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25 October 1982

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT MINISTER TO FRANCE--The Angolan minister of transport and telecommunications, Comrade Faustino Muteka, recently concluded his official working visit to France, during which he made contacts with the French authorities on technical, economic and scientific cooperation between the two countries. The Angolan official also met with Charles Fiterman, the state minister for transport, and with other individuals specializing in the field of transport. The two sides agreed to jointly work together for the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Angola. The two sides also agreed to set up a committee of experts of the two countries to work out the means of developing their objectives. [Text] [AB081320 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Oct 82]

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM KINSHASA--The Angolan deputy minister of foreign affairs, Venancio da Silva Moura, returned home yesterday from Kinshasa, Zaire, where he represented the Angolan head of state in the Franco-African conference which ended on Saturday in this capital. Venancio da Silva Moura who attended the summit delivered a personal message of the Angolan head of state President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. It will be recalled that the People's Republic of Angola participated in the summit as an observer. [Text] [AB111152 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Oct 82]

UNITA FIGHTING--Lisbon, 12 Oct (AFP)--Sixty-seven Cubans, 123 Angolan army troops and seven Portuguese were killed in fighting late last month with UNITA, that group said Monday. UNITA added in a statement issued here that its forces attacked the Government Palace in Huambo, Central Angola, causing "major material damage and human losses." It gave no additional details on that attack. The statement said the fighting with Cubans, Angolans and Portuguese forces--the presence of which Lisbon has repeatedly denied--occurred during the second half of the month, in central and southern Angola. It added that 29 UNITA fighters were killed in the clashes. UNITA, which is led by Jonas Savimbi, said it resisted [word indistinct] success" a large-scale Cuban offensive in central and southern Angola. It said that a large quantity of military material--including heavy weapons--was captured, and that 89 military vehicles were destroyed. UNITA also repeated its opposition to the use of Portuguese troops in a United Nations peacekeeping force for the independence of neighboring Namibia. "No one should be unaware that Portuguese troops are responsible for the current situation in Angola," it said. [Text] [AB120945 Paris AFP in English 0422 GMT 12 Oct 82]

MESSAGE TO DPRK LEADER--Luanda, 14 Oct (ANGOP)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the republic, has sent a message of congratulations to his DPRK counterpart Kim Il-song, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party led by Kim Il-song. "Since its creation," the Angolan head of state stressed, "the Korean Workers Party has always been the principal architect of the great transformations being pursued in your country." Jose Eduardo dos Santos also pointed out that "the immense efforts made by the DPRK, led by your party ever since its creation, are an example of abnegation and sacrifice in defense of the gains already won in the fight for the well-being of all the people and the progress of socialism in your country." In the same message, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos commended the victories and the efforts being made by Kim Il-song for the reunification of Korea. He went on to say that "this will lead to the achievement of peace, stability and security for all peoples in the region." Finally, the Angolan head of state reiterated his total and unflinching support for the just cause of the Korean people in their heroic struggle against imperialism. [Text] [AB141104 Luanda ANGOP in English 0935 GMT 14 Oct 82]

CUBAN PRESENCE--Angola would be ready to make a "gesture" on the issue of Cuban troops stationed there if South Africa agreed to certain conditions, including acceptance of a United Nations plan for Namibian independence, Ambassador to Paris Luis d'Almeida said today. Mr d'Almeida told a press conference here that South Africa would have to withdraw all its forces from southern Angola, break off aid to the Angolan rebel movement UNITA and implement UN Resolution 435 on Namibia. [Text] [NC141237 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 14 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/79

PNDC MEMBER PRAISES GDR ON 33D ANNIVERSARY

AB141140 Accra Domestic Service in English 2107 GMT 13 Oct 82

["Edited version" of address by Provisional National Defense Council member Anna Enims on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR on 9 October--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] On behalf of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] and as a representative of the Ghanaian people at this celebration of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR, I wish to extend warm and sincere greetings to the people of the GDR.

There are three broad themes which will run through my address as I try to analyze what I see as the importance of this 33d anniversary. There are: the significance of Ghana and the world's people of the GDR's achievements since its founding; the importance of Ghana of strengthening and deepening of present economic, social and political ties with the GDR; and finally the importance of the search for international peace which is such an important part of the GDR's foreign policy and which arises from the same concern for world peace that motivates the PNDC.

For our very young revolutionary process in a country which has only a very limited experience of profound social transformation, a dependence on the experiences of other countries with a longer tradition is vital. Even more important, the correct application of the lessons to be learned from other places is indispensable as we attempt to transform our people's condition from one of poverty to one of prosperity, from one of dictatorship of the few to one of democracy of the people.

The GDR was founded on 7 October 1949 in a Germany devastated by World War II. This war had been caused by the thirst within imperial Germany for an expansion of her borders and the desire to create an invincible military machine to conquer other people in Europe and elsewhere so as to secure their resources and labor for the exclusive benefit of Germany's companies, financial magnates and the political elite of the Nazi party led by Adolf Hitler. In this project of expansion and imperialist ambition, war was inevitable because independent nations like Czechoslovakia had to be seized by force. War erupted also because the more powerful, older and more

entrenched imperialist powers--France, Britain and the United States--and the other smaller powers--Belgium, Netherlands and Portugal--had already divided the world among themselves and (?opposed) their control of the rest of the world being destroyed by the wild ambitions of Germany's financial groups.

As regards the Soviet Union, Hitler's Germany wanted the young Soviet state destroyed because first it served as a model to all the world and the German workers of how to develop a society freely, fairly and equally without colonizing other peoples and oppressing them. And secondly, the Soviet Union was itself a country with vast resources which various companies and financial magnates of Germany desired intensely.

The German people led by the working class and progressive intelligentsia were concerned that never again should a war be unleashed from German soil. Therefore, they deprived the social group who had benefitted from the war of their social and economic base. The workers and all anti-fascist democratic forces expropriated the industrial enterprises belonging to war criminals, Nazi activists, the armed front and big monopolies. The big landowners were also expropriated and land given to those who did not hoard and make profit from their control of it but wanted it to produce food with the peasant and agricultural workers. From this point onward, the capitalist forces in West Germany, the GDR itself and the other imperialist countries began to attack and sabotage the GDR in various ways, using all the available ideological, political and economic methods.

If we take women in the GDR--an area in which I am very interested--the achievements are simply outstanding. More than 40 percent of all industrial workers are women and in the health and social services they fill some 80 percent of all jobs. Equal pay for equal work is a principle which is accepted everywhere. Nursing mothers go on maternity leave for half a year with full pay and a grant is given to the family on the birth of a child.

Ghana and the GDR have enjoyed a long history of cooperation in the field of education through scholarships, industrial projects and sale of equipment, drugs, machinery and general goods. In the years ahead, the PNDC will endeavor to strengthen these ties. Firstly, because we have found the GDR as a responsive, responsible and efficient partner and also because on any goods the GDR is among the best in the world and its prices are cheaper than elsewhere. In particular, we thank the GDR once again for the assistance offered in various ways since 31 December. The form of trade arrangements that the GDR, like other socialist countries, enters into with countries like ours are equitable and serve our interests. The insistence of the socialist countries for agreements to supply goods over a certain period of time at an agreed rate prevents some of the rapid ups and downs that characterize trade with the capitalist world and offers our nation a chance to plan, knowing that prices will not change abruptly for some time and that when they do so, we would be consulted in fixing the next price.

The search for international peace is a major preoccupation of the GDR, not only because the GDR is on the front line of any European conflict of the future. Over and above that, the GDR has consistently maintained such a position also from the broader viewpoint that there is no more important task for the whole world today than to secure peace. Peace is rightly regarded by the GDR--and for that matter by the PNDC and the people of Ghana--as an elementary basis for the life and happiness of all peoples.

We are confident. The future for the forces of peace, democracy and social progress remains bright and they will shine even more if we steadfastly maintain the time-honored principles of popular democracy, national independence and militant anti-imperialist solidarity.

CSO: 3400/79

COMMENTARY ON FORMATION OF PEOPLES MILITIA

AB072008 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The issue of forming and institutionalizing the people's militia in the country, has become one of urgent importance today. A representative of the National Defense Committee has said that patriotic members of People's Defense Committees (PDC) in border towns will be selected and trained in the people's militia to assist border guards on patrol duties. One member of the provisional national defense committee, Mr Chris Atim, has also said that guidelines on the formation of the people's militia will come out soon.

More significantly, the masses of people themselves have been demanding the formation of people's militia since January to defend their own revolution. This is a democratic demand and in several cases the people have always taken the initiative to organize their own militia.

The security demands of the nation at the present stage of the revolution require a response far beyond what the professional army alone can provide. Indeed, it would be an irrational use of human resources to deploy our soldiers in places where trained civilians could easily do the duties required. Also the formation of people's militia which in effect amounts to the arming of the masses, is the hallmark of any popular revolutionary process. It means the breaking of the monopoly over arms by only a tiny section of the population to frighten and oppress the majority, marking the end of an exploiter army and the beginning of a true people's army. The whole people--soldiers and civilians--would from then on turn their arms only on their real enemies, the exploiters and cheats.

As is well known, when a bunch of exploiting classes and their collaborators are overthrown in a revolutionary process, they never cease to dream of staging a comeback. Reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries do everything possible to seize political power again. This makes the defense of the revolution as important as its continual advancement. And the whole people must be armed to face and deal with all armed counterrevolutionary maneuvers and sabotage, no matter the source.

The professional army has a major role to play in national defense as soldiers have been trained to acquire very high military skills and devote all their time to defense duties. But the heightened security demands of the day mean that there must be people's militia to assist in defense duties, especially arranged internal sabotage and quite external infiltrations, for night patrol duties, the safeguarding of vital installations and buildings, antismuggling exercise and the like. The people's militia could be relied upon so that professional soldiers are not taken away from perhaps more important assignments. Thus the formation of the militia all over the country and the proper coordination of those which have already sprung up can no longer be delayed.

To form and institutionalize the people's militia without unnecessary opposition, however, the vicious propaganda being spread that the professional army will be disbanded, must be combated. The need for a standing army is beyond question, and the enemies of the revolution must be stopped from sowing seeds of suspicion in the vital issue of national defense. The people's militia will only be another safeguard of security of the nation and the forward march of the revolution.

CSO: 3400/78

TWO NEW ENERGY BODIES ESTABLISHED

AB121628 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Two new public economic institutions to be known as Ghana National Petroleum Corporation and National Energy Board are to be established soon in the country by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. It will operate under the Ministry of Fuel and Power and handle all petroleum products, concessions and other related matters in accordance with a new comprehensive petroleum law being processed.

A statement from the office of the PNDC says the council has given approval for the Tanza National Resource Associate Incorporated of New York to be engaged to provide consultancy services in the establishment of the two institutions and their specific roles defined. The agreement covers the drafting of model petroleum contracts and related documents for use in new negotiations with foreign oil companies and, in the new negotiations, to assist in petroleum agreements. It will also provide ongoing assistance for the establishment of a petroleum corporation and the training of its personnel. The agreement also involves the conducting of a short training course for personnel of the two institutions on the economic and financial aspects of petroleum exploration and development.

In giving the approval, the PNDC [words indistinct] owned by the Tanza firm reputed for its extensive experience in working with developing countries will seek to establish the two institutions as quickly as possible. It will be recalled that over the past 2 years, the UN Center on Transnational Corporations, New York, has provided assistance relating to some aspects of the current agreement with Tanza and the Ministry of Fuel and Power. Nevertheless, it intends to continue to use the available facilities of the center toward the crash program in oil exploration and other related ventures.

With the approval by the PNDC, the minister of finance and economic planning has also authorized the immediate transfer of immobilization fee of \$40,000 initially for the early start of the project by Tanza. The success of the project will make it possible for the government to proceed with the implementation of a new system for awarding concessions offshore Ghana as soon as possible.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION SURVEYED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3399, 27 Sep 82 pp 2503-2505

[Article by Ben Ephson, Jr.]

[Excerpts]

Any analysis of agriculture in Ghana is meaningless without an appraisal of the country's life blood, that monocrop which accounts for 62 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings — cocoa.

For the past decade, Ghana has lost her position as the leading producer of cocoa in the world. Cocoa farmers had been cutting down cocoa trees to grow cash crops like maize and cassava. The situation was brought about by a low price of C4,000 per tonne paid by the government to the higher prices fetched by cash crops. There was even non-payment as a result of the payment-by-cash or chit system. Under that system, farmers could not be paid promptly for their produce, largely because of difficulties in moving large sums of money to the buying centres, due mainly to lack of bullion vans and poor state of the access roads to the buying centres.

Some unscrupulous officials took advantage of the system and asked farmers to hold on to chits while they used their money as capital for their own private businesses. Farmers often held on to the 'chits' for sometime and this caused undue hardships. When they needed money to pay their children's school fees, buy drugs, etc, they could not use the chit and fell prey to 'Shylock' money lenders. The chit system came into full glow when the producer price was raised from C4,000 to C12,000 per tonne. Moreover, payment by cash was fraught with many risks. When farmers received cash in payment, they stood the risk of losing all to highway robbers or burglars who broke into their

houses. For example, in December, 1981, thieves made away with C3m. meant for the payment of cocoa farmers around Antoakrom in the Ashanti Region.

From the beginning of this main cocoa season, cocoa farmers will be paid for their produce by a special cheque through the banking system. This policy has been adopted by the government of the PNDC

in view of problems involved in the previous system. The farmers' cheque system, popularly known as the 'Farmers New Deal' was launched by the Chairman of the PNDC, Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings. Over 20,000 farmers at Tapa-Ashanti, the largest cocoa growing area in Ghana, 57 miles from Kumasi. The Chairman said that as at June, this year, a colossal amount of C11.1m. meant for the payment of cocoa purchased had been misappropriated by purchasing clerks.

In spite of rumours, the PNDC has

decided not to reduce the producer price of cocoa. At the moment, Ghana is earning only £900 (about C5,000) per tonne while it pays C12,000 per tonne to farmers. The country spends C300m. annually on spraying machines and chemicals and these heavily subsidised items are smuggled across the borders by both farmers and officials. In maintaining the present producer price of cocoa, the PNDC has decided that farmers should bear a little fraction of the cost of chemicals and spraying machines. Consequently, the

price of spraying chemicals will rise from 50 pesewas to C30 and the spraying will now cost C700 instead of C30. But the government will subsidise the spraying chemicals and machines by 20 per cent.

The evacuation of approximately 100,000 tonnes of cocoa from the hinterland by students early this year left people wondering about the role of the CMB staff. The present staff strength of the CMB is 105,800. Flt-Lt. Rawlings hinted at the Tapa rally that the CMB staff is to be pruned. He told the farmers to reflect on the fact that at a time when the world price of cocoa was £3,000 and Ghana could produce over 500,000 tonnes, the CMB maintained half the number of employees that it has today.

Under the 'Farmers New Deal', a Purchasing Clerk on a receipt of a farmers' cocoa, issues the farmer with a special farmers' cheque indicating the quantity of cocoa received and the amount due. The cheque has space for the particulars of the farmer such as bank account number and identity card number, name and branch of the bank with which the farmer keeps his account. These provisions would insure the farmer against the risk of the cheque falling into wrong hands. The cheque is only payable into the account of the payee and if he does not have one he has to open an account with any bank of his choice.

One organisation which has an important role to play to ensure the success of the 'Green Revolution' is the Ghana Seed Company. The Company has been selling high yielding maize, rice groundnuts, local

and exotic vegetable seeds to farmers, with agents all over the country. The company has stepped up production in view of the increase of back-yard farmers.

