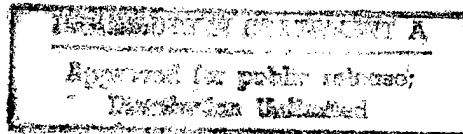


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5 August 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2670

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SMALL-BUSINESSES MEETING--Maseru--Representatives of small-scale enterprises development corporations from four southern African countries are to meet in Maseru from July 26 to 28 to discuss matters of mutual interest and to explore areas of regional cooperation in the development of small-scale enterprises.--Zapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 82 p 27]

CSO: 4700/1585

EDITORIAL REPROACHES CATHOLIC EPISCOPATE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Bad Faith of the Catholic Bishops"]

[Text] ANGOP--Just recently, certain Portuguese newspapers reported first-hand on a meeting of the Angolan Episcopal Conference [CEA] held in Luanda; this organization includes all bishops of the Catholic Church headquartered in the People's Republic of Angola [RPA].

Unfortunately, for reasons possible only in the Catholic Church, this event was completely ignored in our country where, paradoxically, the CEA was held.

According to the newspaper, NOTICIAS DE TARDE, published in the Portuguese city of Porto, the respected or "self-denying" bishops of the Angolan Catholic Church, speaking in Luanda, were said to have expressed sorrow over a condemnable crime which, according to information we received, occurred recently near Viana in which four persons, one of them a missionary and the other three his collaborators, were shot and killed by two criminals.

The completely exclusive reporting of this news in Portugal, depriving the Angolans of knowledge about the CEA meeting and its results, ended with insinuations by the bishops who were interrogated "about the objectives of such a monstrous occurrence" that, in their opinion, this event "must be connected with other equally regrettable events" and that, again according to the newspapers, they felt it necessary to inform the Angolan officials of the "growing concern of the faithful" about the cases of violence "which are being reported almost everywhere" in the RPA. However, they did not state precisely to what "monstrous occurrence" or "cases of violence" reference was being made.

Two important aspects stand out in this new procedure of the Catholic Church in relation to the Angolan state and the prevailing social system in the RPA: one is the discriminatory attitude taken with regard to the public opinion of a country whose people accepts the practice of all cults, so long as they are compatible with the public order and national interest; the other is the ambiguity contained in the statements made, which is giving rise to insidious speculation abroad against the Angolan revolution.

Even those considered "religious servants," at the risk of becoming "docile sheep," must be shocked by the appropriation by others of a right which belongs to them, or of knowing that they are being informed of a reality which directly concerns them. The members of the Catholic Church in Angola were deprived of this right to the advantage of foreign interests abroad.

Although the RPA Constitution stipulates respect for all religions and the protection of churches, as well as the quality of all cults, it does so because it considers it necessary--on a scientific basis--to maintain and develop a just social harmony which does not condone discrimination based on color, race, ethnic origin, sex, place of birth, level of education, economic or social status and religious beliefs.

In reality, this is precisely what happened. Ignoring the interests of the nation and its citizens and to the detriment of millions of listeners and readers of the radio, press and Angolan television, the bishops preferred, above all, to publish their positions in newspapers which do not spare any efforts in praise of the notorious colonial fascism which prevailed for centuries, practicing all sorts of cruelties against our people.

Moreover, there is cause for great concern that the CEA, on the pretext of an isolated assassination whose criminal perpetrators are already in the hands of the law, should publish statements of this kind in the foreign press, while, on the other hand, characteristically, it has never raised its voice to condemn the barbaric attacks the South African racists are making against the Angolan people in southern Angola, many of whom are just as Catholic as the venerated Angolan bishops.

All this shows the untenable ill will of the Catholic bishops toward our revolution. All this confirms their contempt for the new role religion is to play in independent Angola, free and sovereign, in education and teaching, in the struggle against illiteracy and obscurantism, in the preparation of the new man, devoid of the flaws of colonialism or any type of alienation. Lastly, all this shows their "nostalgia" for the era of colonial fascism still prevailing in certain sectors of our society.

Angolan affairs should be discussed in Angola, and the Catholic Church should become a part of and adapt itself to the new kind of relations created with the victory of the revolution in Angola. This is not what the Catholic bishops did. The bishops proceeded to give to another what belongs to "Ceasar." Disdaining the interest of the Angolans through their actions involving ambiguous discussions and pernicious illusions, they contributed "humanitarianly" to the propaganda of the enemies of the Angolan working people.

8568

CSO: 4742/342

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

COAL MINE STUDY--Gaborone--The Botswana Government and the Royal Dutch Shell group have agreed to study the feasibility of opening a large coal mine at Kgaswe in central Botswana, a statement says. It is thought the mine could produce 10-million tons of thermal coal a year worth some \$300-million at current prices, yesterday's statement said. Botswana's total export earnings last year were \$250 million and Shell Coal Botswana traded about nine-million tons of coal in 1981, it said. The agreement provides for the creation of the Kgaswe Coal Development Company in which the Government would have a free 15 percent stake with an option to buy a further 10 percent. The agreement also covers financial, marketing and management details of any future development. But the statement said much more investigatory work, taking perhaps two or three years, was needed before a decision could be taken on whether to proceed with the project.--Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 82 p 21]

CSO: 4700/1585

NEW AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CUBA AT HAVANA MEETING

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 10 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Text] On 3 June in the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, Silvino da Luz, minister of foreign affairs, and his counterpart, Isidro Malmierca, signed three agreements, one to discontinue visas, another on cultural exchange and one on cooperation between the two ministries.

During the act of signing the agreements "attended by high officials of both ministries, Comrades Silvino da Luz and Isidoro Malmierca expressed their gratification over the excellent relations existing between Cape Verde and Cuba. They made known their readiness to advance their constant reinforcement, the important step in this direction, in accordance with the agreements signed," as the Ministry of Foreign Relations emphasized in a press release issued in Praia on 4 June.

The interministerial meeting of the Nonaligned countries Bureau of Coordination, at which Minister Silvino da Paz headed our delegation, ended last Monday night, after having concluded that the Seventh Summit Meeting of the Nonaligned Countries is to be held under favorable prospects of success because of the wide participation recorded in this preparatory meeting, an event which is usually interpreted as a good determining factor. According to FRANCE PRESS, the final text adopted in Havana succeeded in avoiding the troublesome problem of the need for a plan for holding the anticipated summit meeting in Baghdad, a subject which was not even discussed in the committees. On leaving, Silvino da Luz told our reporters that "every effort should be made for the conference to be held in Baghdad," adding that to do this it would be necessary to steer clear of the war situation between Iraq and Iran.

The final statement of the last ministerial meeting before the summit meeting scheduled for September is considered to be the basic document of the conference and is seriously considering giving support to Argentina against the war operations carried out by Great Britain.

It also records a hardening of its position condemning Israel by calling upon all countries to refrain from either helping or fostering Zionist projects and to abstain from sending them any military or humanitarian assistance whatever." The statement devolves upon the summit meeting the responsibility of adopting "concrete and decisive" measures against Israel, within the framework of the General Assembly mandate, at the same time that it condemns the United States for its "abusive" use of the veto in the Security Council. Minister Silvino da Luz returns to Praia today.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMPLAINS OF HABRE'S REBELLION, LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic No 123, 19-25 Jun 82 pp 42-44

[Interview with Acyl Ahmat, former foreign minister of Chad by Muhammad 'Abd-al-Majid; date and place not specified]

/Excerpt/ The Final Interview

Here is the text of the interview with Acyl Ahmat, former foreign minister of Chad:

/Question/ Some African countries consider that a solution to the problem of Chad will have to be political in the first place, not military. How do you view that?

/Answer/ Yes, the friendly and fraternal African countries have tried a great deal to solve the problem of Chad in peaceful ways. Among these attempts was the mediation by the Sudan and the Organization of African Unity to arrange a reconciliation between Habre and Malloum. The Khartoum agreement was signed in 1977; we had hoped that this mediation would bear fruit, in order to implant security and peace in the various areas of Chad. As you know, civil war broke out again in Njamena and thousands of innocent people lost their lives. The African countries' attempts to resolve the problem of Chad by peaceful means and negotiation were unremitting. All the parties met at Lagos in August 1981, and a reconciliation was achieved among all the organizations in Chad, which were 11 in number, whereby a transitional Chad national unity government was formed under the leadership of Goukouni and the supervision of the Organization of African Unity. Unfortunately war broke out again, more ferociously and viciously, on 21 March 1981, between Huseyn Habre, commander of the northern forces, on the one hand, and the government forces on the other, and the war is still going on in full force, as you know. No doubt you have observed by yourselves and have become apprised of the destruction to which the city has been subjected. We do not want war--rather, it is circumstances that are forcing us to it. In fact, we have been forced into it.

/Question/ Why did you refuse to negotiate personally with the commander of the northern forces, Husein Habre, following the announcement of a general amnesty and your agreement to negotiate with the northern forces?

/Answer/ Habre is without a doubt a citizen of Chad, but the people of Chad have suffered because of his ambitions to be president. We consider that Musein is a

rebel who has revolted against the consensus of the various organizations and has violated reconciliation agreements a number of times, starting with the resolutions of the Khartoum agreement between himself and Malloum and ending with the resolutions of the second Lagos conference.

/Question/ How do you view the situation in Chad, with the departure of the Libyan forces?

/Answer/ The transitional national unity government in Chad sent repeated appeals to friendly and neighboring countries to help it put down the rebellion, but Libya was the only country that responded to the appeal. As a result of that, much nonsense has constantly been repeated over Libya's occupation of Chad and the claim that Libya was threatening the security and safety of neighboring countries. In deference to the desires of neighboring and friendly countries and the desires of the Organization of African Unity, we asked Libya to withdraw its forces, and it did. At that point Habre seized the opportunity of the vacuum which the departure of the Libyan forces had created to occupy the eastern areas of Chad.

/Question/ Do you consider that the solution to the problem of Chad will depend on the continuation of the struggle with Husein Habre?

/Answer/ In my opinion, the danger lies not with Habre alone but rather lies in the conditions in which national reconciliation among the various organizations was carried out, in accordance with the organization's request. The situation in Chad now does not permit the holding of elections or formulation of a constitution for the country. Once the conditions are made available, it will be necessary to hold these elections. We are most aware of our circumstances.

/Question/ The news that you are not satisfied with what the African peacekeeping forces are doing in Chad is being repeatedly voiced. What is the truth on this? What is your conception of the role these forces perform?

/Answer/ A great deal has been said about the presence of Libyan forces in Chad, and that has created an uproar in international and domestic public opinion. People have said that Libya is occupying Chad and that Libya is using some groups in Chad to serve its objectives in the country. They have said that Libya constitutes a danger to the neighboring countries. When the Libyan forces withdrew and were replaced by the African peacekeeping forces, what happened? The African forces refused to support the legitimate government in Chad and help it to put down the mutiny that Husein Habre was leading. They refused to enter into the struggle that is underway now in the eastern areas and said that they were taking a position of neutrality. The government of Chad does not want to get into a struggle with the Organization of African Unity, whatever the situation might be; therefore, it allowed the African forces to remain in place as they wished, and we have relied on ourselves in the fighting that is taking place now. At present there are no African forces fighting alongside the government of Chad to put down the rebellion.

