROUNDED UP FOR DEPORTATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 May 83 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 100 Zaireans including ten alleged members of an anti-Mobutu party, have been deported and will be bundled out of Zambia today.

A spokesman for the immigration department confirmed in Lusaka yesterday the Zaireans were rounded up last Friday.

The spokesman could not give the exact number of people involved, but said "they are more than 100". The deportees are at Makeni refugee camp.

The ten who are said to be members of a rebel party have been disowned by the local office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees because they had failed to prove they were genuine refugees.

But an official of the party, the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo (FNLC), protested at the Lusaka Times of Zambia office that they would be persecuted by Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's government if repatriated. The official is one of the deportees.

It was the same rebel group which tried to overthrow the Kinshasa government in 1978.

The FNLC official gave names of members being deported saying they were the same ones who last week issued a Press statement accusing the local refugees office of inciting the Zambian Government to deport them.

In the statement they urged the Government to relent as forced repatriation would endanger their lives in Zaire.

But according to the refugees office the ten had been "given the benefit of the doubt for many months" and investigations proved that "they do not qualify to be refugees under our mandate"

If they had ranged themselves against their home government then they were the responsibility of Zambian authorities as the refugees office does not cater for freedom movements not recognised by the Organisation of African Unity.

It was also confirmed that the Government had asked the UNHCR office to find an alternative country for a Zairean politician who has been here for a long time but the man was still resisting the move although Canada had offered to accept him.

CSO: 3400/1497

## TDAU 'SUCCESSFUL' IN MAKING PROTOTYPE PROCESSING MACHINERY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 May 83 p 2

[Text] THE University of Zambia Technology Development and Advisory Unit (TDAU) has scored major successes in the making of various prototype processing machinery vital to the industrial progress.

Most projects undertaken by the unit were related to rural development, according to a report released in Lusaka.

With the help of United Nations agencies and other local bodies the unit was fully committed to carrying out research into indigenous technologies for possible identification and development.

The unit associated with the school of engineering at Unza, succeeded in making a final prototype cashew nut processing plant which was tested in Mongu.

The project was carried out in conjunction with the mechanical engineering department with financial support from the department of agriculture.

The unit successfully made a hand-operated maize sheller using scrap steel in collabora-

tion with the vulcan foundries of Lusaka. Arrangements were being made to make a further ten items for field testing.

Various windmill components identified as suitable for Zambia's small-scale farming were being made by the fourth-year engineering students.

The report says the unit manufactured items suitable for demonstration such as winnower, ox-cart and hay press.

Other projects included the development of a pedal operated maize grinder designed by the tropical product institute of Britain and modified for grinding multipurpose grains in Zambia.

"This mill uses a high speed grinding action which is similar to that used by a conventional powered hammer mill," the report says.

Because of increased emphasis on minimum tillage, the unit developed a hand-operated jab-planter based on the older model of the hand-operated injection planter. It was being tested for its technical suitability by the school of agricultural sciences.

Design and development of a solar heater for rural hospitals and community centres was undertaken and completed. Testing was being carried out in preparation for modifications before production of the final prototype.

The unit developed a simple loom from an original Norwegian design which could be used by local weavers.

"In the area of implement development the unit concentrates mainly on primary design and development up to prototype manufacture and testing stages.

"Once a scheme is proven it is handed over to outside interests for full commercial exploitation," the report

## MINISTER OPENS TAZARA COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING IN LUSAKA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 May 83 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA is concerned at the backlog of her cargo on the Tazara line and the performance of Dar es Salaam harbour, Minister of Power, Transport and Communications General Kingsley Chinkuli said in Lusaka yesterday.

But Gen Chinkuli's Tanzanian counterpart Mr John Malecela said the operational problems confronting Tazara arose largely from the huge debt incurred in constructing the line.

Opening the Tazara council of ministers meeting, Gen Chinkuli urged the council and Tazara management to find a solution to the problem and speed up the flow of cargo.

He called for the streamlining of the flow of documents between Zambia and Tanzania.

Tazara needed 33,000 tonnes of metal every year if the system could haul the load.

The Zambian Government was doing its best to fulfil its tonnage on the line, but recently it had become clear Tazara could not haul all the cargo available.

The recent acquisition of German locomotive engines should go a long way towards alleviating the problem, but there was still need for Zambia and Tanzania to appeal to

their international friends for more help.

Gen Chinkuli said the exercise to re-power Chinese engines on the system would continue.