At the end of August this year, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) presented six tractors and spare parts worth about \$220,000 to the Ghana Seed Company. In a short speech, the US Ambassador to Ghana said that American support for the Ghana Seed Company was based on the fact that "improved seed is essential to increase the productivity of Ghana's agriculture. The Company has increased its maize seeds' production from 600,000 to nearly 910,000 tonnes. The Company also hopes to produce enough seeds to account for 50 per cent of the country's food requirements by the end of 1984.

In the field of poultry, Darko Farms Ltd. has been outstanding. Under its Grand Parent Project, the company has, since last year, been producing 150,000 parents chicks per annum for breeding and production of commercial layer chicks. Apart from Ghana, the project can be found in only South Africa and Egypt.

Rice production is also seriously being pursued. The first phase of the \$23bn. Afife Irrigation Project constructed with Chinese technical aid was formally handed over to the Ghana Government on August, 27 1982. Started in 1970, the Project was completed in July, 1982 and is capable of producing 6,800 tonnes of rice annually. The second phase covers the rehabilitation of dams built by Soviet experts, abandoned

since 1966, the construction of ten hectares of fish ponds and the reclamation of additional hectares of land.

There are several irrigation projects in the pipeline. There is the one proposed by the Volta Aluminium Company (VALCO) plans of which are being worked out.

There are plans to develop the Volta River as a canal, develop all the land below the lower Volta and to have pumps at different centres, pending any major canals which might be brought into being by huge projects. There is also the Kpong Irrigation Project.

Like everywhere, agriculture in Ghana has its problems. Prominent among them is the unavailability of inputs such as machinery and chemicals. There is also the problem of storage of surplus food. The Ghana

Food Distribution Corporation (GFDC) has budgeted to spend C125m. to buy and store maize during the current farming season to offset shortages during the lean season. It has set the target of storing 500,000 tonnes of maize. The Corporation has also made financial allocation for the purchase of other items like yam, plantain, beans, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, palm oil, cocoyam and gari.

At the end of August, this year, the GFDC commissioned its C1.2m. silo at Sekyedomase in the Ashanti Region. The GFDC expects 250,000 bags of maize from farmers in the Sekyedomase area. Nine other silos are being constructed in other regions at a total cost of C18m.

The PNDC's mini-budget to December 1982, allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture \$18m. to cover recurrent expenses. The Ministry had asked for \$118m. The \$18m. will be used for livestock chemicals and feed, agricultural chemicals and raw materials for cutlasses and hoes.

The awareness created in Ghanaians to produce more food has been very significant. If this awareness is carried forward for a year or two, Ghana should be self-sufficient in food production.

CSO: 3400/43

BRIEFS

EEC ASSISTANCE--Ghana is to receive assistance worth about \$31 million from the EEC. The money is meant to compensate for the shortfall in the country's earnings from the export of cocoa beans and cocoa products to the community in 1981. Twenty-four million dollars of the amount is in the form of an interest-free loan whilst the remaining \$7 million is a grant to be utilized in development projects to be agreed upon between the government and the community. A statement from the office of the delegation of the community in Accra said this is the second time Ghana is receiving such assistance under the stabilization of exports earnings, stabex system, which aims at remedying the harmful effects of the instability of export earnings on economic growth in the African, Caribbean and Pacific, ACP, countries. In 1976, about \$4 million was provided in respect of a shortfall in timber export earnings to the community the previous year. The EEC has also agreed to grant \$87,000 to the Government of Ghana to assist it in combatting the outbreak of cholera in the country. The funds, which are an emergency aid, will be used to provide drugs and other medical supplies. The money will also be used to provide spare parts to repair 20 pick-ups given by the EEC in 1980 for the yaws-yellow fever campaign under an area aid project. [Text] [AB071826 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 82]

ECOWAS DELEGATION--A delegation of the ECOWAS has held talks in Accra with officials of the Ghana Government. The talks centered on the implementation of decisions taken by the community since 1978. They covered trade liberalization, transport and telecommunications and the easing of customs and immigration laws concerning the movement of people and goods among member states. This was announced by the deputy executive secretary of the community, Dr Sacko, who led the six-man delegation. He told newsmen, before the delegation flew to Togo to continue its five-nation tour, that the aim is to assess the limit of the implementation of ECOWAS decisions and protocol in those countries. According to Dr Sacko the delegation is counseling the authorities of the countries on technical hitches hindering full implementation and also examining problems facing them in the implementation of the protocol. He said the delegation had useful talks in Ghana and was impressed about efforts being made to implement the ECOWAS decisions. Dr Sacko said the visit is the first phase of a series by officials of the ECOWAS secretariat to monitor the operations of the decisions. From Togo, the team will go to the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Niger. [Text] [AB071946 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Oct 82]

'MASS PRODUCTIVITY DAY' CONTEMPLATED--The PNDC will shortly declare every Friday "mass productivity day" on which workers, in both public and private sectors, would be drafted to work on institutional farms. The Council has also decided to cut down the working force of all the ministries and departments and all the redundant workers made to go into active food production. Mr. Ato Austin announced this when he launched the National Public Education Campaign by a 27-member task force in the Ashanti Region at the Ghana National Culture Centre in Kumasi. He said that this would break the tradition whereby office workers regard farming and other manual jobs as something reserved for illiterates and rural dwellers. He affirmed that there was mass redundancy caused by overstaffing in the Civil Service and said the PNDC would correct this before it got out of hand. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3399, 27 Sep 82 p 2524]

PNDC SECRETARIES APPOINTED--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has made some new appointments. Dr Charles Boadu, the present deputy secretary for health, becomes the substantive PNDC secretary for health. Mr Quainor Mettle becomes deputy secretary for the greater Accra region, and Mr C. K. Annan, has been appointed PNDC deputy secretary in charge of agriculture in the greater Accra region. The appointments take immediate effect. [Text] [ABO81908 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Oct 82]

GDR DONATES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS--The Embassy of the GDR in Ghana today donated a number of musical instruments to the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC] appeal fund. The instruments, worth about \$3,000, is the first donation by a foreign mission since the launching of the fund. The GDR ambassador, Mr Herbert Denzler, who handed over the instruments to the acting director general of the GBC, Mr Kwame Karikari, noted that the instruments come from the solidarity committee of his country. He said the gift is an expression of the good relations between Ghana and the GDR and solidarity with the aspirations of the people. Mr Denzler hoped the instruments would contribute to the equipment rehabilitation exercise being undertaken by the GBC toward the social liberation of Ghanaians. [Excerpt] [AB122114 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Oct 82]

LIBYAN TRACTORS--Fifty tractors, gifts from Libya for agricultural purposes are expected in the country soon. The tractors which have already been shipped, will be distributed to food farmers' co-operative societies. The Secretary for Rural Development and Co-operatives, Mr. Kwaku Ankomah, who announced this when commissioning the 22nd "People's Shop" at Dadeeso in the Lower Afram Plains, said 14 trucks have also been allocated to co-operative societies to cart foodstuffs to urban centres. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3399, 27 Sep 82 p 2524]

NO WAGE FREEZE AGREEMENT--The Interim Management Committee of the Trades Union Congress had denied a report in an Accra daily paper that the labour movement has agreed on a wage freeze with the PNDC. At a news conference in Accra, the chairman of the committee, Mr. E. K. Aboagye, said it would be hypocritical and a betrayal of the sacrifices of workers to clamp down on wages while prices were allowed to increase. He said the TUC stood by its policy of free collective bargaining for determining wages and conditions of service. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3399, 27 Sep 82 p 2524]

WANJIGI CALLS FOR LAUNCHING OF GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Chris Musyoka]

[Text] THE chairman of the Presidential Commission on Unemployment, Mr. Maina Wanjigi, has recommended the setting up of a Government newspaper and privately-owned radio and television stations in Kenya.

Mr. Wanjigi made the recommendation yesterday when he and several members of the commission met Information and Broadcasting Minister Eliud Mwamunga and officials in Nairobi to discuss the employment situation in the Ministry.

A Government-ran newspaper would reshape the country's shattered image and "play a role in manipulating our policy in the

newspaper world," Mr. Wanjigi said.

Saying he was not worried about local privately-owned newspapers, Mr. Wanjigi said however newspapers in Kenya were "dangerously in foreign hands".

He further charged that local newspapers were subjective in their reporting as they lacked deeply analysed articles. He gave the example of President Moi's statement on the country's state of the economy published yesterday and claimed that nobody bothered to digest and analyse it so wananchi could know its implications and goals.

On the setting up of a private radio and TV stations, Mr. Wanjigi said this idea was mooted some years ago and dismissed. He said the services given by the Voice of Kenya were far

from adequate, adding that a private corporation would be more efficient and would produce top quality programmes which cannot be made inside the Civil Service.

He said Kenya's media is not doing enough to promote the country as a filming centre.

CSO: 3400/44

OUKO EXPLAINS COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Sep 82 p 4

[Interview with Dr. Robert Ouko by John Esibi]

[Text]

Q. COULD you explain what specific changes the Government has instituted into our foreign policy of late?

A. Nothing. There has been no change into our foreign policy. Our foreign policy is based on a number of cardinal principles. One of them is that of good neighbourliness.

Two, we believe in peace, as without it, there can be no development, no co-operation in the country, in the region, in the continent and the world as a whole. Peace is one of the principles in the Nyayo philosophy.

Thirdly, we believe in and stand committed to the Charter of UN in its entirety. We believe in regional co-operation. We contribute to the philosophy behind the Organisation of African Unity.

This is because it is the OAU which embraces the total liberation of Africa as well as the development of various aspect of life in the continent.

We also firmly believe in the principle of Non-alignment. This is purely because we seek to avoid being drawn into the rivalry between East/West. We seek to remain Non-aligned and to free ourselves from the Super Power rivalry, so that we can focus our attention where it should be in the development of our countries struggling against very difficult odds, promoting the welfare of our people.

Q. How wise is it for Kenya not to revise her foreign policy when we know the world keeps on changing and shifting her strategies as the case may

A. Nothing changes to necessitate us from moving away from peace, or in pursuit of peace. Nothing changes to require us to modify our foreign policy with our immediate neighbours. Nothing changes which will necessitate us of being pulled into one side or the other.

Indeed nothing changes to move us away from the principles standing committed to the OAU and UN charters. These remain our basic tenets and the method with which we pursue our foreign policy may change with the changing circumstances. But the basic principles of our foreign policy remain unchanged.

Q. How can Kenya boast of being non-aligned when at the same time she takes stands in world politics?

A. We are not taking sides. We pursue what is right. And what is right is that independence, self-determination and sovereignty is

something that God gave to man. The dignity and liberty of man are things that were bestowed by God to man.

Domination, colonialism, imperialism occupation of territory by force of arms are declaration from God's own endowment.

We take the view that where man's dignity, or man's right has been taken away the person or country responsible for it is in the wrong, and must be asked to restore it.

That is why we in Kenya are constantly reminding South Africa to get out of Namibia, because the people of Namibia are entitled and have a right to be free.

So we do not take sides as such. We only take sides with the truth or with the rights of people. Whoever happens to share our common view, is purely a coincidental. It does not mean that we are siding with them.

Q. In terms of Africa's priorities, will Kenya first have to assist Yasser Arafat with his PLO's struggle against Israel, or will she begin with giving assistance to the guerilla leader — Sam Nujoma — to free Namibia from South Africa first?

A. We are doing all these things concurrently. There is no link between the creation of the Palestinian homeland and the freedom of Namibia.

Both of them are things which

incidentally happened a long time ago. Namibia should have been free long time ago if it were not for South Africa whose policy has made their government blind to reason.

There can be no peace in the Middle East without the problem of Palestine being solved and it cannot be solved before the right of Palestinians is positively and publicly acknowledged, that they are entitled to a home in the Middle East and that Israel also is entitled to be recognised as a sovereign state.

This is why we say that there is no link between these things that have happened. When Afghanistan was invaded by the Soviets, we condemned it. We refused to take part in Moscow Olympic games to demonstrate our displeasure and disapproval of a Super Power country going into a small country to occupy it by force of arms.

These things happened and as long as they are there we shall continue to voice our disapproval. You cannot rank them in order of their priorities. They are all priority issues which must be settled. We demand.

Q. Looking at it as an expert in foreign affairs, which one do you reckon will achieve her independence first, Namibia or Palestine?

A. No, I don't want to talk about Namibia in the context of Palestine. I want to talk, if you want, about the right of the people of Namibia in obtaining their freedom independent of any other country struggling for her independence.

Namibia is soon going to be free. It has to be free whether South Africa wants it or not. What we have been speaking about is not the principle of the freedom of Namibia, but the timing of that independence.

We are greatly disturbed by the link some countries are seeking to establish between the independence of Namibia, and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The two, in our opinion have no relations whatsoever.

Nobody has a right to tell Angola who should or who shouldn't be their guest. Angola is a sovereignty state. She has a right to invite whomsoever she prefers.

Q. Do you think time has come for African countries to reconsider their decision to sever relations with Israel?

A. That was a decision taken at the OAU Heads of State meeting in Addis Ababa in 1973. Until it is revised by the same body, it stays a decision of the OAU. Kenya, therefore, has to defend and support OAU's decisions for so long as they remain valid. This particular decision is still valid.

Q. Incidentally, the current and out-going Chairman of the OAU was going to hand over at the recent abortive Heads of Summit in Tripoli. Now that it ended that way, what is expected for our Head of State to do?

A. President Moi continues as OAU Chairman for two main reasons. One, because the chair-

manship is handed over to the next and in-coming chairman, only at a properly constituted meeting of the assembly of Heads of States and Government. And no such meeting was able to take place in Tripoli.

Secondly, the Charter of OAU is silent over what happens should a meeting not take place. This is the first time this thing has happened, and there has been no precedent to go by. For these two reasons, among others, president Moi remains chairman until he hands over to his successor, at a properly constituted meeting of the assembly.

Q. Is this likely to take place soon this year? If so when, and where?

A. Your guess is as good as mine because you are as familiar as I am as to the causes of failures of the meeting in Tripoli. The issue of the admission of Polisario to the OAU membership is one that has split the Organisation right down in the middle. One half applauding the admission of Polisario and the other half condemning and regretting it. Intensive effort has, and continues to be made by the chairman to keep the Organisation together.

The chairman's efforts, however, succeeded in highlighting the gravity of the situation. The situation as it is now has emerged precisely as President Moi had warned beforehand.

It is the President's view that OAU must not be allowed to collapse, and I am glad that following his concern, a number of African Heads of States are assisting in the search of unity and solutions to the problems that have kept OAU divided.

Q. You admitted in the course of this interview that the OAU Charter is silent on a number of issues. Do you believe it is time it was revised?

A. The Charter needs to be revised. There is no doubt about that. But this is a major issue which can only be tackled at the meeting of Heads of State. True, the Charter does allow the Council of Ministers to bring up an issue for discussion subject to the approval by the Heads of State.

Q. What of the elections of the Secretariat?

A. Everything now hangs on the meeting of Heads of State and Governments. That is the only body competent to select a secretary-general and others. Until that happens, the current secretary-general stays in office, by default.

Q. Would you say that should the membership of Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) be withdrawn, that would amicably resolve the problem?

A. President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria suggested a compromise to that solution. According to that compromise, the Polisario would be asked to refrain from attending the summit in Tripoli, but they would attend the Council of Ministers. This was

put to them and they agreed to it. But then we failed to get a quorum.

Q. How about unconfirmed reports that again you are up and down trotting around to dispatch messages in an effort to reconstitute yet another Heads of State Summit?

A. There are five Heads of State currently touring African countries discussing with their colleagues with regard to OAU's future. There is a hope that a meeting will be held once they complete the assignment which has been handed to them.