/Question/ How could the African peacekeeping forces have helped you?

/Answer/ We would have liked it if the African peacekeeping forces had fought alongside the national army of Chad, as the Libyan forces had fought before,

providing security for the prominent personalities in the government of Chad and helping to create a single national army in Chad by training it and offering it aid.

/Question/ But what is the reason for the ineffectiveness of the African peace-keeping forces in Chad now?

/Answer/ These forces are not totally under the control of the organization and proof of that is the fact that the financing of these armies is the responsibility of the countries they come from and not the organization. Even the reports they present on the situation in Chad are presented just to their own countries.

/Question/ There is an opinion that if it were not for the African peacekeeping forces in Njamena, Husein Habre's forces would have quickly taken over the capital. What is your opinion on this allegation?

/Answer/ There are 1,000 ways in which Habre's forces can enter Njamena if they want to. I state again that the African forces have not yet fired a single shot in Chad. I also repeat that we acknowledge the Organization of African Unity and respect fraternal and friendly countries. As I said before, we are dictating nothing to the organization, and this is its wish; if it wants the peacekeeping forces to stay in Njamena, they will, and if it wants to withdraw them that is its will also.

/Question/ The Ouzou sector is part of the national territory of Chad. What does the fact that Libyan forces have been in this sector up to this point mean, especially following the latest resolution on the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from Chad?

/Answer/ We consider this a peripheral problem and it is not our cause now. This is an old issue which former President Tombalbaye talked about, Mallum talked about, and all the politicians that followed one another in this country talked about. We are now trying to impose security in the capital, Njamena, and stop the bloodshed, and the time has not yet come to talk about this sector. Border problems exist everywhere. We may have a border problem with the Sudan, and there might also be one with Algeria, with Niger or with others. We were the first ones to raise this problem of Ouzou in the United Nations; none of the parties present now in Chad have talked about it--not Goukouni, not Habre, not Aba Seddieq or Kamougi; that was in 1981, when I was in the Chad delegation to the United Nations in New York. Every person from Chad who considers himself a nationalist, concerned with the interests of Chad and the people of Chad, must work toward the unity of this people and the establishment of a strong, united army. This is our problem now; it will be possible to bring up the problem of Ouzou after peace and security are established in the various areas of Chad, and it will be possible to reach understanding on that with the Libyans. The war is still going on now, as you know, the capital has been destroyed, as you can see, and the people are suffering from disease and hunger. Chad is threatened on all sides, there is foreign intervention there, which might come from outside Africa, and there are many other problems which must be resolved.

/Question/ What will be the economic situation in Chad after the war? What amount of aid will be required to reconstruct what the civil war has destroyed? What is the role of African and Arab countries in this field?

/Answer/ In our view, the problem of Chad is basically Chad's. We do not believe that any other country is a party to this issue. However poor Chad might be, whatever its geographical situation might be, we can, with unity, good intentions and fraternity among all the people of Chad resolve our issues without need for the intervention of any country, whatever it might be. We have an extensive, rich territory and we have a working people who are prepared to build Chad up. The people of Chad must do their national duty in full without resorting to aid from other people.

/Question/ How are French-Chad relations proceeding now? To what extent is France committed to carrying out its promises bearing on financial aid?

/Answer/ As I told you in the previous answer, we do not consider France or anyone else a party to the Chad issue. Even if there are people in Chad who believe that France can build up Chad, I do not believe it can. The country will be built up by its own people and others can only help and extend a helping hand.

/Question/ Would you like to say a final word to the people of Chad?

/Answer/ What I ask, through you, as an Arab journalist who has taken the initiative to make a gracious appearance in your second homeland, Chad, in order to reveal the facts, in face of the tendentious rumors that the Western media are propagating, is that the Arab world extend us the hand of assistance to solve the problem of Chad. We frankly tell the Arab world that these people have suffered a great deal and have lost everything in a civil war that has gone on for 17 years in which they lost their best men. The people are still suffering from poverty and disease. The Arab media are strong and effective, and through them we hear about the breakdown and classification of the fronts in Chad, as you have pointed out. This will not resolve our issue in any case but rather will make it more complicated. The people of Chad are the best suited to build up their own country, before taking sides with one party or another. We request our brothers in Arabhood and Islam to help their brothers in Islam in Chad and to extend a helping hand to them.

11887

CSO: 4704/22

PAIGC, CPSU STRENGTHEN RELATIONS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Jun 82 pp 4-5

[Text] The PAIGC and the CPSU have decided to strengthen the existing relations between the two parties and to fulfill the interparty plan for 1982/83. The decision was made at the conclusion of a week-long visit of a CPSU delegation to our country at the invitation of our party.

During the visit, the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Yri Kuchepatov, second secretary of the Arkhangelsk region party committee and deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was received in audience by comrades Victor Saude Maria, member of the PAIGC (Political Bureau) vice president of the Council of the Revolution, and prime minister, and Vasco Cabral of the [Political Bureau] and permanent secretary of the Central Committee.

In the meantime, at a special working session which was attended by those high ranking representatives of the party and the Soviet ambassador in our country, Lev Krilov, the two delegations expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations between the PAIGC and the CPSU and exchanged opinions on the experience of the two parties and states regarding the process of socioeconomic development in the two countries.

Support to People's Struggle

Analyzing the international political situation the two parties reached a consensus on various questions, especially those concerning international threats to peace and security, and at the same time they condemned the arms race that has been developing recently. Peace initiatives and efforts made in this connection by President Leonid Brezhnev were stressed by both delegations which, moreover, reaffirmed their support to the people's struggle, especially those of Namibia and South Africa, conducted by their vanguards, the SWAPO and the ANC respectively.

The barbaric aggressions of racist South Africa on the territories of the Front Line countries were condemned by the PAIGC and the CPSU, who praised the heroic struggle of the Palestinians under the leadership of the PLO, and condemned recent Zionist aggressions against the Arab people, especially in Lebanon. As to Latin America, both parties reaffirmed their unyielding support to the cause of the Latin American peoples who are struggling to maintain their sovereignty and in defense of their territorial, cultural and historical patrimony.

Both delegations expressed satisfaction also at the cordial atmosphere in which the talks were held. The Soviet delegation gave thanks for what the fraternal reception extended to them during their stay in our country. It should be noted that before leaving Bissau on Saturday, the Soviet delegation visited Bafata and Farim where they observed the process of the socioeconomic development now under way, and in the case of Farim, they saw the efforts of the party in promoting the political and ideological improvement of their cadres by holding seminars, as we have described elsewhere in this paper.

11634

CSO: 4742/338

FAHNBULLEH DISCUSSES U.S., LIBERIAN RELATIONS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 6 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Mlanju Reeves]

[Excerpt] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr H. Boma Fahnbulleh, has called on the American government to win friends and be influential through logical arguments.

This, he said, would win the admiration of those who yearn for freedom and keep as lasting partners those who fight for justice and dignity.

Speaking Saturday at a reception marking the 206 independence anniversary of the United States of America, which was held in the embassy's vicinity, Minister Fahnbulleh said America, with its history, tradition and experience, has a major responsibility in advancing understanding among nations and peoples.

He said America has a moral obligation to promote peace and unity among peoples of different cultures and inclinations.

Minister Fahnbulleh hoped that the United States will make the world safe for the children of today and for generations yet unborn as a result of the accumulation of 206 years of experience for the furtherance of peace, justice and dignity.

Survival.

On Liberian-American relations, Dr Fahnbulleh lauded U.S. assistances to Liberia and said it had come in the hours of greatest need.

He said over the past two years there was a gradual increase in U.S. aid to Liberia and praised U.S. Ambassador William L. Swing and his staff for the manner in which Liberian problems were presented to the American government and its people.

Dr Fahnbulleh also noted the historical and cultural proximity between the two nations and said there was similarity in growth.

On one side, Minister Fahnbulleh noted, U.S. pilgrim fathers had a tragic encounter with the red Indians for survival and on the other side, he said, Liberian pioneers had a tragic encounter for survival with the indigenous people.

On the American side, Minister Fahnbulleh also recalled that the civil war was fought to extend the frontiers of freedom and equality while on the Liberian side, the revolution emerged to extend the frontiers of equality and embrace the children of the pioneers and indigenous fathers.

Dr Fahnbulleh reiterated that Liberia holds no ill-will against the American nation because of their race or ideas.

Touching on the socio-economic conditions in the country, Dr Fahnbulleh stated regrettably that "it is a constant agony to see children roaming the streets of our towns and cities.

Only the strong could hold back the tears when mothers are seen in tatters and barefooted on their way to filthy shacks in the slums to watch over children who shed tears of agony due to hunger.

Concluding, the minister declared that it is through Liberia that Africa sees the United States and if the aspirations and development of Liberia are successful, America's sincerity will be respected throughout Africa.

CSO: 4700/1608

PRC APPROVES PRO FORMA FISCAL YEAR 1982-1983 BUDGET

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 Jul 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

A pro-forma budget of four hundred and sixty-nine million dollars has been approved by the People's Redemption Council for Fiscal Year 1982/83.

There will be a 15 percent deduction across the board of the approved budget, which does not emphasize the laying off of employees. However, Ministers and Heads of Government Agencies have been advised to carefully scrutinize their staff for unproductive individuals and where redundancy is evident.

The Ministers have also been advised to exercise an honest control of expenditures while closely scrutinizing their payrolls.

Delivering his statement on the budget Thursday at a joint meeting of the Council and Cabinet at the Capitol, Head of State Doe said the economic situation around the world has not improved since the preparation of the last budget.

He said, even though government has tried desperately to improve the domestic conditions, the trends in the economy still indicate "negative growth." He added that the economic growth suffered a 10.7 percent decline in 1981 compared to 1980.

Looking at the situation in absolute figures, Head of State Doe said, the value of all goods and services produced in Liberia declined from \$801 million in 1980 to \$715 million in 1981, a loss of about \$86 million.

Head of State Doe also said the projected revenue for fiscal year 1981/82 declined considerably from \$268 million to \$237 million.

Under the circumstances, the C-I-C said, the Minister of Finance has indicated that his best revenue projection for fiscal year 1982/83 is \$258 million. This projection reflects a \$21 million

over the actual fiscal year 1981/82 level.

Despite the revenue shortfall, Head of State Doe said, government expenditures had continued to increase, resulting to a high deficit spending of the budget.

Of the total estimated income of \$397.6 million it was disclosed that \$258 million derived from domestic sources, while \$138.6 million comes from loans and grants, indicating a deficit of \$72.4 million.

The funding of this deficit, the Head of State told the meeting, could be achieved through borrowing from domestic banks and through the institution of some stringent and sacrificial policy measures.

He said negotiation with the National Bank of Liberia has resulted to the extension of a credit amounting to \$30 million against the funding of the deficit, leaving a large balance of \$42.4 million which must be eliminated.

CSO: 4700/1608

NATION MAY BE REMOVED FROM ILO 'INFAMOUS SPECIAL LIST'

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 5 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text]

The Federation of Labour Unions (LFLU) has disclosed that Liberia may be removed from the "infamous special list" of the International Labour Organization (ILO) if it endorses conventions governing the ILO.