The two governments must follow up pledges made to Tazara projects at the donor meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in Maseru, Lesotho, recently.

To streamline the flow of documents between Lusaka and Dar es Salaam, Gen Chinkuli said the Zambian Government intended to open offices of the Zambia National Clearing and Forwarding Company in Dar and hoped the firm would receive cooperation from Tanzania.

The minister was concerned at the recent high spate of accidents on Tazara, saying the system had experienced six serious mishaps since February.

"The accidents are costing us a lot of money in form of cargo loss and equipment replacement. The council of

ministers must consider this problem and find a solution to it."

Gen Chinkuli took over the chairmanship of the council from Mr Malecela and will head it for the next 12 months.

Handing over the chairmanship, Mr Malecela said Tazara had performed far better than most older African railway systems given her relative infancy.

He said if critics of the system could draw up a balance sheet contrasting the performance of Tazara and those of relatively older African systems which have had a lot of money put into them it could turn out that Tazara has a surplus.

He said the line had made a lot of progress since the last council of ministers meeting in Dar.

It was working to incorporate her programme within the larger SADCC programme.

"Some of the projects have been inscribed within SADCC. We hope they will receive the necessary financial backing," Mr Malecela said.

## BANK OF ZAMBIA RELEASES DECEMBER 1982 QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 May 83 p 1

[Text] THE Government recorded a reduced budget deficit of K108.3 million during the third quarter of last year as compared to K176.2 million in the preceding quarter.

This is contained in the Bank of Zambia's December 1982 quarterly financial review which was released in Lusaka at the weekend.

The report says although the deficit during the current quarter was relatively small, it was still larger than the deficit of K56 million registered in the corresponding quarter of 1981.

"The improvement in the Government budgetary position during the review period was because of large increases in total revenue and drastic cuts in recurrent expenditure.

"Another welcome development was a sharp increase in capital expenditure during the period compared to April-June 1982 quarter."

The total Government revenue went up "substantially" from K194 million to K23,892 million during the quarter. This was an increase of K44.2 million or 22.8 per cent.

This represented an increase of 3.8 per cent over K229.5 million collected in the

quarter ended September 1981.

The largest source of Government revenue during the period under review was income tax which contributed K98.6 million as compared to K58 million in the previous quarter.

"Accounting for this huge increase were collections from company and other taxes, comprising those on property, financial and capital transactions, which rose sharply by K57.2 million and K3.9 million to K61.5 million and K13.6 million over this period respectively," the report says.

Total Government expenditure declined during the quarter under review because of the fall in the current expenditure which went down by K49.8 million or 14.3 per cent from K348.4 million in the second quarter to K298.96 million in the third quarter of 1982.

But despite this reduction the level of recurrent expenditure was still 20.5 per cent

higher than that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

On financing and overall balance, the report says the deficit of K108.3 million during the quarter was financed largely by use of cash balances with the banking system.

These were run down by K83.1 million, a much lower figure when compared to K171.8 million utilised in the preceding quarter. Compared to the corresponding quarter of 1981, this form of financing was higher by K38.1 million.

"Domestic borrowing amounted to K26.8 million, of which K1.6 million went towards reducing foreign indebtedness," the report says.

"The deficit during the quarter under review was entirely financed through an increase in domestic borrowing of K70.5 million. Foreign reserves and net foreign borrowing were reduced by K0.5 million and K1.6 million, respectively."

CSO: 3400/1497

## PARIS CLUB SETS CONDITIONS FOR NATION'S DEBT RESCHEDULING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 May 83 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] THE Paris Club has directed the Zambian Government to improve its foreign exchange management and revitalise the productive sector of the economy as part of the conditions for rescheduling Zambia's K1.3 billion debt.

Member countries of the club stressed the importance they attached to full implementation of programmes aimed at reviving Zambia's parlous economy.

The Paris Club ordered Zambia to negotiate promptly the rescheduling of its loans with all creditor nations, according to details which were yesterday given to the *Times of Zambia* by the Prime Minister's Office.

Premier Mundia has just returned from Paris after meeting the Paris Club leaders.

The Government is required to give each of the creditor countries a treatment as favourable as that given to any creditor country for the consolidation of the debt of a comparable term.

Zambia has undertaken to pay K7 million in all debt service dues owed to or guaranteed by the governments of the creditor nations or their appropriate institutions not later than October 1, 1983.