There is a likelihood that following their exchange of notes, a meeting will soon take place. Whether it will be a meeting by Foreign Ministers first to prepare the agenda, or whether it will be a direct meeting for the Heads of State, I do not know.

Q. What of the reports that

some camp within the Organisation wants to form its own separate union independent of the present one?

A. I don't know that. I, or Kenya for that matter, was not a party to that original idea. We only believe in one OAU for the entire continent. Therefore I do not want to contemplate the creation of another Organisation.

Q. Does Kenya believe only that it was the Polisario issue that made it impossible for the Tripoli summit to take place?

A. The majority of the countries stated that they did not want to go to Tripoli because of their objection to the admission of Polisario to the Organisation. But a few countries like Egypt, Sudan and Somalia made it clear, publicly, that they would not go to Tripoli due to bilateral differences. So, it is really the Polisario issue predominantly.

JOURNALIST CHARGED WITH TREASON

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Andrew Kuria]

[Text]

A JOURNALIST, Otieno Mak'Onyango, yesterday appeared before the chief magistrate's court in Nairobi on a charge of treason.

Mak'Onyango, an assistant managing editor of the *Sunday Standard* who was arrested on August 17, is alleged to have compassed, imagined and intended to overthrow the Kenya Government.

Mak'Onyango was brought to court under tight security by CID officers and the charge read out to him. He was told by the court that overt acts and deeds of the case will be made available to him before the case comes up for mention in a fortnight's time.

Mak'Onyango, who appeared before chief magistrate Abdul Rauf was unrepresented. He was also told by the magistrate that he was at liberty to engage a lawyer within the time.

Mak'Onyango is accused of treason contrary to section 40 (1) (a) (iii) (b) of the Penal Code, Cap 63 of the Laws of Kenya.

He is accused that on unknown date between July and August 1, this year, in Nairobi, being a person owing allegiance to the Republic of Kenya he allegedly

compassed, imagined or intended to overthrow by unlawful means the Government of Kenya and expressed, uttered or declared such compassing, imagination or intention by overt acts and deeds.

The overt acts and deeds are to be stated later, the prosecution told the court.

The Deputy Director of Public Prosecution, Mr. Sharad Rao, told the court that the position in Mak'Onyango's case was similar to the ones in which Raila Amolo Odinga and University of Nairobi professor Alfred Vincent Otieno are facing charges of treason and misprision (concealing knowledge of treason). The last two cases were brought to court on Wednesday.

day.

"This is a treason charge which requires a preliminary inquiry be held and overt acts and deeds in the case are to be supplied the accused," stated Mr. Rao and applied for the case to be mentioned together with the other two cases.

Mak'Onyango was remanded in custody until October 6 when his case will be mentioned together with the other two cases of treason and misprision.

CSO: 3400/44

OVER 1,500 CO-OP OFFICIALS 'REPLACED'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] MORE than 1,500 management committee members were replaced following President Moi's directive requiring politicians and civil servants to quit the management of agro-based Co-operative societies in the country.

The effect on the Presidential directive has been analysed by the head of the education and information section of the Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives (KNFC), Mr. Tom Oyieke, who helped to organise a crash training programme for new committee members.

President Moi gave the directive nearly a year ago, and by July, this year, the programme had covered 931 new committee members.

The subjects taught included elementary management principles, duties and functions of a management committee,

communication and human relations.

In a report, Mr. Oyieke said that the effect of the Presidential directive varied from one society to another. In some societies, 90 per cent of the committee members were affected.

Meanwhile, a member of the Igembe Co-operative Society management committee, Mr. Justus Kiecha, has written to Co-operatives Commissioner Alfrik Birgen alleging that a cashier of his society, had combined his Co-operative position with that of councillorship.

Mr. Kiecha called this a "deliberate violation" of the Presidential directive and appealed to Mr. Birgen to intervene.

The Meru District Co-operative Officer, Mr. Mwangi, was not available for comment but his office confirmed that the councillor was the cashier of the society.

—NATION Reporter and KNA

CSO: 3400/44

TWO SHIFTAS KILLED AFTER STOCK RAID

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Sep 82 p 16

[Article by David Nderitu and Kna]

[Text] TWO shiftas were shot dead and several others wounded by security forces while they were driving 350 head of cattle they had

stolen across the Kenya-Somalia border.

Lamu police said 10 Somali bandits attacked Bujra's ranch near Witu and made away with 350 cattle and kidnapped two herdsmen.

The sources said that on

September 15, the anti-poaching unit's air wing sighted the stolen animals being taken towards Ijara near Garissa and reported to security forces at Witu at 10.30 a.m.

Police and homeguards and the General Service Unit (GSU) were

also alerted and the tracking started immediately. At Ijara, they came into contact with the bandits and an exchange of fire ensued.

The two shiftas were killed and 296 head of cattle recovered along with a Russian-made rifle, a pistol, a GB rifle and 141 rounds of ammunition. The sources said the cattle were now being driven back to Witu by the security forces.

Mr. Bujra, the ranch owner, has thanked the Government and the forces for the steps taken immediately after the incident. He also thanked the area DC, Mr. Ben Makosewe.

Meanwhile, police headquarters in Nairobi yesterday reported that five people were killed in different incidents throughout the country over the weekend.

A shepherd boy died and another was taken seriously ill immediately after drinking something from an abandoned jerrican at Treetop manyatta, Samburu. Both were rushed home after they fell unconscious, but one of them died, police said.

The other was rushed to Wamba Health Centre and admitted there in a serious condition.

CSO: 3400/44

COUNTRY TO RECEIVE SH. 220M. IN AID

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Philip Wangalwa]

[Text]

KENYA is to receive over Sh. 220 million this year from the European Community's Stabex scheme, a statement from the community's office in Nairobi said yesterday.

The scheme is designed to help developing countries whose economy relies heavily on commodity exports, the statement said.

The statement said Kenya had already received an advance payment of over Sh. 80 million.

The scheme benefits African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) developing countries which are linked with the European Community through the Lome Convention.

It provides subsidies when world market prices for key commodities fall to low levels.

Kenya's coffee exports to the Euro-

pean Economic Community last year suffered from falling world prices, the statement said, hence the subsidy.

Funds received under this scheme will be used by agreement between the Government and the EEC on agricultural projects, the statement said.

It also disclosed that ambassadors of the ACP countries met recently in Brussels to decide how the available Stabex funds should be shared out.

There were 26 applicants for assistance under the Stabex scheme this year. The funds they sought for were more than double the cash that was available for distribution, the statement added.

When the Ministry of Finance was contacted for statement a person answering a telephone call in Mr. Arthur Magugu's office said he was not available and that the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Harry Mule, was busy in a series of meetings.

CSO: 3400/44

PRESIDENT MOI'S GUIDELINES ON ECONOMY, TRADE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Sep 82 p 6

['Excerpts' from speech by President Daniel Arap Moi, date not given]

[Text]

MY dear countrymen, today I want to talk more about the state of our economy and also touch on the after-effects of the events of August 1.

In talking about our economy, our development and our future, I am in turn asking all of you to assist me. The events of August 1 have aggravated an already difficult economic situation. We know that businesses suffered; that the amount this country earns in foreign exchange has been affected; and that the Government's own revenue will be affected. We must therefore accept and face these hard economic realities. These are facts and we must face them.

On businesses affected by looting, I will first make a few observations. After more careful consideration of the loss and damage, we have assessed that the financial losses amounted to no more than 400 million shillings. This loss has already been reduced by the combined efforts of the police, the administration, the business community and the public at large in recovering looted property.

Most businesses are already back in operation and I congratulate them on their speed of recovery which has given me much encouragement. However, there are a few businesses which suffered on a scale which calls for special assistance. They suffered either because of the specialised nature of their business or because they are relatively small with much of their assets tied up in their looted stocks. We need to give them support in their efforts to get back into business.

We shall appoint a special committee to undertake this task. This committee will be drawn from the insurance groups, business community and the Government.

I shall expect the committee to consider the problems of debt repayment. The banking sector will suffer if loans are not repaid, but we need also to consider how businesses will be able to stay in operation while servicing their loans. If their businesses critically depend on imports for raw materials or spares, everything possible will be done to assist them.

Property

I am also appealing to property owners that any rents payable by affected businesses be frozen at their present levels for one year.

It is my sincere hope that those in the business community will stretch their financial resources by extending trade credit to help those affected by the August 1 disturbances.

I am confident these measures and the work of the special committee will help the affected businesses to recover.

I also want to say a few words about ownership of businesses. It has been and will continue to be our policy to encourage Kenyanisation of businesses. Indeed, the Government would like to see more Kenyans advancing in the business world. However, Kenyanisation policy is not intended to be discriminatory against any race or community, but to correct any imbalance which existed in the past.

We are all working together to help build a stronger Kenya. I want all of you to feel part of that effort. I would, nonetheless, like you to be aware that a healthy business world is one free of domination by any one group—whether tribal, ethnic or religious. I would, therefore, appeal to all of you to be true citizens and genuine investors, and to think of all Kenyans as your brothers and sisters. So, I

urge you to be confident in owning and running your businesses in accordance with the law and sound business practices.

I now turn to matters concerning industry in general. At a time like this, I know you have many problems. I have listened to them and discussed them generally with some of you. We appreciate any development that increases employment and earnings for the nation. In the light of the prevailing circumstances, I now wish to announce several measures aimed at assisting industrial development and growth.

Firstly, there shall be a re-introduction of the Export Compensation Scheme. It will differ in one fundamental respect from the previous scheme because it will give reward to those who increase their achievements in the field of export. It will be based on a system whereby the more you export over previous performance, the more you benefit.

Export

There will be export compensation for all export earnings which qualified under the previous scheme at 10 per cent but any increases over the previous year will attract 25 per cent. New businesses using new capital will also get 25 per cent of export earnings on entry into the export market. This new export compensation scheme will be backdated to June 18, 1982 and all transactions entered into before June 18 will be compensated at the previous rate.

The Government is looking at other measures to encourage exports and these will be announced in the near future.

In addition, those importing essential items for production purposes will be assured of priority status on import licensing.

On the allocation of import licences and foreign exchange, there must be control and we have mechanisms for doing this. However, to ensure a more rapid and just allocation, I am requiring an immediate review of administrative machinery in order to bring about a fair application of the rules. This will be monitored by the various committees who will ensure the smooth running of the system.

Now turn to what I consider vital to our development strategy, and that is the encouragement of investment. We need to invest to grow and develop. The Government has to play its part in this, but it is the investment of individuals, companies, corporations and co-operatives that will really fuel growth in our economy.

The Government will not continue with such heavy involvement in projects and enterprises which can be best handled by the private sector. We shall not seek joint ventures which have led in the past to inappropriate investments. These have left the Government burdened with servicing substantial guarantees in foreign exchange.

Joint ventures will certainly be encouraged between Kenyan firms and overseas companies, and the Government will assist in making these contacts in providing information and in its general infrastructural development.

Over the years, the Government expenditure and deficits have grown substantially. This, in part, is due to participation in non-viable joint ventures. Such investments have forced the

Government to borrow funds from the banking system to an extent which has curtailed the rate of lending to the rest of the economy.

I also wish to make it known that in view of the substantial Government deficits and serious balance of payment problems, the Government has decided to reduce its subsidies to parastatals and may even withdraw its participation from businesses which have failed to perform well.

The conclusion which emerges from this situation is that, the private sector will in future play an increasingly bigger role in development than has been the case in the past — through both domestic and foreign private investment — and the Government will do everything in its power to encourage both domestic and foreign investors.

In order to do this, I have directed that a new Investment Advisory Centre be established. We do know that potential investors need a focal point in our system which can provide or help to find out necessary information. This new centre will be run jointly between the business world and the Government.

Its terms of reference will be to promote investment both foreign and domestic, to provide advice and assistance to investors, to give information to potential investors and to advise the Government as to policies and procedures which encourage rather than hinder investment. This centre will be manned by a competent team with the necessary experience.

I also wish to mention that the Government is now in the process of re-examining the present laws regarding the repatriation of profits and capital with a view to making them more favourable to investors.

Investors

Foreign investors should also know that, if they accept that Kenya, like any other country, is interested in developing the skills and opportunities for its own nationals — which in fact is what Kenyanisation policy is about — and are willing to make every effort in training, then they will not be prevented from bringing in their own people to look after their business affairs.

For local investors, the Government will strengthen the Industrial Development Bank and the Kenya Industrial Estates to encourage sound investments. Local firms will also be permitted to bring in non-Kenyans with appropriate knowledge and experience to ensure their businesses are run effectively where no Kenyans are available.

I would now like to touch briefly on agriculture. I am pleased to note that our farmers are responding to our production requirements in a very positive manner.

I must however turn to one distressing aspect on the agricultural scene. We all know that to produce, you must have funds. Many farmers have been given credit funds to achieve their production, but some of them have not yet repaid their loans. A system cannot work like that. Credit funds must be repaid. Holding up repayments means that others will suffer.

Having given this word of warning, let me repeat my pleasure on the production response of the agricultural community. In order to give further encouragement to our farmers, I

am considering to establish an award system for those farmers who perform particularly well. There will be two main criteria for that performance: firstly, the increase in production and secondly the repayment of loans.

But it is not only our farming community that should be considered for awards. I have spoken at some length about stimulating our industrial sector. I would also like to introduce awards for industry. This means recognising nationally those firms which perform exceptionally well in increasing their production and sales and those who increase their exports.

My third topic is that of the financial issues that confront us. The events of August 1st have brought these issues into even more critical focus. Action is required if we are not to suffer from the flight of capital, losses on tourism, decline in investment, and drop in revenues.

Depends

The Government depends for most of its revenue upon taxation of the private sector. If private sector is thriving, Government revenues are high; if it stagnates, revenues stagnate. To increase the levels of taxation on a stagnant private sector will starve it even more of cash and profits and cause it to decline, with, of course, lay-offs and increased unemployment.

There has been a need for us to increase our borrowing to meet our expenditures. We have borrowed nearly a third of the amount to meet our expenditures in the last financial year. This has had two main impacts on the economy. Firstly, there has not been sufficient credit for expansion in the private sector. Secondly, borrowing to service our debts overseas has depleted our foreign exchange reserves.

We cannot continue to live off this level of borrowed money from both domestic and overseas sources. We shall have to curtail our spending.

This is very hard to do. But I am giving instructions that it must be done. In effect, some non-essential programmes will suffer and the first set of casualties will be those huge projects I referred to earlier which have eaten up our resources without giving us due earnings.

We cannot afford to raise loans for agriculture and then fail to collect those loans. Further, there has to be an austerity within the Government on spending. There will be a drastic programme of restraint which I am asking the Minister for Finance to draw up.

The effort to set things right will be mainly our own. However, I have already asked various donor and international institutions to consider our situation. I am sure that, with the knowledge that we are now tackling the economic issues in the light of the measures I have outlined, we can anticipate a positive response to our requests. Already we are receiving some favourable response.

Within the Government, I shall expect strict observance of follow up action. I have recently set up an implementation committee to ensure that all actions required to get projects moving are undertaken. As I had announced earlier on, the districts will become the centres for development in the rural areas and I have instructed all Ministries to ensure that this new approach is put into full operation by 1st July 1983.

By working together, we cannot only overcome our present difficulties but develop better life for each one of us and the nation. I am confident we can do this and I shall ensure that we do so.