Since 1971, Liberia has been placed on the "infamous list" along with other countries for denouncing ILO conventions which calls for the right to form trade unions, the discontinuation of the violation of certain rights and the inclusion of citizens in political life, among others.

In an interview at the weekend, the president general of the Federation of Labour Unions, Counsellor Emmett Harmon, revealed that a new Labour Code containing amendments to all of the violations of ILO Conventions has been drafted and is presently before the People's Redemption Council (PRC) for consideration.

Counsellor Harmon, who returned last week from Geneva, Switzerland, where he represented Liberia at the 68th session of the ILO, pointed out that Liberia's present position on these crucial issues were explained at the conference.

He said he told the Geneva conference that although the new Liberian Labour Code is being scrutinized by the council, Liberian workers are already enjoying freedom of association by organizing unions in every sector of the country's employment arena, including public corporations, plantations and all other agricultural projects.

The Ambassador said he further highlighted the PRC's efforts to remove all obstacles from the operation of trade unions, and its endeavor to bring about fuller participation of the masses, and also seeking to raise the standard of living of Liberians.

Apartheid

As a further manifestation of the PRC's recognition of organized labour in the country, he said, the Liberian leader, C-I-C Dr. Samuel K. Doe, invited the Labour Union to participate in the framing of the new Liberian constitution.

The question of unemployment, especially among young people, the Arab-Israeli issue, the Lebanese and Polish question as well as apartheid in South Africa were among major topics discussed at the three-week conference, he said.

On Liberia's present position on Apartheid, Mr. Harmon said Liberian workers welcome "all recommendations directed against the Apartheid Government of South Africa, including mandatory economic sanctions decided by the United Nations".

He informed the conference of Liberia's long-standing opposition to race separation and called on world leaders to work

relentlessly together for the total liberation of the people of South Africa.

The Pope

Mr. Harmon thanked the black trade union leaders of South Africa, who "at the expense of mass arrest, brutality, imprisonment and murder," continue to forge ahead with building trade union movement in South Africa.

Counsellor Harmon called on member states of the ILO "to work harder with dedication and commitment to achieve the goals and objectives of mankind in his fight for more dignity and fair returns for work performed".

While in Geneva, the trade union executive held talks with several world leaders, including the head of the AFL-CIO, Mr. Kirgland.

He also expressed personal satisfaction with his audience with Pope John Paul II, who promised to offer special prayer for Liberia and its leaders and people.

CSO: 4700/1608

MINISTER ASKS FIRESTONE TO SUSPEND REDUNDANCY MEASURE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 5 Jul 82 p 9

[Text]

Labour Minister David G. Dwanyen has called on the management of the Firestone Plantations Company to demonstrate a high degree of human-management relationship in order to ensure industrial peace and stability at the plant level.

He said at a meeting on Friday with management representatives, including General Manager Donald L. Waeye, that "mechanization and technology should not be placed over human resources".

Minister Dwanyen made the assertion after asking the Firestone Plantations Company to suspend its intention to declare 235 Liberian employees redundant until he could contact the PRC to ascertain government's position on the matter.

He said it was not in the best interest of the workers and the government as to get rid of 235 persons at this time would surely create political, social and economic problems for the government.

Minister Dwanyen also used

the meeting held in his office on Mechlin Street, Monrovia, to warn union leaders to desist from spreading rumours that officials of his ministry were in the constant habit of "buying favours" from management.

Firestone's General Manager Waeye told Mr. Dwanyen that it was necessary to lay off the 235 employees because "their jobs have been eliminated."

He said his company is to build a new factory and it would have an adverse effect on the company to retain the services of the employees involved.

Mr. Waeye said he wrote to the Head of State and the Minister of Finance, informing them about the company's new project and its redundancy scheme. He said he was subsequently mandated by the Head of State to implement the project.

A Ministry of Labour release on July 2 quoted Mr. Kruah Johns, Labour Inspector in Firestone, as saying management had already effected severance payment for 33 of the 235 workers slated for the redun-

dancy scheme.

The company has declared the workers redundant because it has installed a new processing plant which would cut the cost of processing rubber.

The new plant has the capacity of processing 80 tons a day, but Firestone's own rubber can only supply about 15 per cent of the amount. The company will therefore depend on local producers to supply more rubber to be absorbed by the new processing plant.

While the new plant will encourage rubber farmers to redouble their efforts at production, particularly since the company has increased the price of rubber from 14 cents to 22 cents per pound, it has brought about a redundancy measure as it can now do the work of a number of people.

This is what the Firestone General Manager, Mr. Waeye, might have been referring to when he told Labour Minister Dwanyen: "Their jobs have been eliminated."

U.S., LIBERIAN FINANCED MILITARY HOUSING

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 1 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

Defense Minister Albert B.S. Karpah has said the housing program for military personnel currently going on in the country was jointly financed by the Governments of Liberia and the United States.

According to a Defense Ministry release, Minister Karpah said the Liberian Government has already exhausted \$24 million to improve housing facilities for army personnel in the country.

In addition, he explained that Government acquired a \$3.5

million loan from the United States Government to construct 18 housing units in Camp Schiefelin.

He further said \$500,000 of the amount has been used to complete six units of the proposed 18 units earlier being constructed by the Engineering Battalion, while the remaining 12 units presently under construction are being funded with the remaining \$3 million.

He also said phases one and two of the housing program has been completed. — LINA.

CSO: 4700/1608

TALKS HELD TO ENABLE PEOPLE TO TAKE PART IN CONSTITUTION REFERENDUM

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 8 Jul 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text]

The machinery for implementing the new constitution nearing completion has begun to be discussed and would cost several million dollars, according to experts at the Unity Conference Center.

The discussions which began yesterday at a three-day symposium, organized by the National Constitution Commission, are based on strategies for voters registration, education of the broad masses of the Liberian people and the dimension of the electoral districts, among others.

The objectives of the present symposium, according to the Commission are, among other things, to explore ways and means by which the Liberian people could be made to participate fully in voting on the referendum of the new constitution and subsequent participation in the exercise of a democratic government.

Burden

Addressing participants during the opening ceremony, Dr. Amos Sawyer, Chairman of the Commission, said the entire exercise would cost about \$3.1 million, which is limited to the financial burden on the government.

He said the drafting of the constitution does not involve substantial expenses, but he noted that the implementation of the mechanism towards a democratic government which entails the full and adequate participation of the people, would definitely require some extra expenses.

For this reason, Dr. Sawyer appealed to friendly international organizations and countries and the Liberian government to assist the Commission with the amount to enable its members to effectively and efficiently perform the task entrusted to them by the People's Redemption Council (PRC).

Census

According to Mr. Abel Massalee, who presented a paper from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs on the Demographic, Logistical and Manpower implication of the referendum, from all indications, an estimated amount of \$500,000 (half a million dollars) would be required for voters registration exercise.

He pointed out that the exercise was similar to that of a national census, therefore, it would require considerable manpower.

Mr. Massalee added that for the preparation of the voters registration, the provision of logistical support would be similar to that of the census or survey.

Therefore, he noted, whatever is appropriated must be made available when needed.

Among the logistical support needed urgently, he said, are: office space in each regional, county and territorial headquarters to facilitate recruitment and training of field staff; stationery and supplies; vehicles; fuel and maintenance, per diem and travel allowances for officials and staff of the project, among others.

Mr. Massalee noted that his ministry would play a major role in the preparation of voters

registration and emphasized that the Ministry of Information should be able to inform and educate the public about the exercise.

Also presenting paper was an official from the Immigration Bureau who spoke on the strategies for the identification of Liberians.

Mr. Isaac Wonasue, Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, proposed that the issuance of identification cards be jointly conducted by the Immigration Bureau, the Ministries of Planning and Health, with the Ministry of Information participating to inform the public.

The symposium continues today with the Ministry of Information and the University of Liberia presenting papers.

CSO: 4700/1608

FRG PROVIDES LOAN FOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

A loan agreement for seven million deutsche mark, nearly \$3 million, was Thursday signed between the Governments of Liberia and the Federal Republic of Germany for the implementation of the Kakata pipe-borne water project.

Foreign Minister H. Boima Fahnbulleh signed on behalf of the Liberian Government, while the German Ambassador to Liberia, Hans H. Freundt signed for his government during ceremonies at the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia.

Speaking at the occasion, Minister Fahnbulleh noted that inspite of global economic recession, the Federal Republic of Germany has not relented in her humanitarian gestures towards African nations.

He said the provision of "clean water" for the people of Kakata was a step towards eliminating the world-wide problem of water pollution

to which the United Nations has now addressed itself.

He said the gesture was a manifestation of the close ties between Liberia and the Federal Republic of Germany, and also serves to further cement the friendship between the two countries.

Ambassador Freundt said the loan was in line with the German philosophy governing aid to developing countries.

He said this philosophy subscribes to the implementation of development projects that benefit a larger portion of the people rather than the undertaking of prestigious projects that only benefit a small portion of the people.

The German Ambassador assured his government's continued assistance to Liberia.

The Kakata water project which is expected to commence by the end of this year, will be completed by the end of 1983. - LINA

NEGOTIATIONS ON PRC'S LARGEST INVESTMENT PACKAGE CONCLUDE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Negotiations on the largest investment package under the PRC - \$63 million Bea Mining project - has ended between the Government of Liberia and an American firm, the Bea Mining Company.

When the agreement is finally signed by both parties, the Bea Mountain Project will hopefully unfold within the next two years in Grand Cape Mount County with the Government of Liberia having a 50 percent share.

of Finance Minister Alvin Jones states that the negotiation on the proposed Bea Mountain Concession Agreement which lasted from June 1 - 7, 1982, brought out fruitful results as both parties agreed on a number of "major points".

The Liberian Government representatives; the Ministries of Lands, Mines and Energy, Justice, Finance and the National Investment Commission and the Bea Mining Company represented by its president, Mr. James Pirtle,

agreed that for a period of 30 years, the concessionaire shall mine the weathered ore.

According to the release, 15 years after the effective date of the agreement, the concessionaire shall submit to Government a feasibility study on the hard ore known as Taconite.

It was also agreed by the parties involved that if the study is favourable and the necessary financing can be arranged, "the agreement shall be extended for a period sufficient to mine the Taconite on terms and conditions to be agreed upon."

Another point agreed upon was that the concessionaire shall be subject to Liberian Income Tax Laws of General Application. The Concessionaire shall also pay counselor fees, stamp fees and land rental.

For the first four years of its operations, the concessionaire will pay a royalty of two percent as royalty on the value of the ore sold, while a three percent

royalty will be paid during the second four years. The agreement stipulated that each succeeding year thereafter a four percent royalty would be paid.

The release noted that unlike other Iron Ore Concession agreements, the royalty "paid or accrued shall not be credited towards income tax."

While the concessionaire shall maintain one or more accounts with Liberian banks into which shall be paid proceeds of iron ore and iron ore products, both sides also agreed that the Liberianization policy would go into full force with the hiring of qualified Liberians for technical, administrative and managerial positions.

The release notes that the terms of this agreement show an improvement over those of other iron ore agreement, adding "when the Bea

Mountain comes on stream more benefits should accrue to Government.

"Businesslike and friendly" was how Counsellor Toye C. Barnard, Legal Counsel of the Bea Mining Company described the negotiation. The Counsellor who was an active participant in the negotiation, said both government and the Concession seemed to manifest interest in seeing that the project materializes.