The provisions set forth in the agreement do not apply to countries where debts due during the re-organisation

period are less than Special Drawing Rights 500,000. The club has ordered that payments to countries involved should be made on the original due dates.

Payments already due and not paid should be made not later than October 1, 1983.

Each of the creditor countries has agreed to indicate to the chairman of the creditor group the date of the signature of its bilateral agreement, the interest rates and the amount of the debts involved.

The Zambian Government acknowledges this agreement.

During the club talks Mr Mundia outlined the serious economic and financial problems. He mapped out Zambia's strong determination to reduce the economic and financial imbalances and to reach the targets of the programmes underlying the standby arrangement with the International Monetary Fund.

The representatives of the IMF viewed with sympathy Zambia's economic position and the major elements of the programme of adjustment which had been undertaken by the Government to lift its economic situation from the quagmire.

Part of the condition for rescheduling Zambia's debts is that the Government should revitalise the productive sector of the economy and the improvement of public finances and foreign exchange management.

Mindful of the serious payment difficulties the Paris

Club recommended that creditor countries agree to recommend to their countries or appropriate institutions that they provide, through rescheduling or re-financing, debt relief on these terms:

- Debts concerned: Commercial credits guaranteed or insured by the government of the creditor countries or institutions according to a contract or other financial arrangement concluded before January 1, 1983;

- Loans from governments or institutions of the participating countries in accordance with an agreement concluded before January 1, 1983;

- Terms of the consolidation: The debt relief will apply for the period January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1983;

- Ninety per cent of the amounts of the principal and interest due to January 1, 1983 up to December 31, 1983 inclusive, and not paid, on loans and credits having an original maturity of more than one year, will be rescheduled and financed;

- Repayment of the Government of Zambia of the corresponding sums will be made in ten equal and successive semi-annual payments, the first payment to be made on December 31, 1983 (end of grace period) and the final payment to be made on June 30, 1983 (end of repayment period).

The remaining ten per cent will be paid according to this schedule:

- Two per cent according to the original schedule;

- And in any case not later than on December 31, 1983;
- Two per cent on December 31, 1984;
- Two per cent on December 31, 1985;
- Two per cent on December 31, 1986;

- Two per cent on December 31, 1987.

On arrears at December 31, 1982, the amounts of the principal and the rates due and not paid on that date inclusive for loans and credits mention-

ed in the first paragraph will be repaid in ten equal and successive semi-annual payments, the first payment on December 31, 1983 and the final payment on June 30, 1988.

CSO: 3400/1497

## REHABILITATION WORK ON ZAMBIA RAILWAY BEGINS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 May 83 p 5

[Excerpt] **WORK** on rehabilitating the 262 kilometres of the 81-year-old Zambia Railway line between Mukamunga near Choma and Livingstone at a cost of more than K30 million has started, Power, Transport and Communications Minister General Kingsley Chinkuli said in Livingstone yesterday.

This is the first time the line would be revamped in 34 years and the project would be carried out in two phases.

Already 45 km of the 112 km distance between Mukamunga and Mukwela has been covered as the first phase and was being financed by the World Bank at a cost of more than K16 million.

The last phase would cover the 150 km stretch between Mukwela and Livingstone at a cost of K15 million and the money is expected to come from the World Bank.

General Chinkuli said if the World Bank does not fund the last phase the Government would raise the money from other sources.

The exercise was being carried out under the company's third railway project.

It was important the line should be upgraded now because in future it could be too expensive as a result of rising costs.

The minister, who was speaking during his familiarisation tour of Zambia Railways operations, said there had been no major overhauls

of the line in the past 34 years.

The Government would have to find money to revamp the Mulobezi line but now it was not possible to do this because of Zambia's economic problems.

The line was the responsibility of the Government and the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications would discuss the matter in the Cabinet.

The Government was rehabilitating two bridges at Bombwe and Ngwezi at a cost of K1.5 million although the Government was not generating enough revenue from the line because of its poor condition.

The Government owed Zambia Railways a lot of money for technical operations on the line.

Zambia Railways management and his ministry were now discussing the newly raised cargo rates.

The minister urged Zambia Railways to ensure it took over all the transportation jobs along the line of rail to reduce costs and save the roads from damages caused by trucks carrying heavy loads.

CCM SAYS RURAL INFLUX TO CITIES CONTRIBUTES TO FOOD SHORTAGES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 May 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE influx of rural people into urban centres has contributed to food shortages in Zambia, Central Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Samuel Mbilishi has said.