Let us move forward together in the spirit of NYAYO. 9

KENYA

BRIEFS

FUEL EXPORTS HALTED--Kenya, facing petroleum shortage, has suspended shipments from the East African Refinery to Rwanda and Burundi. Western diplomatic sources said yesterday. Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and parts of Zaire have relied heavily for their fuel on the Kenyan refinery at Mombasa. The sources, who declined to be identified, said Kenyan diesel fuel stocks for domestic use could run out as early as today, crippling transport and some factories in the country. They said the shortage was mainly due to a Central Bank cutback in granting licenses to oil-importing companies to use foreign exchange to buy foreign oil. Kenya has no oil resources of its own. Energy Minister Gilber M'Mbijjewe announced on August 19 that the Government was trimming oil imports by 10 percent to conserve fuel and Kenya's foreign currency reserves. Kenya's oil imports in 1981 cost around \$400 million out of a total import bill of about \$500 million. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Sep 82 p 5]

MOMBASA REFINERY SHUT DOWN--East African Oil Refineries' general manager, Mr. G. J. Luijk, confirmed yesterday that the plant has run out of crude oil. He said the only complex which has been in operation since July 29 was shut down yesterday morning. But reliable sources told the NATION yesterday the 58,000 tons of crude oil was expected in the port last night or this morning. The crude oil belongs to Agip (Kenya) Ltd. Informed sources assured the NATION that the temporary closure of refinery would not create any shortage of petroleum products in the country since marketing companies have enough stock. The new complex which closed down on Tuesday morning was refining a total of about 3,000 tons of petroleum products daily. The entire refinery used to produce about 10,000 tons of petrol a day before the shortage of crude oil struck. It is the first time for the refinery to be shut down due to shortage of crude oil since the multi-million shillings plant was inaugurated in 1963. Sources said the closure would not have any effect on the work force. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Sep 82 p 5]

OIL LOAD ARRIVES--The East African Oil Refineries plant in Mombasa will be in full operation before the weekend, the general manager, Mr. G. J. Luijk, said yesterday. He said crude oil was now flowing normally from the port to the plant and "as soon as we are ready we shall start normal operations." Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Kenya Ports Authority has said that steps have been taken to reduce the intensity of explosions at the port entrance where dredging work is going on to enlarge the entrance. Mr. Andrew Bunard, a KPA chief engineer said complaints that some houses in the nearby Kizingo area were shaken by the blasts and that some of them had cracks had been investigated. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Sep 82 p 28]

ALIEN REMANDED--A Ugandan accused of having a seditious publication PAMBANA ORGAN OF THE DECEMBER 12 MOVEMENT was on Saturday remanded for the second time until October 2, when his case will be mentioned. Sophos Othieno Owora, represented by Mr. Stephen Mwangi, appeared before Mombasa senior resident magistrate Ngacaku Gakuhi. He is a former assistant front manager at Diani Reef Hotel. Coast senior State Counsel Nicholas Harwood told Mr. Ngacaku when the case came up for mention that he had not received consent to prosecute. He said he expected to do so in two weeks time. Owora is charged that on August 19, at Diani in Kwale District, he was found in possession of the publication without lawful excuse. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Sep 82 p 5]

CSO: 3400/44

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH GDR SIGNED

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

LESOTHO and the German Democratic Republic have signed a cultural and scientific co-operation agreement.

The agreement between the two countries was signed last week during the three-day official visit by the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, at the invitation of his counterpart Mr Willi Stoph.

Speaking at a dinner hosted in his honour in Berlin by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Willi Stoph, Dr Jonathan appealed to the world's super powers to divert the resources spent on the arms race towards satisfying basic human needs.

He said that as the arms race picked up momentum, the threat of a nuclear inferno was becoming a

serious possibility.

The Prime Minister said that the world and the super powers in particular would save humanity from total extinction if goodwill prevailed and the huge amount of resource spent on arms were diverted towards satisfying basic human needs.

Dr. Jonathan highlighted efforts being made by the black states of Southern Africa to reduce their

dependence on South Africa through the Southern African Development Coordinating conference (SADCC).

With particular reference to Lesotho's problems, Dr Jonathan said that like the rest of Africa the country lacked capital and expertise and was worse off as a result of a colonial policy which was calculated to use it as a cheap labour reservoir for South African mines.

He said Lesotho was working for the reversal of this situation by appealing to genuine friends throughout the world and across ideological lines to assist with capital and technical expertise. He

also emphasized Lesotho's non-aligned posture.

The Prime Minister said Lesotho was being victimized by South Africa for giving humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid who are fleeing to Lesotho.

He said South Africa was harbouring, training and arming the dissidents and quislings of the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) under the false claim that Lesotho was providing training bases for the African National Congress.

He said however, that Lesotho would continue to provide humanitarian assistance to genuine victims of apartheid who flee to Lesotho.

Dr. Jonathan also held talks with the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State, Mr. Erich Honecker. The talks centred around bilateral issues and on the international issues.

Before returning to Lesotho, Dr Jonathan will visit Austria and Rome, Italy, where he will have an audience with His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

The Prime Minister was accompanied to the GDR by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, Mr C.D. Molapo, who came back home this week.

MTA MANAGEMENT REACTS 'SHARPLY' TO YEST ALLEGATIONS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Kenyahk Best]

[Excerpt] The management of the Monrovia Transit Authority (MTA) has reacted sharply to allegations made by the managing director of YES Transport Company, Mr. Archie Bernard, that MTA was incapable of efficiently running Monrovia's transport system.

In an interview published on the front page of this newspaper on September 14, 1982, Mr. Bernard urged Government to hand over the city's transport system to private hands, as an alternative to MTA, a public corporation. He argued that private handling of transportation was far more reliable and efficient, as constracted to what he called "the inherent pattern of inefficiency"

found in public-run business. This inefficiency, he said, was due to the "lackadaisical attitude of public employees".

Mr. Bernard proposed that his company be given the permission to set up the bus transport system for Monrovia, and asked for certain Government incentives, including duty free privileges and interest subsidy.

In a three and a half page rebuttal submitted to this newspaper yesterday, MTA's acting managing director, Mr. J. Wilson Lardner, described the YES manager's proposal as "selfish and contradictory", and his attack on MTA as "unwarranted and unjustifiable".

'Turbulent Beginning'

Mr. Lardner, 52, admitted that his company had problems, born of what he called "a turbulent beginning" which, he said, was due to under capitalization, inadequate establishment structures, and "the extraordinary events of April 12, 1980".

However, he declared that his corporation was making

"strenuous efforts" to revive the business and give the public the service it was established to render.

Brazilian Loan

Currently, he said, his managing director, Maj. Joseph N. Douglas, was

leading a three-person delegation to Brazil to continue negotiations for a \$3 million loan to purchase a number of 52-seater buses, with standing room for 20 persons.

The loan is being made available by FINEX, a Brazilian government agency created to promote that country's exports abroad. Finex is arranging the funds from CITIBANK, and Citibank Monrovia is being asked to underwrite part of the loan.

Mr. Lardner said the Head of State had already authorized the Ministry of Finance to provide a Government guarantee of the loan. But Finance, which is head of a special committee set up by the Liberian leader last July to monitor and control Government expenditure, has asked for certain specific information regarding the loan. It is this information that Maj. Douglas is seeking in Brazil.

YES' Withdrawal

In putting his case for public control of city transport, Mr. Lardner said that "an overwhelming majority of metropolitan transit services the world over are provided by some form of municipal authority, in view of the high social interest associated with this type of service."

He said Mr. Bernard knew that it had not been proven that private handling of transit services is more reliable and efficient.

The 300 odd private buses plying the streets of Monrovia in an "unorderly, inadequate and inefficient" fashion attest to this fact, said Mr. Lardner.

He said YES itself was forced to withdraw from the transit service in which it engaged some years ago and restrict itself to contract services, "where its profits could be protected."

Mr. Lardner described as deceptive the contention of Mr. Bernard that he did not seek a monopoly in the transit proposal he was submitting to Government.

"If it is not a monopoly he is seeking, then why is he asking for duty free privileges?", asked Lardner. "What about the other bus owners, shouldn't they receive such privileges, too?" he demanded.

On Mr. Bernard's point that Government should maintain an efficient road system in order to facilitate an efficient regular transit system, Mr. Lardner asked whether YES would withdraw its proposal if Government were not able to guarantee an efficient road system throughout the year. "One must take into account Government's limited resources and realize that implementation cannot be completed in one year or in five", he declared.

Mr. Lardner was asked by this paper how much it was still owing the Liberia Bank for Development and Investment, which gave the corporation a loan to establish itself and purchase 30 Tata buses.

He replied that the credit facility extended to MTA by LBDI in October 1978 amounted to \$2,034,739. The amount which MTA had received at the time it collapsed last year was about \$896,411.

Of this amount, MTA had paid back only \$49,476 — a situation which, he confessed, had caused the bank to withhold further disbursements of the loan.

Asked what gave him the assurance that MTA would be able to service the LBDI and Brazilian loans at the same time, Mr. Lardner replied, "Our cash flow projections indicate that we shall be able to service both loans to the tune of \$300,000 a year."

Discipline

But he was quick to add, "We can do it only if we receive the full support from the public and from Government."

Asked what kind of support he expected from Government, the acting MTA boss said his corporation would depend on Government "to maintain a level of discipline among public employees".

He admitted that Mr. Bernard had a point when he mentioned the "I don't care attitude" of Liberian workers. But, said Mr. Lardner, "with the strong disciplinary support of Government, we will be able to succeed."

In order to ensure at least 90 per cent revenue intake, he said his corporation would adopt a "pay as you enter" system on the buses. This system, too, needed Government approval and protection, he added.

In conclusion, he said his corporation was quite aware of the magnitude of the responsibilities which it was seeking to undertake. "All we want is the marching orders to carry them out, and we will do it."

MINISTER DIRECTS ENFORCEMENT OF RENT REDUCTION DECREE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER In English 21 Sep 82 p 3

[Excerpt] **The Acting Minister of Justice, Honourable Elwood L. Jangaba, has directed all prosecuting attorneys of the counties, territories and districts within Liberia, as well as all city solicitors to give full effect to the enforcement of Decree No. 32 relating to rent reduction.**

A Justice Ministry press release issued yesterday said that the move was necessary to curb the mounting wave of complaints which are being referred to the Executive Mansion, the Capitol Building and the Justice Ministry by dissatisfied tenants regarding the arbitrary increase in house rents by Landlords or the compulsory removal of tenants from houses in order to have rent increased upon occupancy by a new tenant.

The acting Justice Minister noted that this arbitrary increase in house

rent was illegal, and if anyone was found in violation of this decree, his ministry would not hesitate to descend on them with the full weight of the law.

According to Decree No. 32, the penalty for such violation shall be a fine of \$2,000.00 for the first offense, and \$2,000.00 with thirty (30) days imprisonment for the second offense.

The acting minister explained that the decree was promulgated in order to ease the economic hardship on the broad masses of the Liberian people as house rent was being constantly increased by some "unscrupulous Landlords" without consideration to the plight of the people.

However, since the decree came into effect, the release said, some landlords have sought to ignore it by employing devious means to circumvent the enforcement of the decree.

"This has not only resulted in numerous court cases", Acting Minister Jangaba said, "but dissatisfied tenants have also forwarded their complaints to other administrative organs of Government, including the Executive Mansion for redress".

Such a practice can no longer be permitted to continue, he said, emphasizing that the Justice Ministry was directing all prosecuting attorneys nationwide to ensure the enforcement of "Rent Decree".

CSO: 3400/49

LIBERIA

AIR LIBERIA TO PURCHASE BOEING 707 FROM GLOBAL AIRWAYS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt]

Global International Airways, the airline which recently flew the Liberian leader to the far East, Europe and the United States, is to sell to Air Liberia an aircraft from its fleet of Boeing 707s.

The Chairman of the board of Global International, Mr.

Farhad Azima, arrived in the country Thursday afternoon with the aircraft which is to be sold to Air Liberia shortly.

Already marked "Air Liberia", the plane will this morning take Head of State Doe and ranking government officials on an inspection flight taking off from the Roberts International Airfield in Marshall Territory.

CSO: 3400/49

NATIONAL BANK GOVERNOR NAMED NHSB PRESIDENT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Abdullah M. Dukuly]

[Text] **Mr. Hitler D. Richards, the dismissed comptroller of the National Port Authority (NPA), who had been fighting for his acquittal in the \$18,845.00 embezzlement charge against him, yesterday raised his hands and breathed a sigh of relief when he was pronounced "not guilty" by the non-jury Special Court on Theft and Related Offences in Monrovia.**

The pronouncement was followed by massive jubilation by relatives, friends and well-wishers at the crowded court room and the corridors of the Temple of Justice, where the trial court is located.

Following an audit conducted by the Bureau of General Auditing, Monrovia, during the latter part of last year, Mr. Richards was reported to have allegedly embezzled a total of \$18,845.00 of funds belonging to the NPA. He was dismissed early this year in connection with the charge.

Upon his arraignment before the court, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty to the charge brought against him, thus joining issues with the State.

At the call of the hearing of the case, the prosecution produced six witnesses, prominent among whom was Mr. Solomon

B. Williams, senior principal auditor at the Government auditing bureau, who testified to the effect that Mr. Richards embezzled \$18,845.00 from NPA, while working there. He added that Mr. Richards received his salaries from NPA without Government's tax deduction.

But under cross examination, the witness dismissed the notion that Mr. Richards ever "con-

verted" any amount during his employment with the National Port Authority. Mr. Solomon B. Williams was the head of a two-man team designated by now Auditor-General J. Seyon Browne, to audit the finances of the National Port Authority.

Taking the stand to testify to his possible exoneration, Mr. Hitler Richards gave an exten-

J.S.B. Zizay, are to face prosecution by the Ministry of Justice.

Messrs. Yancy and Zizay are charged with allegedly failing to account for \$200,000 of bank funds.

Puzzle

Yesterday's release clarifying the appointments removed at least one puzzle from the minds of many in financial circles, who had been wondering how to interpret what was reported to be Mr. Hanson's new job.

All other banks are answerable to the Governor of the National Bank of Liberia; thus some people were puzzled as to whether Mr. Hanson had received a demotion. Some, however,

rationalized the appointment by indicating that the salary of the NHSB boss is higher than that of the NBL Governor.

Still, they felt that the scope of authority was greater on Broad Street than on the Water Front.

The second release on the shake up in the public banking issued yesterday, has not clarified all that. It is Mr. Hanson's deputy, not himself, that goes to Housing and Savings.

For Diggs, a 37-year-old economist, it is a definite promotion. By early afternoon yesterday, however, he had not yet received his letter of appointment, and was resisting all urgings to "get to the Water Front and take up "his new assignment".

CSO: 3400/49

SILOGRAM LUBRICANTS TO ESTABLISH PROCESSING PLANT IN NATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

Silogram Lubricants, a U.S.-based Company which specializes in the manufacture, sales and distribution of lubricants worldwide is to establish a processing plant in Liberia.

Upon the invitation of Head of State Doe, the President and Vice President Silogram, Messrs Oscar and Leon Margolis are expected to arrive in Liberia next week.

The Management of Silogram's West African Branch in Monrovia has disclosed that the Executives of Silogram are expected to call on Head of State Doe, and hold talks with government agencies, including the General Services Agency (GSA).

The talks will center around the company's development package for Liberia, including the establishment of a lubrication oil processing Plant, possibly within the Liberian Industrial Free Zone area; and the finalization of 10 scholarships awarded government through GSA for Liberians to do

studies related to the maintenance of automotive and other equipment, so as to upgrade GSA's maintenance program.

Silogram has been serving industries with lubricants since 1912. According to Mr. Oscar Margolis, the President, priority is being given to the introduction of energy-saving lubricants that promise extended performance in all vehicles and machinery.