In an interview Thursday with this paper, he said the next step after the signing of the agreement would be a consortium wherein the company would attract a group of buyers. Within the next two years the project would take off the ground, he added.

He said the Bea Mining Company would engage in the simplest and cheapest kind of mining. Bea will mine both weathered and semi weathered ore.

CSO: 4700/1608

CONFISCATED PROPERTIES OF FORMER OFFICIALS RETURNED TO OWNERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt]

A demonstration of national unity and reconciliation was Monday exhibited by the People's Redemption Council (PRC), when properties of former government officials confiscated after the April 1980 revolution were handed over to their rightful owners.

The Chairman of the PRC, Head of State Dr. Samuel K. Doe, said the action is in continuation of the government's move at restoring complete normalcy to the country and to motivate all Liberians to work in unison for the building of a new nation.

An Executive Mansion release early Monday quoted the Liberian Leader as saying that the properties of the 13 former government officials executed at the time of the revolution do not form part of those turned over.

The properties of thirty-four former government officials were reacquired in 1980 following the April coup. They included real and agricultural estates.

Government at the time reacquired some 301 identified houses from the 34 former officials. Out of that number, 144 belonged to the 13 executed men while 157 were for the other former officials.

The deposed and late President William Tolbert led the list with 71 houses, followed by former True Whig Party General Secretary Clarence Simpson with 42. Mr. Taylor Major, a Senator, was third with 31. Richard Henries, the late former Speaker of the defunct Legislature came fourth with 24 houses, a dozen above the late James T. Philips, who owned 12 identified houses, while Mr. Leroy Francis owns 11 houses.

True Whig Party Treasurer P. Clarence Parker and the late Oliver Bright owned nine houses each, Messrs Harrison Grigsby, S. Edward

Peal and Carmena Tolbert-Doe, owned seven houses respectively. Five of the officials had five houses each while the others owned between one to three.

FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF LIBERIANIZATION PROGRAM PROPOSED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Gibson]

[Excerpt]

As a means of further strengthening its Liberianization Program, the Government of Liberia has been called upon to restrict construction and feasibility studies agreements to "Liberian owned" contractual firms.

The Managing Director of the Small-Medium Business Association, Dr. Ibrahima Kaba, said in an interview Tuesday that there are many Liberian firms capable of carrying out construction and feasibility studies, but are being constantly ignored.

Noting that the Liberianization policy is not being implemented in all sectors of the nation's economy, Dr. Kaba said most construction contracts are given to foreign firms "instead of Liberian firms that are more capable of doing a better job."

The Ministry of Public Works which heads the

National Bidding Committee which selects contractors has failed to give out contracts to Liberian contractors for reasons known to them (the Ministry).

This he said is "very frustrating" to Liberian firms.

He said the crucial problem is that "we do not utilize our own human resources. Liberia he believes would have enough skill manpower to plan and implement all its programs if government would broaden the Liberianization policy in all sectors of the economy "where Liberians are capable of controlling."

Dr. Kaba feels that to secure the economic benefits of this nation, government should not open "direct" competition between Liberian and foreign businessmen, but rather encourage more Liberians to engage in business.

CSO: 4700/1608

FAULTY CABLES MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR 'LINA' TO DISSEMINATE NEWS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 28 Jun 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

Information Minister, Col. Gray D. Allison, has expressed serious concern over faulty communication cables installed throughout the country.

Minister Allison who was speaking Friday at his Capitol Hill office during a meeting with officials of the Liberia Telecommunications Corporation, (LTC), and the Ministry of Information, said because of faulty transmission cables it was very difficult for the Liberia News Agency (LINA) to speedily disseminate information to its subscribers.

He pointed out that without LINA it would be impossible to collect and disseminate news throughout the country.

Minister Allison then called on the management of LTC to do everything possible to improve communication throughout the country.

The Deputy-Managing Director for Operations at LTC,

Mr. James M. Gargard, conceded that LTC's present cable system was outdated and said LTC had proposed for \$26 million since 1975

to improve and expand the national transmission network.

He said the proposal was rejected because of its cost and his Corporation was therefore instructed to only improve the Monrovia system which, he said, was a decision that was not technically right. He said telecommunication network should not be installed in bits and pieces if the desired impact must be achieved.

The LTC Deputy Managing Director said if the proposal had been implemented, LTC would have been able to install a modern communication network to alleviate the mounting communication problems faced by the Liberian people.

He said this system could have improved communication network throughout the country to allow a nationwide television coverage.

NEW BONG COUNTY POWER STATION DEDICATED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

A new power station, equipped with two power-generating diesel engines, capable of providing adequate and constant electricity supply to Gbarnga and other communities in Bong County, is to be dedicated today by the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC).

The huge M.A.N. diesel engines, manufactured by a leading German company and provided by the Government of Liberia, will increase the power output of the Gbarnga Electricity System by 4.04 megawatts to meet the rising demand for electricity in Gbarnga, Gomp City, Nimba County; Bellefanai, Sgt. Kollie Town and other communities in the county.

With the newly installed engines, the Gbarnga Station

is capable of supplying the Phebe Hospital, Cuttington University College, the Suakoko Research Station, the Bong County Agricultural Development Project, the Rural Development Institute, Sanghai Farm and other establishments in the county.

The project was jointly financed by the Liberian Government, LEC and the residents of Bong County at the cost of \$700,000.

Residents of Gbarnga and its environs were without power for nearly four months recently due to a blackout chiefly because the generator there had broken down. Power was restored to the county mid last month as a result of the joint efforts of LEC and residents of Gbarnga City.

CSO: 4700/1608

CASH SHORTAGE IMPEDES GOMA POWER HOUSE PROJECT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 8 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Joe S. Kappia]

[Text]

The generators donated by the Government of Liberia to electrify county districts in Nimba County are still unroofed at the project site in Gompa City.

The generators have been in Gompa for over six months now but no power house has yet been constructed to house the machines because of lack of funds.

This was disclosed in an interview on July 5 in Gompa City by the City Mayor, Gen. John N.D. Flomo. He said that construction of the power house has not yet begun because of lack of sufficient funds to advance the contractors.

Out of \$40,000 needed to commence the work, only \$10,000 is available.

He added that the collection of \$10 per hut has been slow and donations expected from companies and concessions were barely pouring into the coffers

of the project.

In order to make the collection forceful, the Superintendent of Nimba County, Brig. Gen. Joseph Farnagalo has written commissioners to start reinforcing the \$10 collection per hut.

As chairman of the electrification project, Gen. Flomo disclosed that the building materials available can start the job but the money to advance the contractors is not sufficient. This has made the project to come to a standstill, he said.

He described citizens of Gompa City who have adopted a passive role in the development project. He said though the citizens of Gompa expect light too soon, those that have paid the \$10 are a minority.

He used the opportunity to appeal to the public to forget about back-biting and focus their minds on "the light

business".

According to chairman Flomo, if all the citizens pay the \$10 per hut, the money will be sufficient. Asked how the money was being collected, he said that chiefs collect from their people, report to commissioners who later present the amount to him.

When the light project is completed, it will serve Saniquellie-Mah and Saclepea-Mah Districts and other surrounding villages and towns. This will help industrialize the region, thereby boosting the agrarian economy, leading more people into production. The outcome will be improved standard of living.

The people of this area have been crying for light for too long. Two new generators are now standing in the rain, unroofed. It is over six months now since the leaders have been appealing to citizens to make this dream a reality.

PRC SPEAKER CLAIMS TO BE VICTIM OF FORGED SIGNATURE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 30 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text]

Individuals in the community who have been indulging in the practice of forging the signatures of PRC members with the aim of soliciting funds and materials from businessmen and personalities in the name of PRC members, are now to watch out.

B/Gen. Jeffred Gbatu who said he has been a constant victim of this ugly practice, has said drastic measures would be taken against anyone caught in the act.

Speaker Gbatu said that since 1980 to the present, some unscrupulous people claiming to be his cousins, brothers and so forth, have been going around the country, illicitly collecting funds and other materials in his name under the pretext of carrying out projects.

He said some of them were running around with one — or two-paragraph letters on which his signature was forged, and they were using them to convince businessmen and other persons that they were sent by General Gbatu. "This

is a blow to my reputation," he said.

The General said in an interview that while no one has been apprehended since the beginning of 1982 for such acts, he was occasionally confronted by personalities and Lebanese businessmen in connection with people going to them to make demands upon his orders.

He frowned upon the habit which has become prevalent and which was causing him serious embarrassment.

Everywhere he went, friends and businessmen would be asking him if he had authorized certain individuals to solicit aid from them, he said.

"I want to let the people of Liberia and foreign businessmen as well know that I am not associated with any group that is seeking support of any nature for any project," General Gbatu asseverated.

He asked the public to cooperate with him by seizing documents from anyone approaching them for assistance in his name and contacting his office without delay for appropriate action.

"If those who are engaged in this habit do not adhere to this warning and someone is caught, a severe penalty would be instituted against them," he concluded.

SAUDI ARABIA DONATES TEXTBOOKS FOR MUSLIM SCHOOLS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 29 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Arthur K. Massally]

[Text]

The Government of Saudi Arabia has donated 10,431 textbooks in both English and Arabic for use in Muslim schools in Liberia in order to upgrade the educational standard of such schools.

This was revealed on Tuesday at a rally in Kakata where Mr. Marmie Konneh, 38, an instructor at the Muslim Arabic School in Mandingo Quarters, was elected secretary-general of Quardu Gboni, an association founded in 1975 to promote mutual understanding among Muslims in Liberia.

The first secretary-general Sheikh Sesay, got drowned in the St. Paul River in May this year. Elected as Mr. Konneh's assistant was Mr. Amadu Konneh, a businessman.

After the election, the more than 100 Muslims present raised \$275 to support the association's development projects, including the building of schools and mosques in Liberia.

Since the formation of the association in 1975, it has awarded scholarships to seven students for further studies in Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Tunisia for four years. The scholarships were granted by the four governments which have reportedly

been making contributions toward the development of Muslim communities in Liberia, such as the construction of mosques and schools.

The association is also morally and financially obligated to its members and it has offered to educate the children of the late secretary-general.

It has also co-financed transport fares and boarding and pocket money for students in various Islamic countries around the world. It also operates a cooperative marketing association in Lofa County.

Among the aims and objectives of the association are to get books and periodicals from Islamic countries for distribution

to Muslim schools in Liberia, to establish Islamic libraries and cultural centers in the country and to encourage multi-lingual education among Muslim youths.

Presently, the Quardu Gboni Muslim Association has branches in Grand Gedeh, Bong, Nimba, Montserrado besides Gibi.

On the international level, Quardu Gboni associates with Muslim organizations in other parts of Africa, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Omar, Tunisia, etc.

Following the election in Kakata on Tuesday, the new secretary-general, Mr. Marmie Konneh, promised to do his best to bring improvement to the organization.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES CENTER TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

A 2.6 million dollars contractual agreement was Friday signed at the Capitol Building between the Liberian Government, through the Commission for National Redemption Day Anniversary, and the Dura Construction and Maintenance Corporation.

The Dura Construction Company is to construct the National Archives Center to be located on Tukman Boulevard in Sinkor, Monrovia.