Addressing the Central Province council of chiefs at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe at the weekend, he said few people remained in rural areas to grow enough food to feed urban dwellers.

Zambians should not be surprised at the rising prices of mealie meal because maize was being imported at a great cost since not enough was grown locally.

"We buy maize from outside to supplement our shortfall at K28 a bag. How can we afford to sell the same bag at K16 losing K12 a bag?"

The only way to lower mealie meal prices was to produce enough maize locally.

"The big problem Zambia faces is that there are far more consumers than producers."

He urged chiefs to mobilise their people to take up agriculture seriously and ensure the agrarian revolution succeeded because Zambia's future depended on it.

"Your people should be encouraged to form cooperatives to improve their well being."

Mr Mbilishi appealed to them to stop quarrelling when choosing successors.

CSO: 3400/1497

DISPUTE WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT DELAYS ROAD PROJECT

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

A PROTRACTED wrangle over a grace period on a loan to Zambia from the Italian government has held up a K52 million road project in Eastern Province.

The wrangle was confirmed by Italian ambassador to Zambia Mr Giorgio Cuneo and was disclosed by Chama Member of Parliament Mr Nephias Tembo when he addressed his constituents during the week.

"Zambia and Italy have been arguing on the question of the grace period for about six years now and this has in turn held up this important road project," Mr Tembo said.

Tenders for the construction of the road — to pass through Matumbo, Chama and Lundazi — had already been awarded to an Italian firm, Cogefa, which built the Ndola-Kitwe dual carriageway.

Mr Tembo said Zambia wanted a five-year grace period on the loan but the Italian government wanted less than that.

In readiness for construction work 70 Cogefa workers and heavy equipment were set to move to the site once

the differences between the two governments were resolved.

Mr Tembo urged the Government to speed up negotiations "because they are holding up a vital project. The longer the construction work takes the more costly the project will become".

Mr Cuneo said a Zambian delegation left for Rome last month but there was no new development to the negotiations because he had not been briefed by either parties.

"Since the Zambian delegation went to Rome about a month ago they have returned without any definite answer. However we want to finalise the project as soon as possible because this has taken more than two years."

The envoy said he would get in touch with his government to find out the latest on the project and would in turn communicate this to the *Times of Zambia* "in the coming week".

CSO: 3400/1497

IDA LOAN FOR WATER SUPPLY SERVICES IN SIX DISTRICTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

**ZAMBIA has been offered a K19.2 million credit from the International Development Association (IDA) for the expansion of water supply services in six districts in the Northern, Luapula and Copperbelt Provinces.**

Announcing the credit in Lusaka yesterday, an IDA spokesman said the Zambian Government will contribute K6.7 million bringing the total to K25.9 million for the project.

He said the project will improve and expand water supply facilities in the districts of Isoka, Kaputa, Kawambwa, Mbala, Samfya and Ndola rural which will benefit an estimated 140,000 people.

With this sum, Zambia will install piped water systems in four administrative centres in Isoka, Mpulungu, Kawambwa and Samfya and construct 400 wells and 42 boreholes in selected villages in the six districts.

In addition, the spokesman said in a statement, the project will provide and upgrade two provincial and six district workshops and supply them with tools, equipment and vehicles.

Technical assistance will also be provided in project co-ordination, cost and management and maintenance engineering, the spokesman said.

He added that overseas scholarships for training of professional staff of the department of Water Affairs are included in the multi-million Kwacha project.

Zambia has received 34 loans and credits from the World Bank, totalling nearly K750 million. World Bank supported projects are in sectors such as energy, agriculture, education, transportation, communication and mining.

The IDA credit is for 50 years, including 10 years grace and it carries no interest but has a small annual service charge of 0.5 per cent on undisbursed balances of the credit and 0.75 per cent on disbursed balances, he said.

CSO: 3400/1497

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

AFRICAIRE AID--Africare and the department of roads in Eastern Province are to improve roads in Chama district to boost agricultural development in the area. Africare resident representative in Zambia Mr Kavin Lowther said in Lusaka yesterday they had discussed the issue. Africare, which is financing a K1.2 million rice scheme in Chama, has in the past cooperated with the local district council to improve some feeder roads in the region. Mr Lowther said the poor condition of some key roads retarded agricultural production as supervisors could not reach the area. [as published]  
[Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 May 83 p 2]

CSO: 3400/1497

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