Presently Silogram offers a diversified lubricant product line, covering every industrial and automotive requirement. They range from industrial oil and greases, and fire resistant hydraulic fluids to military specifications, cutting oils and

fluids, and lubricants for all applications.

The establishment of a lubrication oil processing plant in Liberia is expected to create more jobs, and ease the problems faced by both government and the private sector in the importation of lubricants.

MINISTER SAYS KOREAN MADE RICE MILLS TO ARRIVE SHORTLY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Excerpt]

Rural Liberia is to benefit from several rice mills, estimated at \$700,000. The mills, expected to arrive in the county shortly, will be used in helping communal farmers achieve successful harvest.

The amount is portion of a \$2.7 million loan negotiated by government for the purchase of modern farming equipment, Internal Affairs Minister, Col. Edward K. Sackor, told the NEW LIBERIAN recently.

He said the rice mills are Korean made. However, the Minister felt short of saying how many mills, or who had provided the loan.

Minister Sackor disclosed that proceeds from the sale of the rice from the harvest throughout the country, would be used for development purpose, and to purchase additional farming tools.

CSO: 3400/49

LAMCO TO SUSPEND PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES, ADOPT FOUR-DAY WORK WEEK

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

LAMCO, Africa's largest iron ore mining company, is due to suspend production activities shortly and adopt a temporary four-day work week instead of six days, in order to curb the worsening financial crisis facing the joint venture.

The company's administrative manager, Mr. Lami Kawah, in a telephone interview with this newspaper from his Yekepa, Nimba County office yesterday, said the particular aim of the four-day work week was to cut production from 11.1 to 9.5 million tons of iron ore per annum.

The objective, he said, is to

save cash and prevent ore stockpiles from growing beyond what can be practically handled.

Mr. Kawah was interpreting a memo circulated to the Press yesterday by the Minister of Lands, Mines and Energy, Dr. Fodee Kromah, which the Lamco president, Mr. Arne Dahlstrom, addressed to

Lamco's Board of Directors.

Copies of the memo for the Liberian Directors were sent through Lamco's general manager John Pervola.

Mr. Kawah was quick to point out that no lay-offs of workers were anticipated and that each of the company's 3,827 employees would be fully paid "on the basis of a 48-hour

week." He added that the company's hospital and schools would fully remain in operation.

In his letter, Mr. Dahlstrom painted a candid picture of the "deteriorating situation" facing the iron ore market, owing to what he called "the worldwide depression in the steel industry". He said this situation had caused

several iron ore mines to close their operations "for periods ranging from one to six months."

Mr. Dahlstrom said that in Europe, Lamco's major market, the steel mills have drastically cut their intake of iron ore in recent months because of reduced steel production and heavy ore inventories.

Referring to Lamco's particular situation, he said the company's reduced shipments to its regular European customers; a complete stop of deliveries to Mimex in Roumania (which cannot pay its debt of \$5.2 million for ore already delivered), and the inability on the part of Delta Steel in Nigeria to take its contractual quantities" have put Lamco in its worst shipping situation ever."

Production Stoppage

It is for this reason that the president informed the Board that, "as in the case of other iron ore mines, the production curtailment will be made by closing the operations for a certain period of time, probably some six weeks.

Liberia's Minister of Lands, Mines and Energy, Dr. Kromah, reacting to Mr. Dahlstrom's memo, told the Daily Observer, "it is time the Liberian people are told the truth about the worldwide depression."

He said Mr. Kawah's indication that a four-day work week instead of six days would be adopted was a very mild way of presenting the true picture. "The fact is that the company will have to shut down its production plant for about six weeks, so that it does not produce more iron ore to add to the existing stockpiles that it cannot sell", Dr. Kromah pointed out. "You cannot shut down an ore producing plant for four out of six days", he explained. "Those machines work 24 hours a day."

Dr. Kromah emphasized that Liberia is not the only country where companies are cutting back production and other costs. He said United States Steel, America's largest steel producer, was recently losing \$100 million a month. Not only was the company forced to cut its work force, laying off thousands of workers. When that did not help the situation, U.S. Steel then decided to cut salaries and benefits "across the board" — from the Chairman to the janitor, the Minister said.

Educating The Public

Turning to the Liberian situation, he said he was convinced that sooner or later the company would have to make some critical choices, which all businesses in a free enterprise system must make. Liberia will have to decide, he said, whether to keep 4000 Lamco employees employed and see the company collapse, or scale down employment to about 2,500 and ensure the company's survival.

He said it was the duty of the Labor Ministry and the Press is "to look at these things scientifically; and to educate the public about these critical realities".

The people must know that when a company like Lamco makes decisions to ensure its survival, "it is not that the Government is encouraging the private investors to treat their workers bad. The simple fact is that these things are being done all over the world", said the Minister.

CSO: 3400/49

FIRESTONE RUBBER COMPANY BRANCH ADOPTS COST SAVING MEASURES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 23 Sep 82 p12

[Article by S. Toe Nowinnie]

[Text] **HARPER:** Firestone Rubber Plantation Company's Cavalla branch in Maryland County has instituted several measures aimed at cutting its operational costs. Under the new measures, electricity supply to various camps of the branch will be curtailed for six hours each day.

Equally, all street lights in Drivers' and Factory Camps, including those around the plantations, hospital have

been shut off.

Also, the company's school system is expected to be turned over to Government to be run as a public institution. Already, evening classes previously run for workers have been closed down.

Speaking to the DAILY OBSERVER about the measures, the general manager of the Cavalla branch, Mr. Albert I. Wilkson, said the measures are being taken in the wake

of the company's financial difficulties.

Owing to the worldwide recession, Firestone says it has lately had difficulty selling its rubber, and this has reportedly caused a cash crisis for the international conglomerate.

Mr. Wilkson said the evening session of the plantations school system has been shut down because the company could no longer afford to meet payment of teachers

assigned there.

He said it was costing the company a huge sum of money to run schools for its employees, and added that "the company is in the process of turning over the system to the government".

The general manager disclosed that no additional construction of houses for employees and workers was anticipated, but he said that some renovation work should be carried out on existing ones as soon as the

financial situation of his branch improved.

The industrial relations manager, Mr. G. W. Frank, said 90 units valued at nearly \$70,000.00 have already been assigned to tappers at Camp No. 3.

Although the company has no plans to build new units, it was doing everything within its reach to tackle the question of housing for its employees and tappers, he added.

UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA REOPENS AFTER TWENTY-DAY SHUTDOWN

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 23 Sep 82 p 12

[Text]

The doors to the University of Liberia have re-opened after more than 20 days of closure prompted early this month when students there boycotted classes in demand for buses to Convey them to and from their Fendall campus outside the capital.

The Head of State and Chairman of the PRC, C-I-C Dr. Doe ordered the re-opening of the university "without delay" yesterday following a meeting of the Council and university authorities.

An Executive Mansion press release issued in Monrovia yesterday, disclosed that C-I-C Doe reiterated Government's commitment to provide the university with the promised buses when they arrive in the country from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea.

The release quoted the Head of State of charging the president of the University of Liberia, Dr. Mary Antoinette Brown-Sherman, of being responsible for the activities at the institution.

C-I-C Doe expressed concern over the fear of undue tolerance of the university's president toward the students.

Dr. Doe stressed the need for a greater discipline on the part of the students and charged the university authorities to play well their role in making the institution an ideal place for academic and professional excellence.

Early yesterday, a representative group of university students extended their apologies to the Government for the September 1st and 2nd crisis at the university.

They noted, in the statement, that it was regrettable that a compromise could not be ef-

fectured, despite the fact that buses were provided by the Government on September 2 following the news of the boycott.

They told Government that the breakdown was a climax to long-standing transportation problems faced by students who had to commute to Fendall for classes.

The representative group noted that the matter was "exacerbated by an extremely large number of Science and Agriculture College students being placed on probation".

They disclosed: "We acknowledge therefore, the fact that apologies are due and we would like therefore to take this occasion to offer our apologies to you in this public manner, for the situation which occurred on September 1st and 2nd."

In response the Vice Head of State and Co-chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Gen. J. Nicholas Podier, told the students to channel their grievances through administrative procedures and warned the administration at the University of Liberia against inciting students to boycott classes.

The statement was read by the chairman of a 17-member committee, Mr. H. Zobon Scott, a student from the Medical college. The students were accompanied by the University Faculty Council, headed by Dr. Sherman.

CSO: 3400/49

IDA MAKING GRANT TO LWSC TO IMPROVE MONROVIA WATER SUPPLY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 23 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] The International Development Association (IDA), is to make available \$5 million to the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) to improve the water distribution system in the greater Monrovia area.

IDA, a subsidiary of the World Bank for soft term credit, is making the money available free of interest.

The water improvement project will include the reinforcement of the distribution system, construction of storage tanks and intensification of low pressure areas to provide a continual flow of water throughout the day in all parts of the city. The total cost of the project which is expected to start early next year is not yet known.

This was made known yesterday in Monrovia by two experts from the water supply division of the African region of the World Bank.

Experts, Gunter Heyland, senior financial analyst; and E. Aikins Afful, a civil engineer, arrived here about 11 day ago to prepare the package for the water project.

In an interview with LINA, the experts said they would also assist the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) to improve its operational and administrative structures.

They said IDA would assist with meter repairs shops, vehicles, spare parts for equipment and needed equipment such as electronic data processing facilities to improve the billing the accounting systems.

The World Bank officials explained that in 1979, IDA made available \$8 million to the corporation to undertake a project at White Plains which is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Under the project, the output of the water supply system, which is eight million gallon of water per day at present, will be increased to 16 million gallons.

The total cost of the project, which is estimated at \$20 million, is being co-financed by the African Development Bank (ADB), \$3 million; the British Commonwealth Development

Corporation (CDC), \$2 million; while the rest of the money will be provided by Liberian Government.

According to the experts, both projects are being supported by aid through the West German Ministry for Technical Corporation (GTZ).

Giving their personal views about the projects, the World Bank officials expressed satisfaction over the progress made so far, and noted their pleasure that the loan for the project was being used properly.

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER TO INDIA--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs disclosed Friday that Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for Administration, Brigadier General Rudolf Kolako, has left the country for India. He is expected to participate in a three-month training program in Development Administration at the Nehru University in New Delhi. The program is sponsored by the Indian Government. General Kolako left Liberia on Friday. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/49

MOZAMBIQUE

PEOPLES MILITIA REPORTEDLY RUNS INTO RECRUITING PROBLEMS

AB121317 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Maputo, 12 Oct (AFP)--People's militiamen in Mozambique have scored their first reported success against anti-government guerrillas, according to a newspaper, but the four-month-old mobilization of peasants and workers continues to encounter problems.

The DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Beira, Mozambique's second city, said yesterday that armed workers at the Buzi Sugar Estate 30 kms south of Beira had killed six rebels of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) and destroyed two of their camps.

The militiamen, supported by remobilized former guerrillas from Mozambique's independence war, had "recuperated" a large section of the plantation that had been closed off by the rebels, the paper said. However, it added, the plantation's distillery had had to close because of MNR sabotage to its electricity supply.

The attack was the first such operation reported since the government of President Samora Machel began giving paramilitary training to ordinary citizens in June. This move followed an intensification and geographical spread in the activities of the MNR, which the black governments of southern Africa accuse of receiving support from the white South African regime in its assaults on villages and economic targets.

(The MNR's most recent action was the kidnap of seven Portuguese working on a water treatment project in the central province of Manica, the Portuguese News Agency ANGOP reported yesterday. A number of foreign aid workers, including six Bulgarians, have been seized by MNR rebels in recent months.)

As the Maputo Government armed workers, it also began to reintegrate a number of former "freedom fighters" from the war against Portuguese colonialism that ended with independence in 1975. This is seen as an attempt to politicize the campaign against the MNR and give local support to the increasingly dispersed regular army.

Since June, more than 1,000 men and women workers have completed 45-day training courses to defend their places of employment, and a far greater number of country dwellers have been grouped into village-based militia units, trained by the army.

While local self-defense is the stated task of these units, there have been several reports of their participation in regular army sweeps in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala, so far the worst-affected by MNR attacks. The Buzi Sugar Estate is in Sofala.

The militia program has, however, run into some difficulties as it gets under way.

Analysts note that authorities in some areas, under pressure to enlist as many militiamen as possible, have recruited people who are unwilling to serve out of fear for their lives. The militiamen and their families are regarded as targets by the MNR.

The recruiting pressure can be seen through the example of the Sofala branch of the State Electricity Company. With a work force of 250, which was given a quota of 150 militiamen, the goal was met, with difficulty.

In other industries in Sofala, some workers have reportedly quit their jobs rather than serve in the militia.

(Residents of the Chibwedziva area of southeastern Zimbabwe, 50 kilometres (30 miles) from the Mozambique border, told journalists last week that 18 Mozambican militiamen had recently fled into Zimbabwe with their weapons from Gaza Province, where the MNR is also active.

(The militiamen, among about 1,500 Mozambican refugees settled at Chibwedziva, had been caught shooting game in the Gonarezhou National Park, the residents said.)

CSO: 3400/79

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY SCORES COOPERATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

MB141343 Maputo Radio in English to southern Africa 1100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The military chief of the South African minority regime, General Malan, has been talking this week about his view of regional cooperation in southern Africa. We have heard it before of course: the independent countries of the region need South Africa because South Africa is rich and powerful and they are poor and weak. Some countries, says Malan, understand this, and therefore try to cooperate with South Africa. Other countries do not, and he names these as: Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. These four countries, according to Malan, have serious political problems. The political problems are caused by their precarious economic situation, and the economic situation is caused by their refusing to accept South Africa's friendly helping hand. Malan goes on to say that these four countries will have to learn that if they go on like this, they will be politically and economically destroyed.

This is the Malan analysis of southern Africa, and it is not by chance that the four countries are suffering as a result of their refusal to cooperate with an apartheid state, it is because South Africa is taking military action against them, trying to prevent their economic development. It is not because they would suddenly get rich if they agreed to cooperate with South Africa. Pretoria commits aggression against these countries in an effort to maintain its economic stranglehold over the southern African region.

One of the countries which General Malan praises for behaving itself is Malawi. This country, he says is benefitting from its relations with South Africa. But Malawi, as we all know, is one of the countries belonging to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference--SADCC--and one of the aims of SADCC is to make its member states less dependent on South Africa. Malawi has been trying to reroute its trade through Mozambique ports to avoid relying on the longer and more expensive South African route. Recently, the (Kizumba) bandits in Mozambique have attacked Malawi's rail links to Beira port. They have also kidnapped Bulgarian road technicians working on the highway between Malawi and the Mozambique port of Quelimane.

Now, according to Malan, the (Kizumbas) are an internal Mozambique problem, nothing to do with him. In fact, however, the (Kizumbas) are directly controlled by the apartheid regime, and a secret (Kizumba) document has now emerged--in London as it happens--revealing an interesting fact: after the SADCC conference which took place in Malawi last November, the South African authorities sent specific instructions to the (Kizumbas) to cut off Malawi from Mozambique. Previous attacks on international road and rail links had been mainly directed against Zimbabwean trade. But Malawi, well-behaved until then, was getting out of line. So the friendly helping hand of Pretoria was extended to get back on the right line, the one that goes through South Africa. With friends like that, who needs enemies?