Mr. D. Hene Johnson, Secretary-General of the Commission and Captain Roland S. Wour, Deputy Minister for Administration at the Ministry of Rural Development, signed for the Liberian Government, while Mr. Samir E. Kassouah, General Manager of the company signed for his company.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr. Johnson said the PRC Government attaches

great importance to a National Archives Center in the overall development of the country.

He hoped that the Dura Construction Company would measure up to the terms of the agreement by fulfilling the PRC's dream to have a National Archives Center dedicated during the 1983 Redemption Day Celebration.

In remarks, Mr. Kassouah assured that his company would uphold the contractual agreement and said his corporation was grateful for the opportunity to participate in the development of Liberia.

Also speaking at the ceremony, the General Chairman of the Commission, Major-General J. Nicholas Podier, said the project was a step forward in the development efforts of the PRC Government. -LINA

CSO: 4700/1608

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

FRG SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT--The chief of the Utilization Division at the Information Ministry, Mr Barclay T. Walters, Jr., left here Tuesday for Munich, West Germany, to pursue a three-and-a-half month basic training course in electronics. Mr Walters' stay in Germany will afford him the opportunity to do an indepth study on the repairs of the teleprinter (T-1000) machines at Siemens Company, the makers of siemens electronics and telecommunications equipment. His study in Germany is being sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation under a West-German scholarship programme. While Mr Walters is away, Mr Anthon Nimely will act as chief of the Utilization (PA) Division.--LINA [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 Jul 82 pp 3, 6]

CSO: 4700/1608

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

DIEGO GARCIA ISSUE--Port Louis (Mauritius)--The Seychelles has thrown its weight behind Mauritius's campaign for the return of Diego Garcia atoll which Britain leases to the US as a military base. Visiting Seychelles president Albert Rene said in a speech in Port Louis at the weekend that his government would support the newly-elected left-wing Mauritian government's campaign for the return of Diego Garcia and the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean. "Seychelles will do all it can to uphold the sovereignty of Mauritius over Diego Garcia. It will use all its diplomatic insight to work towards the dismantling of the US base in Diego Garcia," he said. Britain retained control of the Chagos Archipelago, which includes Diego Garcia, when Mauritius became independent from Britain in 1968. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jul 82 p 12]

CSO: 4700/1602

MACHEL CALLS FOR ARMED RESISTANCE TO WAVE OF REACTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Speech by President Samora Machel: "The Tomb of Reaction"]

[Text] "Maputo will be the real and first grave of reaction. We are ready for any attempt by the reactionaries against our process of liberation, against our economic and social development," said the chairman of the FRELIMO Party by way of introduction to a series of guidelines which, in the first phase, will cover the country's capital and which will later on be expanded to other parts of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In introducing these guidelines, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces recalled that some progressive governments have fallen because they did not know how to use the strength of the people by giving them arms to defend themselves.

Samora Machel also talked about the recent meeting he had with fellow citizens who, during colonial times, were involved with the forces of repression. At the end of that meeting, many of those fellow citizens asked that their process of liberation be completed with their involvement in the tasks of defending the revolution, especially military defense.

The meeting, held 2 weeks ago in the capital of Sofala with the fighters of the Armed National Liberation Struggle, was also mentioned by the chief of state. More than in the case of the previous meeting, the warriors of the People's War against foreign rule asked to be allowed to participate in the most arduous tasks of the revolution, especially in the war against the armed bands.

During that meeting in Beira, the chairman of the FRELIMO Party, in response to the many remarks made by the fighters, gave the following watchword: "Let us take off our neckties and let us put on our uniforms."

Yesterday, in this same spirit, the chief of state, who was in uniform, began by personally asking for a weapon, putting it on his belt. This act was the point of departure for a series of guidelines which he gave as follows and which we present here:

The leaders of the party and the state who have commissions as officers will have to wear uniforms and arms.

The dynamic impetus groups, the people's militia, and other organs of people's government will have to have military equipment in the nation's capital.

Militarized groups will be designated to assure peace and security, especially in buildings, enterprises, and residential areas where diplomats and cooperants live.

A traffic curfew will be instituted in the City of Maputo.

The wave of popular migration from the rural areas to the capital of the country will be checked.

Measures taken with respect to the City of Maputo, regarding the idea of arming the people, will also be taken in other localities.

The democratic mass organizations will have to develop their activities so as to organize the entire population.

A prolonged action will have to be carried out to clean out all drifters, thieves, murderers, and criminals.

The entire population will have to defend itself against rumors, particularly in population concentration areas (schools, hospitals, railroads, etc.); they will have to report all suspicious stories as well as those who spread them to the proper authorities.

President Samora Machel also described the ways in which the enemy agents act. He said that, as far as they are concerned, they are trying to threaten the revolution but the Revolutionary Military Court will take the measures necessary with regard to those agents who will be subject to punishment under the provision of the Law on crimes against the security of the people and the state. The chief of state identified them as follows:

Spies who sell the life of the people and the state secrets;

Persons who spread rumors and who start rumors as well as agitators who want to cause panic, unrest, and intrigue;

Saboteurs of factories, enterprises, shops, cooperatives, railroads, and services that are essential to the people;

Dishonest blackmarketeers and merchants who take products out of the normal circuit;

Rapists, murderers, and persons responsible for other crimes that cause panic;

Those who corrupt our youth.

The supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution emphasized that these criminals are the extension of the armed bandits who disturb the social order in the country's cities.

NEW ECONOMIC DEFENSE LAW APPROVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Economic Defense Law has just been approved by the permanent commission of the People's Assembly, according to information received in our offices yesterday. The law's main objective is to define and characterize the actions and omissions that violate the plan and harm the national economy.

According to the information received, the law punishes actions that directly or indirectly compromise economic development, impede the fulfillment of the plan and harm the material and spiritual well-being of the people.

"The present law, without specifically covering all the fields of defense of the economy, will develop during the course of its application, contributing toward later total integration into the future penal code," the preamble of the legislative document states.

According to the preamble, the law is applied to saboteurs, negligent persons, those who abuse power, those whose ignorance of their duties and tasks is unpardonable, those who do not channel production, who do not export on time, who delay importation and who impede or harm production.

The Economic Defense Law "is an instrument that in every production unit, in factories, farms, rail, highway, air and maritime transportation, in stores, social institutions and the state apparatus, is to be applied firmly by the workers, their organizational structures and leadership in intransigent defense of the economy and in the struggle against underdevelopment."

The same penalty applies to consummated, frustrated or attempted crimes, and accomplices and those who cover up the crime are punished in the same manner as the author of the crime.

The struggle for the defense of the economy, the preamble of the law explains, "is inspired in the struggle for the defense of the liberated zones against enemy incursions which had as target the FRELIMO bases and devastation of people's farms."

During the period of transitional government, this struggle "was clearly identified with the defense of independence that was approaching." The development of the revolutionary process and the building of socialism, "sharpened class struggle on the domestic and international level, especially in southern Africa." This development demanded "increasingly greater vigilance, detection and repression of the class enemy.

"The unleashing of the political and organizational offensive pointed to the domestic enemy as the main obstructor of the economy and our weapons turned against him," says the preamble of the law, adding:

"The domestic enemy acts in many and various ways, such as disorganization and inertia, stagnation, carelessness, hoarding, speculation, black marketeering, neglecting to channel production, not importing in time, falsifying invoices, abusing power, practicing nepotism and sabotage, and other ways of trying to destroy the economy."

This type of action, as indicated in the law which will be published in its entirety tomorrow, generates or aggravates the problems of starvation, lack of clothing and underdevelopment. The struggle against class enemies identified by these actions is not easy or simple, demanding organization, vigilance and the engagement of all workers.

11635

CSO: 4742/339

RESUMPTION OF CAPE VERDE, GUINEA BISSAU TIES EASES TENSIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The normalizing of relations between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, which has just taken its first steps in Maputo following talks between Aristides Pereira and Nino Vieira, has begun to dispel one of the centers of tension and instability on the African continent so exposed to this type of problem which favors only the enemies of liberation, peace and justice.

The deterioration of relations between these countries, although they had never come to blows, evident by their serious expressions, their displeasure with the declarations and resolutions made by both parties, harmed the African people's anticolonialist, anti-imperialist and anti-racist struggle.

This because the deteriorations affected not only relations between these countries, but also spread to more extensive frontiers, affecting first of all the relations of a historical nature among the old CONCP [Conference of National Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies] and going so far as to endanger the unity indispensable for the decisive moments of the liberation battle.

Because of the dissension between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, the heads of state of five African countries--emerged in the struggle for national liberation against Portuguese colonialism--could never again be reunited. The last summit meeting was to be held last year in Bissau, but never took place because of the existing problems in relations between these two countries.

If we consider the role played by these five countries since they achieved their independence, their position in the OAU, the United Nations and the Non-aligned [Movement], to mention the main international organizations, and if we bear in mind the support they gave to Africa's liberation struggle, which in the past 7 years has experienced a qualitative sudden rise of unequalled significance, we will then understand the importance of the establishment of relations between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau has for our people.

We should, then, be pleased with the favorable solution which Aristides Pereira and Nino Vieira found to solve their disagreements, because this made

it possible to reinforce the anticolonialist, anti-imperialist and antiracist front.

This united front is so necessary today as the African continent is now called upon to give a joint answer to the threat of the South African racists and the African governments which have taken the place of the former colonizers in the occupation and repression of the people.

Africa, which in previous decades was a balwark in the anticolonialist struggle, is advancing toward a qualitatively superior stage of unity in the anti-imperialist struggle.

8870

CSO: 4742/340

SPANISH FREIGHTERS BOUGHT, FURTHER PURCHASES PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Benjamin Faduco: "Ship Purchased From Spain on Way to Mozambique"]

[Text] One of the two freighters recently purchased by the government from Spain is already on the way to Mozambique; it is scheduled to tie up in the port of Maputo on 10 July, our reporter learned from the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation.

This is the freighter christened "Nguri," purchased along with another vessel which was recently given the name "Ligonha." The two ships were purchased from EUROMAR, a Spanish shipping company.

Each of the new vessels will have a cargo capacity of 1,200 tons and both will be added to the fleet of NAVIQUE (Mozambican Shipping Company).

The new Mozambican cargo vessel "Nguri" left the port of Lisbon on 17 June. During its journey to Mozambique, the "Nguri" will make a stop in the port of Luanda, RPA [People's Republic of Angola], continuing to Maputo where it is expected on 10 July.

Within the next 2 days, the second cargo vessel, the "Ligonha," is then scheduled to leave Lisbon. It will sail directly to Maputo where it will arrive at a date yet to be determined.

Both of these cargo vessels will carry a load of fertilizer, constituting the main cargo, from Lisbon to Maputo. The fertilizer, and other products were assembled earlier in the ports of Spain and in Lisbon.

The two vessels already have Mozambican crews on board who had earlier gone to Spain where they took over the recently purchased cargo vessels.

According to a spokesman at the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation, the two ships will be provided with navigation equipment that will enable them to enter any of the ports of Mozambique.

The same source indicated that another two cargo vessels will be purchased this year by NAVIQUE. With a capacity of 2,500 tons of cargo, the two vessels will also be purchased from Spain.

An agreement to this effect has already been signed between the two parties and all that is necessary is contact between the banking institutions of the two countries to execute the contract.

The purchase of the first two cargo vessels as well as another two cargo vessels which will follow significantly increases the capacity of the Mozambican navigation enterprise, enabling it better to carry out the tasks assigned to it in the area of maritime transportation.

The increase in the transportation capacity of the country's merchant marine will help reduce the chartering of foreign vessels with a subsequent saving in foreign exchange for the country.

5058

CSO: 4742/341

NIGHTTIME PORT TRAFFIC TO RESUME SOON

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 12 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Estacio Baptista]

[Text] The normalization of nighttime maritime traffic in the access channel of the port of Beira is expected by the end of this month. The work of placing new luminous buoys to replace the ones that in November 1981 were the target of sabotage by a South African racist commando action, is progressing satisfactorily.

According to a statement given to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE by the maritime administrator of the Sofala provincial capital, Joao Queiroz, of the nine buoys destroyed by the enemy, four have already been replaced. Some of these are not luminous.

This phase was preceded by a process of recovery of materiel stored at the naval maintenance workshop and was the starting point for carrying out the important objective on which the increase of maritime traffic in the port of Beira channel greatly depends. As is obvious this has a positive impact on the national economy as far as foreign exchange is concerned.

All this work is being done with the participation of workers in this field in Beira, and by a specialized team that came for this purpose to the provincial capital of Sofala, appointed by the national directorate maritime and river transportation, sector of hydrography.

Five More Buoys Next Week

Joao Queiroz also told our newspaper that efforts are being made to make it possible, probably beginning next week, to start the replacement of the remaining five buoys. This process could meet with difficulties if the weather becomes unfavorable for this work.

The Beira maritime administrator also stressed the fact that three of the last buoys were built at the naval maintenance workshop in Maputo and the remaining two, which were already old, were given in RENAB (Beira Naval Repairs) to be reconditioned.

The administrator added that this action showed the involvement and coordination of various sectors such as piloting for the authorization of the use of the tugboat "Massalo" and of a mobile crane.

"Since last year, ships could enter the port of Beira only from dawn to sunset because at night it is not possible because of lack of signals," our source told us when he listed the results of the present status of the buoys in the port of Beira channel that are now being replaced.

11634

CSO: 4742/338

RURAL EXODUS LEADS TO LIFE OF CRIME IN CITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Bernardo Mavanga: "How Drifters Are 'Made'"]

Migration from the rural areas to the cities, which we have been witnessing in the capital, has already reached extremes; this is expressed in the ills which seriously affect the daily life of the city population and the country's social situation as such. Although this is a common phenomenon in all countries, when migration takes place in a disorderly fashion and apart from the country's rate of growth, it does bring about a situation of idleness and crime that is the result of the high unemployment rate.

To gather the facts which would illustrate the trouble caused by the wave of persons from the rural areas going to the cities, we recently went to some recruitment centers for miners and workers to go to the citrus plantations in South Africa, located in the capital.

"There are youngsters among us who have come here for the first time," we were told by Joao Samuel, a 36-year-old miner, who added: "When they left their home villages, they came to Maputo, seeking employment, and when they did not get a job, they did not want to beg but instead insisted on going to the mines as alternate workers."

Our source, like many other thousands of miners, has been waiting to return to South Africa for more than 12 months. He told our reporter about the irregularities of the recruiting agencies which "make it difficult for us to go to the mines." He deplored the fact that his money has run out, that he has nothing to eat, no place to sleep, and that he hopes to be called some day.

"Many of us have become tramps here. Others came here as tramps. They gather here to blend in with us and to make our life difficult."

Discussing this issue, Joao Samuel raised the problem of his recruitment and that of other miners. But he did not note that the biggest problem was behind the difficulty of getting to the mines.

Source of Drifters

While they wait to be hired, both those who already are miners and those who want to be miners for the first time do not have the right to housing or food at the hiring office. Consequently, they must live at their own expense throughout the entire period of time necessary to be hired.

Julio Jose, a 34-year-old miner, said that this was always so. But in the past, the requirements of the mining companies in terms of manpower were greater and people were hired immediately. The food and housing problem did not arise at that time. "The truth is that we stay here for 6 months or a year, waiting for them to call us. Those of us who have families in Maputo can eat with the families and stay there. Those who do not have families have to solve that problem some other way. I fortunately have a place to eat and sleep," he said.

This is fundamentally where the problem of drifters and crime comes up. Without a place to sleep, without anything to eat, thousands of young persons, who leave their home territories as honest persons, become drifters and criminals. First of all, out of necessity and, then, because they feel it is fun to live at the expense of others.

Fernando Luis, who was born in Manhica, who is married and has two children, during the conversation we had with the miners waiting to be hired spoke to us with the intention of expressing his views; he made a rather sad impression. He told us that he had been waiting to be hired since 1977.

He had been a miner, he said. But he did not have any document that would identify him as such. Only he knows how he managed to get along all of these years since he returned.

The applicants for jobs as miners, as we were able to find out, are forced to stay in the camp where the hiring is done so that they can respond to the call that comes through a loudspeaker whenever the mining companies want to hire.

This means that jobseekers stay here at least during the day and that prevents them from taking other jobs during that time.

The environment that develops around the camps and the housing and food shortages for hundreds of persons, who gather in these places, creates a real source of drifters.

Other Places

The many persons who daily come to the capital, frustrated by the fact that they cannot find honest jobs, seek refuge in the blackmarket and speculation. Other are part-time workers, washing cars in the squares or carrying baggage at the maritime terminals but even they do not make enough.

The best way to remedy this situation of hunger and housing shortage unfortunately, as we can see, has been the way of life of the thief. Very few decide to go back home where they came from.

The consequences of this situation affect other sectors. The situation of idleness and banditry by adult persons who somehow are not properly punished has been creating opportunities for youngsters of 8 or 10 years also to engage in this trade. Today, it is not a rare occasion for us to find children roaming around aimlessly, creating serious problems in markets, cafes, and on streetcar lines where they try to steal to survive.

Seriousness of Problem

Less than 2 weeks ago, a meeting of the party directorate with the basic organizations and the democratic mass organizations was held in the capital; one of the points on the agenda was the matter of organizing the children of mulatto families so as to put each family in the proper setting.

In one way or another, this point--defined as one of the immediate actions to be taken by the party's base organizations--is not separated from the problem of the disorderly flow of migration from the rural areas to the cities.

Looking at cases covered earlier, involving persons who go to the cities in search of jobs, a general habit developed after independence which boiled down to the fact that persons who had a job in the city had their families and even their friends join them.

These families who certainly are not small in number are made up of persons who produced their own food out in the rural areas. In the city, they constitute a parasite population who only consumes and does not produce anything.

This on the other hand means less food and clothing for those who are working, the housing situation gets worse, more difficulties are created in transporting the workers because the number of persons rose daily and the number of cars does not; schools and hospitals become insufficient. In summary, the country's development is harmed.

5058

CSO: 4742/341

BRIEFS

USSR NAVAL SQUADRON VISITS--Five naval units of the Soviet Union's navy are visiting the Mozambican ports of Maputo and Beira starting tomorrow for a period of 9 and 7 days, respectively, it was disclosed yesterday by sources at the USSR Embassy in Maputo, confirmed by the Navy of Mozambique. The vessels of the Soviet squadron are commanded by RAdm M. N. Khropopulo and came to the People's Republic of Mozambique under the provisions of the cooperation treaty signed between the USSR and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. The group which is to visit Maputo consists of the large subchaster "Vasiliy Chapayev," a submarine, and a tanker; it will stay in the port of the Mozambican capital from 23 June until 2 July of this year. The fleet, which is visiting Beira, consists of the salvage vessels "Apcheron" and "Donbass" and will pay a working visit to the port of the capital of Sofala between 23 and 30 June. The last time units of the USSR navy visited Mozambique was last December. RAdm Gennadiy Semenov at that time commanded the destroyer "Tallin," the training vessel "Letuchi," and the tanker "Kamens-Uralski." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jun 82 p 1] 5058

PORTUGUESE BOOK FAIR--A Portuguese book fair, with about 40,000 works, will soon be held in Maputo, on which occasions editions will be sold at reduced prices, we were told by Rui Nogar, of the Secretariat of State for Culture, after this agency began conversations with a delegation from the Portuguese Minister of Culture which returned to its country recently. In addition to the book fair, there will also be cultural exchanges, exchanges of delegations and artists, awards of study scholarships and mutual support in various other areas of cultural activities, Rui Nogar added. After having stayed in the country for a week, the Portuguese delegation talked to the Mozambican secretary of state for culture to establish preliminary contacts so as to draft a cultural agreement between the two countries. The visiting delegation consists of Alcado Baptista, director of the Portuguese Book Institute; Joana Varela, in charge of a department in that institute; and Rodrigues Rocha, legal advisor to the Ministry of Culture. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 82 p 2] 5058

NEW RESIDENCY CARD--According to a communique of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee secretariat, issued on Saturday, a residency card will be created in our country, to be introduced in Maputo and other cities in the first stage, and later throughout the country, as one of the immediate measures that will allow the party and the state to control uncoordinated migratory movement from the countryside to the cities. This communique, which stresses that this will solve the basic problem of migration to the cities and implement our strategy of socialization of the countryside, points to the serious political,

economic and social consequences resulting from the constant influx, especially to the city of Maputo, of a large number of new people who come from the countryside with the intention of settling in the city. This migration to the city is disorganized and uncontrolled and has two main economic consequences: decreased production in the countryside and increased consumption in the city. Other consequences of uncontrolled migration are: premature deterioration of real estate because buildings have to house numbers of people for which they were not intended, overloading of transportation facilities, a lower quality of health services, education, and so on. According to the communique which we are publishing in its entirety on page 5 of this issue, the residency card will verify the resident's status in a city and will give him access to all the available facilities. By the same token, whoever does not have the card will not have access to these facilities and urban services in general. For persons who are visiting the city for a justified reason, a temporary residence document will be issued. To make possible the introduction of the residency card, a complete census of the inhabitants, including nationals and foreigners, will be made in the nation's capital and other cities. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 82 p 1] 11635

CSO: 4742/339

VIOLENCE ERUPTS AT KATUTURA SINGLE QUARTERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

TENSIONS between Police Home Guards and other tenants resident in the Katutura single quarters flared into violence yesterday, sending hundreds of men, women and children rushing onto the streets in panic to avoid the clash.

Police fired shots into the air, spoke over the public address system, and patrolled the deserted rows by vehicle and on foot to restore calm, watched by the crowd outside.

A contingent of uniformed home guards gathered around the accommodation block hired by the Police, situated on the western edge but fenced off from the rest of the complex.

Although no serious injuries or arrests were reported, tension amongst the home guards, as well as the hundreds of onlookers and residents remained un-

til later in the afternoon when tenants returned to their quarters as others came home from work.

The disturbance was reportedly sparked by a clash between a home guard and a group of male residents at about four pm.

A Policeman said soon afterwards that a home guard was attacked by six Owambo men in the civilian part of the single quarters.

He escaped back to his part of the complex, fetched a rifle, and accompanied by other home guards, returned to clash with the group of men. Shots were fired in the air as a deterrent, the Policeman said, but no-one was hurt.