CSO: 3400/78

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CONGO PARTY DELEGATION--The president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel, received the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] delegation led by (Celestin Foutou), the chairman of the Central Commission for Party Verification and Control, in Maputo this morning. In Maputo this afternoon, the FRELIMO Party and the PCT will sign a cooperation agreement in the field of control following talks held between the two parties delegations. [Text] [EA132122 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 13 Oct 82]

CHINDE TO REOPEN--The port of Chinde in Zambezia is due to reopen this year after 8 years out of action. To this effect (Emilio Gateva), the director of the Department of Navigation and Transport, has arrived in Quelimane, accompanied by a Soviet technician, to carry out measures aimed at rehabilitating the port. (Emilio Gaveta) disclosed in Quelimane that a Mozambican delegation led by the minister of ports and land transport is presently in Norway to hold talks with Norwegian marine officials with a view to financing the project. [Text] [EA120102 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Sep 82 EA]

COOPERATION WITH GDR--Mozambique and the GDR today signed a cooperation protocol in the economic field following talks held within the framework of the fifth session of the joint commission. The document was signed by Minister of Public Works and Housing Julio Carrilho. (Viktor Ullich) signed on behalf of the German Government. The Mozambique-GDR Joint Commission met to review cooperation in the last 5 years and draw up new areas of bilateral cooperation. [Text] [EA030146 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 1 Oct 82 EA]

COOPERATION WITH CUBAN CP--A cooperation memorandum between the FRELIMO Party and the Cuban CP was signed in Maputo today. The document provides for the development of bilateral economic cooperation in various fields including the fields of sugar, forestry, citrus fruits, tobacco, aviation, civil architecture and fisheries. The document was signed by Jorge Rebelo, a member of the FRELIMO Party Political Bureau, and Jorge Risquet, a member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban CP. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 1 Oct 82 EA]

LEGAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Mozambique and the GDR have signed an agreement on judiciary cooperation in civil, family, penal and employment legislation. With a view to strengthening relations between the two states in the legal field, (?it was established) that citizens of each of the states have free access to courts in the other. The agreement also stipulates that citizens of the one country appearing in court in the other in civil, family, penal and employment cases do so under the same conditions enjoyed by the citizens of the other state. [Text] [EA260042 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82 EA]

BANDIT BASE DESTROYED--Military officials have announced that the Mozambican army destroyed a bandit base earlier this month in Gaza Province, killing three (Kizumba) terrorists. The attack was made by an army unit pursuing terrorists who had attacked and derailed a goods train carrying machinery to Zimbabwe on the Limpopo line. A quantity of arms and ammunition was captured from the base, including bazooka rockets, antitank mines and plastic explosives. A number of local people kidnapped by the terrorists were also freed by the army. The train to Zimbabwe derailed when it hit a mine planted on the line. Army and rail workers have since cleared the line. [Text] [MB121402 Maputo Radio in English to southern Africa 1100 GMT 12 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/78

TURN OF EVENTS IN CAPRIVI COUP STORY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

The foiled 'coup' which took place in the Caprivi in April took another turn last week in the Windhoek Supreme Court when the main conspirator, Godwin Sibuku Mabengano disclosed further particulars in the case between himself and the Bukalo Tribal Court.

A member of the Ministers' Council, as well as the South African Security Police and Army officers were alleged to be implicated in the conspiracy which, it was submitted, was aimed at deposing an alleged pro Swapo tribal chief.

The 'coup' was allegedly timed to coincide with a DTA public meeting in April.

In a dramatic turn of events, Mr Mabengano said he did not want to be the scapegoat alone, as he had acted under the influence of member of the Ministers' Council Patrick Limbo and Chief Richard Muhinda Mamili of the Mafwe tribe, to depose Chief J M Moraliswane of the Basubia.

"Chief Mamili and Mr Limbo supported me and told me at the meeting that Col G N Opperman, OC of the SWATF and Maj Ben Mouton (Security Police) supported the plan to overthrow Moraliswane due to his anti-SWA activities" Mr Babengano's affidavit read.

According to the statement, a Mr David Lopa allegedly suggested that Mabengano had to hire a Zambian to shoot Chief Moraliswane and his Ngambela (assistant).

Once that was achieved, Mr Grave Mubusisi would be made the new chief. The intrigue started during July last year when Mr Robert Sinvula was made the Ngambela (assistant to a chief).

Mabengano said he was not satisfied with the appointment of Mr Sinvula and planned to take over his position.

He allegedly held consultations with Chief Mamili of the Mafwe tribe to gain support. An idea was aired to contact Mr Patrick Limbo for assistance.

In an affidavit filed with the Supreme Court in May, Mabengano pleaded for pardon for attempting to overthrow Chief Moraliswane, after he had interdicted the Tribal

Court earlier not to interfere with his freedom of movement or to close down his shop in Katima Mulilo.

"The plan had to be started in Windhoek by Limbo so that we could have political, army and Police support".

AGREEMENT

Agreement was reached with Mr Limbo and Mabengano, Muiyiwa, Mubita and Z Mwilima decided to carry out further plants.

"Time and again we (Mabengano, Muiyiwa and Mubita) met with Limbo and Mamili, who told us that since two DTA meetings were scheduled for Caprivi, Mamili arranged one to be held at Bukalo, where Chief Moraliswane had to be overthrown".

A total of about nine meetings were held

between February and March and Mafwe tribe members tried to recruit Subias, who could support the plan against their own chief.

On March 20, David Lopa Mbeha recruited Boniface Nyambe Likando, not knowing that he was a kuta (Tribal Court) special adviser"

He received a letter from Mr Mbeha informing him that Dr Ben Africa would come to Bukalo for a DTA meeting and not Mr Dirk Mudge, as originally scheduled, Mabengano said.

Mbeha's actions aroused suspicion and Mabengano said he reported his concern to Chief Mamili, who on his part consulted Col Opperman. Both expressed their doubts Mbeha and confirmed Mabengano's suspicions. A sinister plot was worked out to protect Mabengano in case the coup failed.

At the same time, Mabengano said he was reassured that the change of public speakers at the

DTA Bukalo meeting did not make any difference.

MISFIRED

However, as he suspected, Mabengano was arrested shortly after Mbeha had written a letter to him and the plan misfired.

"I was influenced by Mamili and Limbo and plead guilty before Chief Moraliswane and Ngambela Sinvula and ask their forgiveness" Mabengano said in his statement.

The tribal Court tried Mabengano for trying to overthrow the Chairman of the Caprivi Exco and traditional leader of the Basubia tribe.

He was found guilty and sentenced to 24 head of cattle and six cuts for challenging the authority of a chief.

Mabengano said he wrote a letter to Chief Mamili while in detention to help him pay for his sentence. Only 12 head of

cattle were paid for after Mabengano's release.

Mabengano absconded from Caprivi before complying with the sentence and went into hiding in Windhoek.

He took legal recourse to contest the election of Mr Sinvula as Ngambela through a Supreme Court interdict.

When I interdicted the Tribal Court of Bukalo and eight others, I knew I could not challenge them over the appointment of Mr Sinvula", Mabengano said.

"Historically a Ngambela is not elected, but a chief generally appoints his assistant.

I applied for the interdict because it was a plot to protect me. I am no longer interested in the position of Ngambela and I give up. This is the honest truth".

The Windhoek Supreme Court postponed the matter to November 12. Cost in the application will also stand over.

CSO: 3400/45

MINISTER EXPRESSES DISAPPOINTMENT AT DELAY IN EAC ASSETS MEDIATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] TANZANIA has expressed disappointment at the delay in mediation over the distribution of assets and liabilities of the defunct East African Community (EAC) and reserved comments on whether it would attend another meeting on the matter.

The protest was impressed upon World Bank-appointed mediator, Dr. Victor Umbricht, in Dar es Salaam

yesterday by Finance Minister Amir Jamal who lamented that valuable time was being lost.

The minister's concern comes in the wake of cancellation of a ministerial meeting scheduled for Uganda on September 24 because Kenya — one of the three partners of the defunct community — could not attend.

Ndugu Jamal said the Swiss diplomat mediating over distribution of the EAC assets and liabilities since 1977 told him in a meeting that Kenya did not give him reasons for failure to attend the meeting.

"Dr. Umbricht said he had asked precisely the same question to Kenya (but) he was not given any reason why Kenya did not meet the commitment," the minister said.

He said the mediator wanted to know whether Tanzania would attend another meeting if he (Dr. Umbricht) convened it.

"I told him that before considering the question of another meeting, it was necessary to know the reason why Kenya had not kept the commitment of meeting on September 24 in Uganda," the minister explained.

Ndugu Jamal said the mediator who leaves today for Nairobi pledged to seek explanation from Kenya for her non-participation and that the reply would be communicated to the other partners (Tanzania and Uganda).

The Uganda meeting last Friday was expected to make a breakthrough on the modalities for implementation of the two-principle formula for distribution of the EAC assets and liabilities based on geographical location and equal ownership.

The mediation process has apparently been stalled following the failure of that meeting. Authorities sources have said a tentative agreement on the distribution formula would have been reached in Uganda.

"The next step would be to forward the minister's recommendations to the heads of state for further action", the sources explained.

Ndugu Jamal declined comment on alternative measures which might be taken to push on the mediation process in case Kenya's explanation for her failure to attend the Uganda meeting was not forthcoming.

"The mediator has said he will keep us posted on further developments....I don't want to conjecture on what would happen — why should I guess?" he said.

He stressed, however, that the distribution of assets and liabilities involved the three former partners severally and that one or two of them could not be expected to conclude a binding agreement.

The assets and liabilities of the EAC which collapsed in 1977 after operating for 10 years are valued at 12.1 billion/-.

Under the two-principle formula for distribution immovable assets located in any of the former partners would be retained by that partner but she would compensate the other two on the basis of equal ownership.

Movable assets would have to be redistributed equally among the three partners.

The former partners also agreed last June that outstanding local claims against the defunct community should be dealt with by national institutions formed to provide services falling under the EAC in each country.

Such claims include those on pension and other sectors which were not revealed.

The last ministerial meeting in Nairobi early this month formed a legal committee to handle the distribution but Ndugu Jamal said this was a contingent team.

"That is a contingent committee which is supposed to record in series agreements on distribution as they take place... if the mediation process is delayed by fundamental issues the team can not function", he pointed out.

The committee would comprise one member from each of the former partner states but there is a provision to enlarge it.

CSO: 3400/48

DPRK MEMORANDUM SIGNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] TANZANIA and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) yesterday signed a memorandum of understanding in Dar es Salaam, to signal the beginning of construction of the agro-scientific research institute at Dakawa, Morogoro. The minister for agriculture, Ndugu John Machunda signed on Tanzania's behalf and the DPRK ambassador, Ndugu Chong Nam Ho represented his country.

Ndugu Machunda said materials that include tractors and ploughs would be delivered to Tanzania from DPRK by the middle of next month.

The proposed institute is in keeping with a decision made at the Non-Aligned agricultural ministers meeting in Pyongyang, DPRK last year, that such a centre be set up to assist some Non-Aligned countries.

The institute will serve member countries in east and central Africa. A similar centre which launched in Guinea last year is to cater for West Africa.

Ten agricultural experts from DPRK are now doing experimental field work on part of the 100 hectare ground to incorporate the new centre and the experimental plots.

The experts are experimenting on different crops to single out those better suited for Tanzanian soils.

A committee of Tanzanian and DPRK experts has been formed to supervise construction of the centre expected to take two years.

CSO: 3400/48

UNESCO REPORT PROPOSES SWAHILI, HAUSA AS SUBREGIONAL LANGUAGES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

KISWAHILI and Hausa languages have been proposed sub-regional languages for West Africa and East Africa respectively in a move to develop sub-regional languages to enhance closer co-operation in the area, a UNESCO press report issued

in Dar es Salaam yesterday said.

A Tanzanian board member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Ndugu Donald Kusenha, said promotion of sub-regional languages in Africa like Kiswahili and Hausa in the two regions, would enhance co-operation and understanding in the continent.

Ndugu Kusenha was commenting on a UNESCO draft action plan for 1984/89 period at the organization's executive board meeting held in Paris recently.

He urged UNESCO to encourage the creation of sub-regional language centres instead of national ones as a move to develop sub-regional communication vehicles.

The UNESCO board member, however, stressed that national languages remained important not only in primary and adult education fields but also in the promotion of African cultural values and identity.

CSO: 3400/48

MINISTER DISCUSSES FOOD PRODUCTION BEFORE ATTENDING FAO MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text]

THE 11-man task force formed to review the country's agricultural policy has almost completed its work and is expected to present its report to the government next month, the Minister for Agriculture, Professor John Machunda said in Dar es Salaam on Monday.

The committee was formed to look into national agricultural policy problems, study current crop production trends and suggest solutions to problems and towards increasing food crops production in the country.

The minister was speaking shortly before leaving for Algiers to attend an African regional

meeting of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Ndugu Machunda said that the Algiers meeting which was due to open yesterday would, among others, discuss developments on the world conference on agrarian reform and rural development and the problems of land tenure.

"Tanzania has no problem of land tenure because everyone has access to the land but our problem is better utilisation," the minister explained.

He said that at Algiers, he would present the government's idea of setting up a commission on better land utilisation.

The land-use plan department in the Ministry of Agriculture is

also expected to be revived with the possible assistance of the FAO to further educate peasants in giving more care to their land, on soil conservation and how to prevent soil erosion. Ndugu Machunda said.

The just-completed national food strategy to be presented to the government soon is also firmly in line with the Lagos plan of action and is expected to raise the country's food self-sufficiency and reduce food imports.

According to Ndugu Machunda, this year the country would need some 325,000 metric tonnes of food imports to fill the gap in this year's food shortfall. The required grains are 275,000

tonnes of maize, 10,000 tons of rice and 40,000 of wheat.

The minister stressed that food production in the country is expected to greatly improve this year, particularly in Ruvuma, Mbeya, Rukwa and Iringa regions.

He said that even the 1981/82 performance was satisfactory despite the drought and that although Arusha, Dodoma and certain areas of Mwanza and Shinyanga experience some difficulties this year, food imports would still be substantially lower than in the previous year.

On new and renewable sources of energy for agricultural and rural development, the

minister said that Tanzania's plan for irrigation demonstration plots would be introduced at the meeting.

"We will also express our insistence on using more livestock rather than human energy on the fields including ox-ploughs and ox-carts," said the minister.

The Algiers meeting will also be briefed on Tanzania's efforts in the exploitation of hydro-power and the afforestation campaign.

The FAO meeting is also expected to look into the topic of fisheries and make preparation for the 1984 world conference on fisheries management.

UNHCR SURVEYING REFUGEE, SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] THE United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) office in Tanzania is conducting a survey on refugee social service needs in the country, particularly training and employment opportunities.

A statement issued by the UN information centre in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the research covering some 150,000 refugees started at Kigwa settlement in Tabora Region last week and that it would also cover Mishamo (Tabora) and Dar es Salaam.

The statement said the survey would extend to Ulyankulu and Katumba settlements early next year.

The aim is to collect accurate data which will form the basis for opening new registers for proper enrolment of all refugees in the country estimated at 200,000.

A special identity number would be given to each refugee participating in the research. According to the statement, the new numbering system was being developed at the UNHCR office and refugees would use the identity numbers in future contacts with the UNHCR.

The statement said refugees in Dar es Salaam would be interviewed at the refugee social services centre near the Umoja wa Vijana building in the city between October 1 and 31 while the survey at Mishamo would be conducted during November.

Dar es Salaam refugees of the age of 16 years and above should call at the centre for interviews after which they would obtain the identity numbers, the statement said, adding that the interviews would be closed promptly on schedule.

It said the survey on

employment openings for refugees would be conducted in five industrial towns in the country. They were not named.

The statement explained that the research would detect job openings to absorb recognized refugees living in the country.

Sixty per cent of refugees in the country come from Burundi while the rest crossed the borders from Rwanda, Malawi, Zaire, South Africa and Comoro.