Director of Katutura Leon Venter this morning said he was unaware of the disturbance.

Although the home guard section of the complex has the appearance of a Police station (there is a SA flag flying on a tall pole), as far the

municipality is concerned the Police have rented a block to quarter homeguards just as any other tenants hire rooms there, and the fenced off area is not a Police Station, Mr Venter said.

The presence of hundreds of people at the single quarters during working hours spotlights the considerable numbers of unemployed residing in the single quarters.

The Katutura Director said there were 3 200 beds in the single quarter complex but did not have an estimate of the actual number of people living there.

According to one Katutura resident the actual number of residents in the single quarters could be double the number of beds.

The reason for yesterday's disturbance remains obscure, and residents themselves gave several versions of what led to the fight.

These include

- The fight revolved

around women

- The home guard went to seek revenge for the knifing of another guard the night before and got beaten up.

- The home guards were deliberately trying to precipitate discord amongst the ethnic groups — especially Herero and Owambo — in the complex. These attempts are consciously politically motivated.

Despite the tension yesterday afternoon following the clash, there was little aggression observed in the crowd, and onlookers approached by the Advertiser spoke freely.

Mr Venter said since the abolition of influx control things at the single quarters "go out of hand", and the single quarters became overcrowded and run down as a result of lack of discipline and wanton destruction.

For these reasons the municipality decided to introduce certain changes and controls.

CABINET GETS PLAN 'UNIFYING PEOPLES'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE government has decided on a principle of "peoples consolidation" as the basis for its overall consolidation plans for all national and independent Black states, Mr Hennie van der Walt, Chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing a press conference on the final consolidation plans of all Black states, Mr Van der Walt indicated that more Black nations might be united, apart from the Swazi's.

But he stressed that a call for unification has so far come only from the Swazis and not from Lesotho yet.

His commission had supplied the cabinet with a timescale, as well as a budget, for the completion of all outstanding consolidation

plans of Black states.

The Cabinet would decide on the recommendations.

Thereafter "all affected land owners and other organisations, including the Black states" would have the opportunity to give evidence on the matter.

The opportunity for consultation with the authorities would continue until the select committee submitted its final recommendations to Parliament during 1983 or 1984.

Mr Van der Walt emphasised that he did not believe that the select committee would finalise more than the Ciskei's Kangwane's and the Venda consolidation by 1983.

No details of the final consolidation plans, which were handed to the Cabinet yesterday, would be published until the Cabinet ap-

proved them, he said.

The Cabinet had decided to give preference to the consolidation of Kangwane together with that of the Ciskei and Venda.

All the proposals before the Cabinet were final "except that of Venda" in which case evidence still had to be taken, Mr Van der Walt said.

In the latest consolidation proposals emphasis had been laid on the envisaged political system of confederation and of a constellation of states.

Much emphasis had also been put on economical development with sufficient labour opportunities within the Black states.

Mr Van der Walt also pointed out that "geographical consolidation of the Black states was no longer a conclusive requirement."

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT CONSIDERED TO BE WITHIN SIGHT

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 28 May 82 p 5

[Article by Gus Cluver: "A New System Necessary for South-West Africa"]

[Text] Pretoria--The next year will be a determining one for the future of both South Africa and South-West Africa. Support for an obsolete system is going to promote a SWAPO victory. But a strong build-up of a new order of freedom is going to ensure liberation for the South-West and all its inhabitants.

This is what Prof Marinus Wiechers, the director of the Institute for Foreign Law and Law Comparison at the University of South Africa, said in Pretoria yesterday. He was speaking at the monthly dinner of the North Transvaal branch of the Public Communication Institute of South Africa.

Professor Wiechers said that it would be naive to be overoptimistic about the future of the South-West. At the present time it would be realistic to assume a reasonably pessimistic attitude.

Nevertheless, he is convinced that a free democratic system based on free enterprise is already well established and that a national leadership for resisting communist influence is there.

What is lacking is an enormous and persistent effort to bring to its full completion the mandate which was given to South Africa in 1920 and the sacred trust for ensuring the spiritual and material well-being of the inhabitants.

Professor Wiechers said that during the past years' difficult international negotiations South Africa gave steadfast evidence of being an irreproachable negotiator.

Independence for the South-West has now reached a decisive phase. Although it could appear that there are yet unsurmountable difficulties before the flag of freedom can be hoisted in Windhoek, developments are inevitably leading to an international arrangement. The acceptance of a free election, international supervision and the release of political prisoners was arranged more than 3 years ago and all that remains is the agreement on how these things are to be put into practice.

"At this stage some of these things appear to be nearly irresolvable, but just like the case of the Rhodesian settlement, it can be expected that the momentum of the negotiations which has built up so far, will now come to an accomplishment."

He said that it is simply a natural thing for the people to inquire with concern about the final outcome of the independence process.

Apart from the strategic value of an independent South-West "the immediate matter of frustration is the future of our people in the new state, because the South-West dwells deeply in our past and in our hearts."

On the positive side it may be said that no other former colonial country in Africa has ever become independent with such a solid infrastructure and possibilities for economic growth.

On the negative side there is the grip which SWAPO has gotten over the years on the internal members of the family and on world opinion as though it were a liberation force and the true representative of the indigenous population.

7964

CSO: 4701/100

DETAILS ON KANGWANE ISSUE HEARING GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

AN application to declare invalid a proclamation dissolving the Kangwane Legislative Assembly was yesterday referred to a full Bench of the Supreme Court by Mr Justice A P Myburgh in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The application was brought on behalf of the Executive Committee of Kangwane.

Mr Justice Myburgh said that he, as a single judge, did not want to decide on the validity of the proclamation.

Earlier, counsel for Kangwane, Mr Dave Gordon SC, said the correct procedures had not been followed before the proclamation was issued by the State President. For this reason, the proclamation was not valid. Therefore, the assumption of control of the region by the South African Government since June 18 should also be seen as invalid.

However, Mr Gordon said later that he had discussed the matter with the former Chief Minister of Kangwane, Chief Enos John Mabuza, who had indicated that he would accept the position if an interim order could not be

granted and the matter were referred to the full bench.

Mr Mabuza said the uncertainty and unrest in the area could be contained as long as the people realised the matter was receiving attention.

Mr Justice Myburgh granted a request from Mr Gordon that the Judge President of the Transvaal should be approached to find, as a matter of urgency, a date on which the full Bench could hear the application. He said he would see to this himself.

The judge said he would decide at a later stage on an application by counsel for the South African Government for costs against Mr Mabuza in his personal capacity.

In his founding affidavit, Mr Mabuza said a chain of disruption and antagonism had followed the Government proclamation, dissolving the Kangwane Legislative Assembly.

On June 25 he received a telephone call from the minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in which he was instructed to vacate his office.

On July 6 he and other members of the

Legislative Assembly were locked out of their offices. These actions led to widespread unrest among the population.

On July 3 a fire broke out in the offices of the Superintendent of Education in Kamlushwa and considerable damage was caused to files and documents.

Attendance at the school had also dropped considerably and the administrative machinery had virtually ground to a standstill because the civil servants did not have access to their offices from time to time.

The members of the Legislative Assembly gathered early yesterday morning on the steps of the Supreme Court awaiting the opening of the trial. Shortly after 11 am they filed into court and listened attentively while counsel were arguing their case.

Mr I W B de Villiers, SC, representing the Government, told the court that the urgent application stood on

two legs. The first was the allegations by the applicants and the second was the legal standing of the Legislative Assembly to bring the application to court.

Mr De Villiers claimed that the Kangwane Legislative Assembly was dissolved in terms of Government proclamation

R108/1982 on June 18 and it therefore had no legal standing.

In the same way the second applicant, the chief executive of the Assembly, Chief Mabuza had no legal standing.

Mr Gordon submitted that the use of force and violence to take over the Kangwane Legislative Assembly was no different from the force of a Government Gazette proclamation.

Mr De Villiers submitted that the SA Government had in no way acted illegally as they were administering Kangwane in accordance with a proclamation also passed by the State President.

Mr Gordon countered that Mr De Villiers's argument had a fundamental flaw in it when he said the proclamation was valid until it had been declared invalid. A proclamation by the State President could not be equated with an Act of Parliament as he was not acting within these powers.

CORRESPONDENT CLAIMS NEW TYPE OF ASSAULT PLANNED AGAINST SA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

LED by France, West European socialist governments and their supporters are planning a new type of assault on the South African economy. Although not yet finally agreed, the main idea now under consideration is to impose a "tax" on trade between EEC member states and South Africa.

The proceeds of this would be set aside for investment in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the so-called "counter-constellation" made up of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, set up to seek "economic liberation" from the RSA.

The proposed "tax" would replace the projected oil embargo against South Africa initially urged by the Netherlands. An oil embargo is strongly opposed by several SADCC states on the grounds that it would hurt them more than the RSA itself.

The main figures behind the plan are the European leaders of the predominantly EEC-based Socialist International.

For nearly two years now SI has made a concentrated study of how South Africa could be weakened or economically undercut, without creating undue hardship for surrounding Black states. The key instigators are:

- Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, chairman both of Bonn's ruling Social Democratic Party and of SI. Last year Brandt visited eight African states, including Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, for talks on punitive measures against the RSA;

- France's Socialist President Francois Mitterrand and Jean-Bernard Curial, co-ordinator of the French working group on Southern Africa and chief proponent of the SI initiative;

- Edgar Pisani, the EEC Development Commissioner, who recently visited the frontline states with an EEC delegation which is itself planning a programme

of sanctions against South Africa;

- Piet Dankert, the Dutch Socialist President of the European Parliament;

- Erenst Glinne, the Belgian President of the Union of Socialist Parliamentary Groups of the European Parliament and activist in Belgian anti-apartheid circles;

- Former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, long a leading figure in the battle against South Africa. Palme, assisted by Kjeld Oleson of the Danish Socialist party, led an SI mission to Southern Africa in September 1977.

This called for a halt to all arms exports to the RSA, the prohibition of new investment in the Republic and "political support for the ANC, PAC and Swapo".

Final decisions on what action should be taken against South Africa will probably be taken in December, when SI holds talks with the frontline states in Arusha.

This event is regarded as of major importance by the SI Pre-

sidium although, as the date approaches, some critical problems are developing.

Among them are how to strike a credible balance between promise and performance and how to co-ordinate policy between the various European parties on the one hand, and between the African states on the other.

Several preliminary meetings are planned before the Arusha conference, to refine policy proposals.

Organisational aspects have been entrusted to the French Socialist Party. I am told that "the SI's position on economic sanctions has not been agreed upon, although oil sanctions will not figure prominently."

The go-ahead for the Arusha meeting was given at a two-day SI meeting in Helsinki on May 26 and 27. The debate concerning the SI initiative centred on two principal points in a report submitted by Bernard Curial:

1. "Parties and governments controlled by socialists must be ready and willing to implement concrete measures in favour of Black-ruled African nations.

"It must become fully clear at Arusha that the SI envisages its future with Black Africa, and that this implies that relations between Pretoria and the socialist governments of Europe must be reduc-

ed."

2. Unlike Latin America, "SI has no local parties to act on its behalf." Therefore, "SI members should fully appreciate that they must take the unusual step of working directly through such Marxist-Leninist parties as Angola's MPLA and Mozambique's Frelimo."