A recent census showed that there were 21,000 Zairean refugees living in Kigoma and Rukwa regions. There are some 24,000 Burundi refugees mixed up with villagers in Kigoma Region.

The Minister for Home

Affairs, Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario, told parliament last July that the government had received pledges totalling 72 million/- to finance a five-year improvement programme on the spontaneous settlements of Burundi refugees.

The programme beginning this financial year would cover communications infrastructure and provision of social services including water, dispensaries and schools.

The UNHCR Resident Representative to Tanzania, Ndugu Abdallah Saied disclosed last June, that his organisation would spend 60 million/- this year for similar projects in other refugee settlements.

CSO: 3400/48

GOVERNMENT ORDERS HOES FROM PRC TO SUPPLEMENT LOCAL PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] THE Government has placed an emergency order of 500,000 hoes from China to supplement local production for the forthcoming farming season, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI) General Manager, Ndugu H.N. Kida also said that they would also be receiving several consignments of spare parts for agricultural implements manufactured at the factory.

He said both spare parts and hoes to be imported from China were expected to arrive in the country soon. Orders for several consignments of semi-finished materials for

ploughs have also been placed from India.

Speaking on the same subject, the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba told the *Daily News* that the Government had embarked on an emergency measure to bring in farm tools on account of what he described as a deteriorating situation on farm implements in the country.

He explained that the situation surfaced in August this year and had resulted from economic constraints that led to inadequate allocation of foreign exchange for the sector.

However, due to the seriousness of the situation coupled with the promising

agricultural outlook in the coming season and the importance of the sector, the government decided to allocate more funds on importation of the implements.

Ndugu Mramba noted that the implements would definitely be in the country before the forthcoming farming season. He said the present emergency importation of implements was a short-term measure aimed at solving the present crisis.

The Minister said plans were also underway to make use of black smiths and small scale industries in the country in producing some of the spare parts for agricultural implements through the use of scrap metal.

CSO: 3400/48

DRILLING OF SECOND WELL OF KIMBIJI GAS FIELD TO BEGIN IN OCTOBER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text]

DRILLING of the second well at the Kimbiji gas field in Temeke District, will start next month, the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum disclosed in Dar es Salaam last Friday.

He said in an interview that the Algerian rig, which was also used to drill in Songo Songo was now being moved from the first well at Kimbiji (KE-I), to the site of Kimbiji Well Number Two for further drilling in search for gas.

Ndugu Kassum said the second well was being drilled with assistance from the OPEC Fund Technical Assistance in Vienna, amounting to 10 million US dollars (100 million/-) whose negotiations were recently completed.

Ndugu Kassum explained that the purpose of drilling the second well was to continue separate structures which make up the Kimbiji gas field in order to make an initial appraisal of the quantity of the gas in the reservoir.

The Minister said it was the intention of the government to drill a total of five wells as a first step in the appraisal programme. "Should these

test wells give positive results, then further appraisal drilling will be required", he said.

Ndugu Kassum said the further appraisal drilling was required in order to firstly determine the total gas at Kimbiji, and out of the total, how much percentage was recoverable.

"It is only then that the government will be in a position to determine what use could be made of the gas in order to maximise its economic worth", the Minister added.

He added that the government had embarked upon a gas utilisation study as announced in Parliament in order to have a full range of options so that the best use of gas is made.

"The options will take into account the quality and quantity of gas and other economic factors such as location, transport facilities and so on", he said.

In a special statement in Parliament on July 5 this year, Ndugu Kassum said reserves at Kimbiji have been estimated at 130 billion cubic metres and stated that the reserves were three to four times bigger than those at Songo Songo.

The Minister said taking into account the size of the structure, the fault block in KE-I was drilled, it is estimated to contain probable recoverable gas reserves of the order of 40 billion standard cubic metres.

The Kimbiji structure consists of four large fault blocks and a few other smaller blocks. The OPEC fund is also expected to finance the drilling of the third well.

NORCONSULT GROUP IDENTIFYING RUFISI HYDRO-POWER SOURCES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

A group of hydro-power consultants from a Norwegian firm, NORCONSULT A.S., is in the country to identify hydro-power sources in the Rufiji river basin.

The group, which started its studies this month, will take about a year to submit its findings to the Rufiji Basin Development Authority (RUBADA).

The Acting Director-General of RUBADA Ndugu B.J. Kabuzya said already a number of power sources had been identified.

Main rivers that run in the basin include Luwegu, Kilombero, Rufiji, and the Great Ruaha, which according to RUBADA constitutes about 15 per cent of Stiegler's Gorge

total run-off with a catchment area of 84,000 square kilometres, while Kilombero constitutes 62 per cent with an area of 40,000 square kilometres.

River Luwegu constitutes 18 per cent of the gorge's total run-off with a catchment area of 26,000 sq km and the Rufiji, with a catchment area of 27,000 sq km, constitutes 5 per cent of the total run-off of the gorge.

The development of the Rufiji basin would meet the country's power demand by the year 2010, provided flood control for downstream area, make available irrigation water, fishing reservoir and promote tourism industry in the Selous Game Reserve.

CSO: 3400/48

CIDA GRAMS TRC REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Patrick Mwanukuzi]

[Text] THE Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has pledged a total of 514,068,000/- in grant to the Tanzania Government to help finance a five-year rehabilitation programme of the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC).

The Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela, said yesterday that the grant would be spent on strengthening the country's railway infrastructure and improve social services rendered by the Corporation.

The Minister was speaking in Dar es Salaam on his return from Ottawa, Canada, where he led Tanzania's delegation to talks with Canadian officials on the strengthening of TRC services.

He said some 124,200,000/- would be spent on a modern telecommunication network to be set up between Dar es Salaam and Morogoro along the Central Line. The money would go to engineering drawings and construction of the network.

Ndugu Malecela said Canada had also agreed to provide quarry plants under the same agreement reached in Ottawa. A total of 39m/- has been allocated for the purpose.

The first plant is expected to arrive in the country early next year and it would greatly help in the production of ballast stones needed for the railway line, the Minister said.

Another 34.5 million/- would be spent for purchasing 30 ballast wagons while some 70,425,000/- would be spent on staff and students' accommodation at the TRC workshop in Morogoro, Ndugu Malecela said.

Ndugu Malecela explained that Canada will provide technical experts in different sectors and sponsor local and overseas training for Tanzanian personnel.

The pledges follow a sectoral study of TRC made by CIDA and whose report was presented to the President in January this year, Ndugu Malecela said.

In the 12-volume report, the Canadian experts recommended 45 priority projects covering equipment and repairs, telecommunications and signal improvement, training and some technical requirements.

The whole grant, Ndugu Malecela further explained, covers the phase Two development assistance plan. In the Phase One plan, Canada helped TRC to purchase 15 locomotives, 205 coaches, improvement of a 151-

mile stretch on the central line and the construction of the locomotive shed in Morogoro.

The minister said that the grant fits well in the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) which has placed emphasis, among other things, on the improvement of transport and telecommunication links in the country.

He pointed out however that TRC needed more funds to solve its present problems and hinted that negotiations are underway to secure these from the European Economic Community.

Ndugu Malecela was accompanied by the Chairman of the TRC Board of Directors, Ndugu H. Limihagati, the corporation's General Manager, Ndugu Tom Mmari, the Assistant General Manager, Ndugu Omari Kitenge and some officials from the Ministry of Communications and Transport as well as the Treasury.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

IRINGA REGION POTATO PILEUP--Regional authorities in Iringa have expressed disappointment over the lack of efficiency over collection and distribution of the potatoes piled up in the region. In a telephone interview from Iringa, an official of the Regional Director's office, said the team sent to the region to make an on the spot assessment conducted survey in Makete district. He said the report which the team forwarded to the authorities showed that there were about 10 thousand bags of Irish potatoes in the region, thus discrediting the earlier report from regional authorities. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 82 p 1]

TANESCO, JAPANESE FIRM SIGN AGREEMENT--The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and a Japanese firm--Nishizawa Limited, have signed an agreement to implement in rural electrification project in Kilimanjaro region. The project estimated to cost over 40 million/-will involve construction of 33 kv, and an eleven sub-stations as well as low tension transmission lines. Briefing SHIHATA after the signing ceremony yesterday a TANESCO spokesman said implementation of the project goes into immediate effect and that work on the transmission and distribution network would be completed within two years. He said the project was part of the electrification scheme to supply electric power to Sanya Juu in Hai district, Rombo and Mashati in Tombo district, Mwanga, Ugweni, and Usangi in Mwanga district and Gonja in same district. Under the agreement, Nishizawa will provide all materials, transformers, and construction equipment, for the transmission lines and construction of the substations, while TANESCO will undertake the installation of the transmission lines. Ndugu S. Masha, the Managing Director signed on behalf of TANESCO, while Toshiharu Abe, signed for Nishizawa. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 82 p 3]

JUMBE ON ISLAMIC TEACHINGS--The chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Alhaj Aboud Jumbe, has called on Tanzanians to desist from engaging in practices that both violated religious teachings and hampered national development. Addressing an IDD EL HAJ BARAZA at the House of Representatives in Zanzibar yesterday, he said every true follower of Islam must lead a straight life. Alhaj Jumbe reminded adherents that IDD EL HAJ was not only an important occasion in Islam but also a day of peace. He called on all Tanzanians to cultivate the spirit of peace as a permanent feature of their life. The Revolutionary Party Chairman observed that a true muslim did not nurse hostile feelings against his colleagues, but always endeavored to promote peace and understanding in the society. He said advices advanced by leading Muslim leaders in the Isles during the BARAZA yesterday should be heeded in moulding good muslims as well as mark the point of departure for a morally acceptable life. Alhaj

Jumbe praised the muslim leaders who conducted prayers during the BARAZA yesterday, for their condemnations of racketeering, smuggling, hoarding and other vices. [Text] Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Sep 82 p 1]

CCM WORKERS TO BULGARIA--Fifteen workers of Chama cha Mapinduzi have left the country for Bulgaria to undergo training in various fields on socialism and its policies. The trainees were selected from the different Party mass organisations and the Party Headquarters. An official at the Sub-Head Office of the Party in Dar es Salaam has told SHIHATA that the training is part of a political training programme whose agreement was signed between the Bulgarian Communist Party and CCM. The subjects to be taught will include the set up of a socialist party, party leadership, socialist leadership and socialist economy. This is the third time that CCM members have undergone training in Bulgaria. The first batch of ten was sent in 1980, while the second one of ten also, went last year. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/48

EIU ISSUES QUARTERLY REVIEW OF NATION'S ECONOMY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

BRITAIN supplied Zambia with goods worth about K337 million during 1980 to become Zambia's leading trading partner.

The figure represents 25 per cent of total imports during the year and other notable partners included West Germany and the United States which supplied 11 and eight per cent of imports respectively.

According to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), a third quarterly review on Zambia

just released in Lusaka, South Africa was Zambia's fourth ranked trading partner and supplied seven per cent of our requirements.

Zambia's need to improve relations with her neighbours has been made much more urgent by economic problems.

In 1980 copper exports netted about K1,131 million while the rest of the sectors earned only about K125 million. Zambia's public foreign debt stood at K1.8 billion during the year.

The review predicts that Zambia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is likely to decline about five per cent in 1982 and the mines might incur losses totalling about K200 million representing an increase of about 50 per cent of the previous year's losses.

On the continuing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over the release of the remaining K500 million out of the K800 million credit facility granted last year,

it predicts that the talks might not reach a conclusion early.

"The current tranche of loan is likely to be delayed considerably as the Government tries to cut its Budget deficit and reduce credit sufficiency to the International Monetary Fund."

CSO: 3400/41

VOTERS' REGISTRATION PERIOD EXTENDED TWO WEEKS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE voters' registration period has been extended from October 17 to 31 because of the shortage of materials for issuing national registration cards.

Chairman of the electoral commission Mr Justice Mathew Ngulube, who is deputy Chief Justice, made the announcement at the launching of the voters' registration exercise by President Kaunda at Lubwa ward at State House compound.

Speaking after Dr Kaunda registered as a voter to launch the exercise, Mr Justice Ngulube said there had been a feeling time should be extended for registration because of the shortage of materials for green cards.

Originally the exercise was to end on October 17. Mr Justice Ngulube said the commission was grateful to the President for the example he had shown by spearheading the exercise. "This is of great constitutional importance."

The Times of Zambia yesterday said in its editorial on the need to extend voters' registration period:

"The ultimate success of the 1983 elections will depend on three issues — the issuing of national registration cards to as many eligible citizens as possible; the registration of more than two million eligible voters and; the turn-out of the voters themselves on election day — in that order.

"It (nation) should not lose the numerous potential voters now through rigidly adhering to the time deadlines of the voters' registration period or through the bureaucratic red-tape on the issuing of national registration cards in remote areas.

"We therefore implore the elections office to favourably consider genuine appeals for the extension of the registration of voters in areas where the issuing of national registration cards has bogged down."

CSO: 3400/41

RESERVE BANK SEES NEED TO INCREASE EXPORTS

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text]

A RETURN to high rates of economic growth can only come about by a significant increase in the level of exports and an inflow of investment capital, says the latest Reserve Bank quarterly review.

"Both of which will prove difficult in the prevailing world economic climate," adds the gloomy report.

Also any attempts to boost growth by higher domestic spending without an improvement in the balance of payments will cause higher inflation and worsen the pressure on the country's foreign reserves.

HELD DOWN

The report notes that the country will not be able to keep financing both the balance of payments deficit and the Government's budget deficit by external borrowing, as was the case in 1981.

In future, balance of payment deficits will have to be held down by export earnings or investment inflows. The Government deficit will have to rely to a greater extent on domestic sources.

The report says that efforts to contain inflation have been encouraging so far.

SHARP RISE

During 1980, inflation was not overtly evident, but the rate of price inflation rose sharply during the first half of 1981 and by August, consumer prices were over 18 percent above the level in the previous year.

"By the end of the first quarter in 1982, the year-on-year increase in consumer prices had fallen to just over 16 percent."

This drop was a result of more stringent price controls, and the decline in the growth of consumer demand offset the slower

growth in domestic production.

But with the substantial minimum wage increases it is expected that the gap between demand and production may widen again, thus increasing inflationary pressures.

The report paints a rather different picture of this country's economic growth for 1982 compared to the previous two years, when the increase in real GPD was almost 25 percent.

Agricultural production is expected to fall as a result of the serious drought. Little, if any growth is expected in industrial output.

Causes include the reduction in import allocations and the deterioration in manufactured and mining exports.

Despite an improvement in the transport system, the recession in the rest of the world is holding back Zimbabwe's export growth.

"With a scenario of lower industrial, agricultural and mineral production on the one hand, and a poor performance of

exports on the other, it is clear that not only will there be a lower rate of economic expansion in 1982, but a difficult balance of payments situation will continue to be a major problem."

The sector analysis by the review is not particularly heartening. Headings include: Manufacturing — growth continues to slacken; Mining — output continues to decline; Terms of trade deteriorate; Zimbabwe dollar weakens against the US dollar and strengthens against the rand; and Stock Exchange turnover improves but prices remain depressed.

STAFF CRISIS HITS STATE ACCOUNTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

A CRITICAL staff shortage and unsatisfactory compliance with financial regulations and procedures are adversely affecting the keeping of Zimbabwe's public accounts, says the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Mr J. A. K. Prowse.

In his report on the year ended June 30, 1981, tabled in the House of Assembly yesterday he said staff shortages and the failure of accounting officers to submit proper accounts on time had made it impossible for him to submit his report by the required date.

He should have completed his report before March 31.

He did not totally blame the accounting officers and pointed out that there had been a "considerable" loss of experienced accounting and administrative staff over the last year. His office had also suffered serious losses of experienced staff who could only be replaced in the long term.

Because of the staff shortage in his office, the audit had been even more restricted than usual to only considering financial accountability and compliance with appropriate laws and regulations.

"Where weaknesses in financial control or other irregularities

have been revealed but satisfactory corrective action has been, or is being taken by the accounting officer, no comment thereon has been made in this report," Mr Prowse said.

Apart from auditing the accounts of all people entrusted with public money or State property, the comptroller is also traditionally supposed to test administrative efficiency and effectiveness and expose instances of waste, extravagance or other deficiencies.

Mr Prowse pointed out that the extent to which he could carry out "value for money" audits or special investigations

was limited by his staff situation.

"There is also disturbing evidence that financial regulations and procedures, all well-established and intended only to ensure proper control of public moneys and property, are not being complied with to the degree that can be regarded as satisfactory," Mr Prowse said.

These factors posed a threat to the maintenance of satisfactory standards of control and efficient use of scarce financial resources. There was a need to inculcate financial discipline at all levels and in all fields of government activity. — Ziana.

EFFORTS TO FIND NEW MARKETS REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE is going all out to find new markets for its products.

The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr John Landau, said yesterday that although the Preferential Trade Agreement with South Africa, Zimbabwe's largest market, had been extended, the Government and private sector were looking elsewhere. Potential new markets

in Europe, America, the Far East and areas closer to home were being investigated.

And the chief executive of the CZI, Mr John Read, said: "We have put our hopes in the SADCC and the East and Central African PTA."

Mr Landau said in an interview that the preferential agreement with South Africa, renewed in March, "is not likely to

end at the moment".

But uncertainty over the future of the agreement before March had caused some people in South Africa to stop buying certain Zimbabwean goods.

Mr Landau said this trend had continued, but he hoped matters would improve soon.

The PTA, worth millions of dollars to Zimbabwe, has been extended pending

further discussions.

But Mr Read said it had become very difficult to maintain trade links with South Africa.

"We are looking at ways and means of diversifying our export markets."

Because of the earlier doubt over the PTA, many South Africans had decided to buy elsewhere.

The exchange rate also favoured South Africa

rather than Zimbabwe.

The biggest problem for the CZI in seeking new markets was that many economies could not afford Zimbabwean exports.

Apart from the SADCC and the East and Central African PTA, the confederation was also looking towards Europe and the Far East for new markets.

Next week its chief economist, Cde Roger Rid-

dell, returns from a comprehensive tour of America, Japan, China and North Korea.

Mr Read leaves for a similar tour of eight West European countries on October 2.

Mr Read said: "This year we are trying to evaluate new markets quickly, with the hope of getting going by next year."

"We also intend comple-

menting Government efforts by exhibiting at international trade fairs."

Mr Landau earlier told a meeting of fruit farmers keen on exporting to Britain that their proposal depended on freight charges and the strength of the Zimbabwean dollar.

Zimbabwe's export potential was suffering because the growing strength of the dollar relative to the rand gave South Af-

rica an advantage.

The alternatives were either to devalue the dollar or create bigger export incentives.

The Government was already working on an export incentive bonus scheme to enable producers to sell their goods at more competitive prices.

Under present conditions, it was not feasible to export to places like Britain.

In reply the farmers urged the Government to examine ways of subsidising freight and packaging charges to bring Zimbabwe's exports up to internationally competitive standards.

They also called for an investigation into reducing the 22.5 percent duty on exports from Zimbabwe to European Economic Community members under the Lome Convention.

CENSUS RESULTS WILL NOT BE TRUE, SAYS MP

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] The recently conducted census was not an authentic record of the number of people in some areas of Zimbabwe, Cde Sydney Malunga (ZAPU, Matabeleland North) alleged in the Assembly.

Speaking during the Committee of Supply debate on the \$9,343,000 Economic Planning and Development vote, he said although the count had gone well in some parts of the country it had not done so in others which were affected by the security situation.

He said when he had told census officials there were people who had not been counted even in Bulawayo, an official had confirmed this was so.

He mentioned Tsholotsho and Lupane as areas where the results of the census would be inaccurate and said it would not even be authentic in Bulawayo.

The Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, replied that Cde Malunga seemed to be privy to information not available even to those who conducted the census.

He said he was not prepared to make any judgment on the authenticity of the census until the results had been made available.

He said Cde Malunga had not produced a shred of evidence to support his contention.

Cde Malunga said he would provide the minister with evidence, and Cde Chidzero said he would welcome this.

Cde Chidzero said he believed an efficient census had been carried out, "albeit in difficult circumstances which might have been helped by some of us".

Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Kadoma/Chegutu) suggested the national count should have been carried out on a single day because of the movement of people from one place to another.

In his case, he said, an enumerator had come to his house and found him and his family out. The enumerator had left a specimen form to be filled in but had never returned.

Displaying the completed form to the House, Mr Van der Byl said: "I still have the paper here because the enumerator never came back."

Amidst laughter, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe interjected: "He must have thought that you had emigrated."

Cde Chidzero said there were always acceptable margins of error in any counted but "5 percent might not have been counted but "five percent this way or that does not matter", he said.

CSO: 3400/38

ZIMBABWE

FIRST TRADE DEFICIT IN THIRTEEN YEARS REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe had a trade deficit of \$68,4 million last year--the first since 1968.

Domestic exports totalled \$888 million with another \$63,9 million (1980--\$115 million) earned from gold sales.

Total imports came to \$1,027,7 million according to the latest statement of external trade compiled by the Central Statistical Office.

The volume indices also reflect the depressed export market, with 1964 as the base mark of 100, the export index is 101,2--back to the level of 10 years ago.

On the other hand the import index has climbed steadily since 1975 and was 111,9 last year.

South Africa remained this country's largest trading partner, providing 27,5 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and taking 21,6 percent of the exports.

On the import side the next three countries were the United Kingdom (10 percent), the United States (7,3 percent) and West Germany (7,2 percent).

For exports the order was slightly reversed with West Germany taking 8,2 percent, the United States 7,9 percent and the United Kingdom buying 6,9 percent.

By sectors, machinery and transport equipment had the biggest slice of the import cake with over \$327 million spent on goods ranging from fractors to boilers.

Nearly \$26 million went on chassis for trucks etc to be built in Zimbabwe. Another \$21 million was spent on parts for the manufacture of motor cars.

Fuels and related materials were next in line for foreign currency with over \$211 million earmarked for petrol, aviation fuels, oils and electrical energy. Zimbabwe paid about \$20 million to Zambia for Kariba Dam electricity.

Manufactured goods was the third largest category with \$196,5 million going on imports, with the biggest slice for synthetic fibres.

To ensure that people are kept in the best of spirits \$678,000 was spent on importing whisky \$655,000 on brandy and \$231,000 for wines.

Big Sellers

Zimbabwe's manufactured goods earned \$236,686,000 or nearly 27 percent of the total.

The big sellers were nickel and nickel alloys at \$46 million, ferro-chrome products brought in nearly \$80 million and iron goods netted over \$41 million.

Inedible raw materials were also high earners of foreign exchange with asbestos selling for \$76 million and cotton for over \$60 million.

Food and live animals took 14,7 percent of the export market and brought in over \$130 million.

Last year this country sold \$4,25 million worth of beef to world markets, over \$34 million of maize and nearly \$55 million of sugar.

But the biggest single boost to the country's coffers came from tobacco which sold for \$224 million or 25 percent of total exports.

CSO: 3400/38

ZIMBABWE

ARRIVAL OF NORTH KOREAN EXPERTS EXPECTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by: William Bango]

[Text] More experts from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will arrive in Zimbabwe soon to work in Government ministries short of skilled manpower, the Korean Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Cde Li Won Guk, said yesterday.

In an interview, Cde Li said talks had started between the two countries to find ways of inviting Korean businessmen to invest in Zimbabwe.

"No agreement has yet been reached on that issue, but negotiations are still continuing." Such investment would give a major boost to trade, and increase the amount of Korean goods on sale here.

Three forestry experts were already here and 16 others would arrive soon to help develop natural resources. They would stay a year.

"The Korean government is prepared to assist Zimbabwe's development programmes, just as it helped the country to achieve its independence. The experts already here are part of a large group to come in the near future."

"We are always ready to recruit technicians needed in any particular field," said the ambassador.

Trade relations with Korea had entered a new chapter with the dispatch of 6,600 tonnes of rice due to arrive in November to offset the shortage in Zimbabwe.

More rice would be exported in future, depending on needs. "In addition, we would like to increase the volume of trade by supplying cement, fertiliser and even industrial plant and machinery."

On South Africa and Namibia, Cde Li said his country would continue to support the struggles against apartheid and colonial rule.

"We have always supported liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere. Our stand on colonialism and apartheid remains very strong. We are committed to the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the struggle for peace and justice."

"We condemn any action or plan to delay the independence of Namibia. Everything should go according to UN Resolution 435."

He urged SADC members and the frontline states to increase bilateral trade so as to reduce dependency "on the racist regime down south".

CSO: 3400/38

BEEF INDUSTRY FACES CRITICAL FEED SHORTAGE

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

THE critical shortage of stockfeeds in Zimbabwe due to the drought will hit the beef industry unless the situation improves by December, the vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie, has said.

Talks were continuing between the Government and the union in an attempt to control the situation and avoid further losses of cattle which would affect the country's beef supplies.

"There are only 2½ months to go during which the demand for stockfeeds must be met, if we are not to sustain further losses in the national herd," said Mr Laurie.

Matabeleland and the Midlands were the worst-affected areas, and although the millers were working to capacity to meet the demand, the shortage of raw materials had worsened the situation.

Farmers in the drought-stricken areas

have been hit hard by the shortage of stockfeeds.

"The drought has also affected the supply of raw materials with the ingredients needed in the manufacture of stockfeeds. There are shortages of wheat and maize

offal, cotton hulls, cotton cake, soya and cotton seed which are making the situation worse," he said.

The demand for stockfeeds this year had far exceeded that of the previous year. One large milling company in Bulawayo was "virtually working to full capacity and is still unable to meet the needs of the farmers".

"Although soya meal and maize are both avail-

able, I understand there are some problems in replacing the items in short supply as this would add considerably to the cost of feedstuffs.

"In addition, if soya meal is used to replace cotton cake, there will also be problems with the binding factor in maintenance blocks," said Mr Laurie.

The increased demand for roller meal had also affected the production of stockfeeds and millers were struggling to serve both people and livestock. The roughage content of cotton seed hull was also critically short.

Spokesmen for stockfeeds manufacturing companies in Harare said yesterday that if the situation did not improve within the next few months, their production capacity would be severely affected because more farmers would be demanding stockfeeds to save their cattle.

"Our machinery is working every day for 24 hours but we are failing to meet the farmers' needs. We are only praying that we will have early rains in this country so that farmers' livestock will have grass to supplement their feeds," one company spokesman said.

The Government is seriously considering contingency plans to alleviate the problem which is likely to affect the beef position of the country.

According to well-informed sources, the ministries of Agriculture and Industry and Energy Development are exploring various avenues to improve the supply of raw materials and ingredients needed in the manufacture of stockfeeds.

Consultative meetings are being held between the milling companies, the CFU and the two Government ministries on the shortages.

Spokesmen for the two ministries could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

BRIEFS

ZISCO WORKERS QUIT--All 12 workers' committee members walked out of Zisco's works council on Tuesday in protest at the way the council was run, the committee's chairman, Cde Musafare Zvikiro, said yesterday. Among their grievances were the manner in which works council meetings were conducted, the lack of an inquiry into the break-down of a blast furnace in August, and the failure to solve the problem of the steady loss of skilled and professional staff, Cde Zvikiro said. A company spokesman said yesterday that the works council was a young body which operated on the constitutional guidelines laid down by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. "Industrial relations is obviously a sensitive area and we have had our difficulties, but we feel we are going in the right direction," the spokesman said. "This is a minor hiccup and with the goodwill of the workers' committee we will be able to get back on an even keel." The spokesman said the council's constitution, its aims and objectives, had to be reconsidered, but stressed that it was "a consultative forum" and not a decision making body. Cde Zvikiro said that no majority decisions had been reached in the council, which was composed of 12 members each from the workers' committee and management. The spokesman, however, said he felt that "the council had progressed reasonably well in its 10 meetings. [Text] Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 82 p 6]

MINE SACKINGS POSTPONED--Notices of redundancy served on 350 employees at Rio Tinto's Empress Mine in Kadoma have been extended by two weeks--pending the outcome of negotiations between the Government and the mine management. The Government will not consider a grant to Rio Tinto to help it keep the mine going, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, told the Assembly yesterday, reports Ziana. It was hoped that Rio Tinto would be able to accept a loan offered on reasonable terms and the situation would then be reviewed from time to time. The giant mining group recently told the workers it could not afford to employ them as the mine was running at a loss. The future of the nickel mine was jeopardised last week as negotiations on a \$4,7 million loan from the Government of the company reached deadlock. A company spokesman said yesterday that the Government's offer had been considered by the board and modified proposals had been returned to the Ministry of Mines. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 82 p 1]

POSTAL UNIONS SEEK MERGER--The two posts and telecommunications unions are to meet on Friday to discuss a merger. An official on the negotiating team from the Posts and Telecommunications Union of Zimbabwe, Mr Max Walton, said a merger depended on whether both sides accepted certain proposals. But he foresaw no hitches to a link-up with the Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 82 p 1]

MOTOR INDUSTRY UNIONS MERGE--The Zimbabwe Motor Industry Workers Union and the Zimbabwe Motor Trade Workers Union have merged into a single union, the administrative secretary of the ZCTU, Cde Carlton Moyo, said yesterday. The new union for the industry will be the Zimbabwe Motor Industry Workers Union and will be led by a six-man interim committee headed by Cde Patrick Nyandoro, as its president, and Cde Moses Dera as the general secretary. The merger comes after a meeting held in Bulawayo at the beginning of the month by representatives from the two unions, Cde Moyo said. The two unions had worked separately for the past three years. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 82 p 4]

BEITBRIDGE VOTERS HARASSED--Zanu (PF) will still contest the district council elections in Beitbridge at the end of this month, a Zanu (PF) spokesman for Matabeleland South said here yesterday. He said the party was focusing its attention on winning the district council elections after Zanu won all the seats in the rural council elections held in July. The spokesman said a series of meetings had recently been held in the Chasvingo, Dite and Lutumba communal lands and each meeting was attended by more than 1,000 people. The meetings were addressed by senators and Zanu (PF) provincial chairman for Matabeleland South Mr John Maworese. The spokesman also said most people in Beitbridge lived in perpetual fear of gun-brandishing dissidents who went around asking people's political affiliations. Those supporting Zanu (PF) were harassed, he said. The dissidents were generally armed with AK and G3 rifles and people in the area had appealed to the Government for more security, as they were now afraid to express their political feelings.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 82 p 6]

LIBYANS HELP PRINTERS--The Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday received \$20,000 for Jongwe Printing and Publishing Company from Cde Omar Dallal, the secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau. The gift was the second installment in Libyan assistance which will eventually total about \$55,000. "We are always with our brothers in Zimbabwe, especially with Zanu (PF), to help them with their publishing," Cde Dallal said. Jongwe was undercapitalised and relied mainly on equipment brought to this country after it had been used in Mozambique during the struggle, Cde Zvobgo said. It was now operating as a commercial publishing house, printing books, pamphlets, posters and Hansard, but it was hoped to print a Zanu (PF) journal once new machinery was bought. "We want Jongwe to pay its own way, and hope to expand to bigger premises," Cde Zvobgo said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/38

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