Curial added that the welcome given the SI delegation earlier this year both in Luanda and Maputo "has convinced SI leaders that such a course is feasible, although there is an acute awareness that problems could emerge if those parties seek to push the SI too far in a radical direction."

Fears were expressed at the Helsinki meeting "that European socialist parties would be asked to supply military equipment and be required to adopt unacceptably critical positions in relation to US policy in Southern Africa."

A further two-day meeting of European socialist parties was held in Brussels at the beginning of July, to co-ordinate their policies and to obtain the support of pan-European organisations such as the EEC and the European Parliament.

Still another meeting will be held in Harare next month between the SI and representatives of the frontline states to prepare the agenda for Arusha.

Although no firm date has yet been set down for the Arusha conference, it will probably be held before Christmas, as SI's next general assembly will take place in Sydney, Australia, in March 1983.

In Europe, SI leaders are extremely busy on behind-the-scenes efforts to co-ordinate the respective positions of the EEC socialist parties.

In particular, Willy Brandt is lobbying in Bonn to ensure that West Germany aligns itself behind France, this despite protests from moderates within the SPD.

Olof Palme has assured the SI that should the socialists be returned to power in Sweden in next September's Parliamentary election, they will throw their full weight at Government level behind any SI decisions on economic action or sanctions against South Africa.

Similar guarantees have come from the socialist parties of Portugal and Spain.

Against this background, a major pre-occupation of French socialists is the possibility of an SPD defeat in the 1983 German legislative elections.

It is feared that the loss of German support would spell the death knell for the SI's planned action against South Africa.

Still another subject of concern is the effect of the presence of the Israeli Labour Party at Arusha. In the event of continued high tension in the Middle East, it is feared Moscow could insist that Angola and Mozambique boycott the conference.

The possibility of imposing sanctions on South Africa has not been finally abandoned. Piet Dankert is particularly favours both disinvestment and an oil embargo.

Although the EEC nations are not significant exporters of oil, they are vital in the field of corporate involvement.

The RSA's Black neighbour states have told SI that straight forward sanctions against the RSA could penalise them severely.

Mozambique's President Samora Machel especially stressed that the main issue should not be sanctions against South Africa, "but rather solidarity with the frontline states".

That is where the "tax" on EEC imports plan came in. SI's overall view now is that an "economic garotte" of the RSA could prove effective only if it went hand-in-hand with an increased transfer of resources to the frontline states themselves, so enabling them to build up their economies and diversify away from the Republic.

INGWAVUMA: HOTTEST LEGAL POTATO SINCE 1950'S

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

UNTIL last week few South Africans outside Natal and KwaZulu had heard of Ingwavuma, but since mid-June it has been in the public eye as major news and — since last Friday — at the centre of the most intense legal dispute since the removal of coloured voters from the common roll in the Cape in the 1950s.

Ingwavuma, a stretch of territory running through KwaZulu along the SA-Mozambique border, first began to attract wider public attention on June 14 with the announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof of South Africa's intention to cede it — together with KaNgwane — to Swaziland.

Amid cries of anger from Zulus and a chorus of protest across a political spectrum from the Azanian People's Organisation to the New Republic Party, the next step came on June 18 with publication of Proclamation R109.

Under it Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, purported to take Ingwavuma from KwaZulu's jurisdiction and place it under his department.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, acting through his Minister of Education, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, brought an urgent application before the Natal Supreme Court asking for an interdict against a takeover of the area by Dr Koornhof's department.

On Friday night Mr Justice Shearer, of the Natal Supreme Court, declared the excision of Ingwavuma illegal on the grounds that there had been insufficient consultation with the KwaZulu Cabinet, as required by the Black States Constitution Act of 1971.

He ordered that Ingwavuma revert to KwaZulu's control until the dispute is heard before the Natal Supreme Court on August 2.

Less than three days later, on Monday June 28, the Government issued a second proclamation, R121, re-excising Ingwavuma from KwaZulu and placing it once

more under the Department of Co-operation and Development. The second proclamation was issued under a different Act from the first.

Instead of the Black States Constitution Act, the second proclamation relied primarily for its authority on the Black Administration Act of 1927, which was thought to empower the Government to alter the borders of "black homelands" without consultation.

The second proclamation repealed the first and was declared to be operative from June 18, the date on which the first was promulgated.

But within hours of publication of the second proclamation in the Government

Gazette lawyers for the KwaZulu Cabinet were preparing to test its validity with another urgent application to the Natal Supreme Court.

The second application was heard before a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court on Wednesday.

Three judges, Mr Justice Milne, Mr Justice Van Heerden, and Mr Justice Kriek, found that the State President had exceeded his powers in the second proclamation and that the proclamation was therefore null and void. Lawyers for the Government immediately notified the court of their intention to appeal.

But the question of who should lawfully administer Ingwavuma — KwaZulu or the Department of Co-operation and Development — until the Appeal Court gives its decision was unclear yesterday.

Lawyers for KwaZulu contended that when the Natal Supreme Court declared the second proclamation invalid, the situation reverted to what it was last Friday after Mr Justice Shearer's judgment.

He ordered the return of Ingwavuma to KwaZulu until August 2, when the first proclamation's validity will again be argued before the Natal Supreme Court.

Lawyers for the Government, however, hold that Ingwavuma should be under the Department of Co-operation and Development until their appeal on the second

proclamation is heard by the Appeal Court.

The Rand Daily Mail approached four specialists in constitutional law for their opinion on the dispute yesterday.

Three of the four felt that Wednesday's Natal Supreme Court decision meant that Mr Justice Shearer's order should be brought into operation until August 2 — or, if it comes before August 2, the judgment of the Appeal Court on the second proclamation.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies, said: "I cannot see how the State can suggest that a proclamation found to be invalid by the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court should become valid because the matter is taken on appeal".

He added: "In my view the second proclamation under the Black Administration Act is invalid until it is found to be valid by a higher court. Mr Justice Shearer's interdict therefore holds".

Dr Laurence Boule, senior lecturer in law at the University of Natal, said of Wednesday's court decision: "The position seems to be that the judgment is effective until it is reversed. To do otherwise would be to render the court decision ineffective".

The pending appeal to the Appeal Court, he added, did not amount to a stay

on the court decision and the "authority claimed in the second proclamation on Ingwavuma" could not, therefore, be asserted.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, said: "The second proclamation has been declared invalid. The first stands. Mr Justice Shearer's order on the first is therefore operative. I cannot see how they can rely on an appeal to suspend a Supreme Court ruling. Nothing has happened to overrule Mr Justice Shearer's decision".

Mr Jerold Taitz, senior lecturer in law at the University of Cape Town, took a different view.

He cited the possibility of a man sentenced to death for murder but given leave to appeal. If the court decision was carried, the man would be executed and the position irrevocable. The court decision had to be suspended until the appeal was heard.

The same principles hold, he argued, in the Ingwavuma dispute, the more so as the Natal Supreme Court did not rule that KwaZulu's interests would be prejudiced by a delay in the execution of its decision.

The dispute should be settled by early next week. Chief Buthelezi's lawyers have been instructed to obtain an order from the Natal Supreme Court for its order to come into immediate effect.

CSO: 4700/1609

COMMENTS OF WHITE RESIDENTS OF INGWAVUMA REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 18

[Article by Ticks Chetty]

[Text]

THE Moore family — the only permanent white residents in the disputed Ingwavuma district of Zululand — are like everybody else in the area: confused and unsure about their future.

Having lived in the area since 1914, this pioneer white trading family have become so much a part of Ingwavuma that they could well be regarded as white Zulus.

While the older members of the Moore family were reluctant to talk about how they felt about Government moves to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland, Mr David Moore, 34, was more open.

"We are South Africans and prefer to remain as South African citizens," he said.

"But since no firm decision has yet been taken in this matter, I just cannot say what the future holds for us."

The only comment from Mrs Amy Moore, 96, the matriarch of the family, was: "We'll cross the bridge when we get to it."

The Moore family, comprising Mrs Amy Moore, her son Hubert, his wife Albie, her grandson David, and his wife and two young children, run four stores, which serve the thousands of black residents of Ingwavuma.

Mrs Amy Moore settled in Ingwavuma in 1914 with her late husband, who was then a member of the Natal Mounted Police.

Problems

There were two other whites there — the magistrate and an Anglican priest.

Soon after her husband retired from the police force in 1920, he opened a trading store.

Talking of his early childhood, Mr Moore said: "The only playmates I had were Zulus."

"So it was not surprising that I learnt to speak Zulu properly before English."

According to Mr Moore,

their family has been in Ingwavuma for so long that they have become an integral part of the area.

"We sometimes find it lonely here. But it does not bother us too much. We have enough work on our hands to keep us occupied."

The Government moves to cede Ingwavuma and other large tracts of South African land to Swaziland has already caused problems in the area.

With the possibility of trouble breaking out in Ingwavuma, Mr Moore said some families had decided to leave the area to avoid getting involved in fights.

Some people had also shelved plans to improve their homes or to build new ones.

"There has been a major decline in our sale of building material in recent times. We have also had a big drop in customers for furniture."

Shock

Mr Moore said that because of the uncertainty over the area, they had also decided to shelve plans for expanding their shops.

The expansions would have cost at least R80 000.

"I haven't met a single person in Ingwavuma who has

said he would be happy under Swazi rule," he said.

"This whole move to cede the area to Swaziland has come as a shock to people here, and many are still recovering from it."

Asked about the possibility of violence erupting in the area over the Government's proposed land deal, Mr Moore said: "Who knows? Who can tell for sure what will happen."

Mrs Girlie Naicker, a member of the only Indian family living in Ingwavuma, regards herself as more of a Zulu than an Indian.

Having lived among Zulus most of her life, she has a passion not only for their traditions but also for the solitude that the remote area in which she lives with her husband, Dan, 29, her 2½-year-old baby girl, and her sister-in-law, Meena, offers.

She is also clear about where she stands in the land deal dispute.

"I was born a South African and I intend remaining so. I don't want to come under the control of the Swaziland Government," she said.

Mrs Naicker, 23, who works as a cashier in one of the Moores' stores with her husband and sister-in-law, sees Ingwavuma and its people as her own.

CSO: 4700/1609

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW ORDER: A CHANGE OF HEART IN WHITES AND COLOREDS NECESSARY

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 28 May 82 p 18

[Commentary by Johan de Wet: "An Attitude which Must Be Abandoned in a New South Africa"]

[Text] You must have come across these two news reports which appeared side by side in yesterday's BEELD: A colored school in the Rand which collected 700 rand for BEELD's Bible funds; the planned activities of a colored chorus for the Pentecostal services at Port Elizabeth which had to be cancelled because an old white person raised objections against them. This week I read about two other incidents which gave me reason to think about this strange world in which we live.

Refused

A chess competition at the University of Witwatersrand was so maneuvered that one of the players who had scruples about playing against blacks managed to get white opponents only. Behold...the black threat has been staved off!

Then in Athlone, Capetown, a colored school refused to accept a computer as a gift, because the giver sponsored the tour of an English cricket team which visited South Africa earlier this year.

How can you carry on with the Presidential Council's proposals for a better future with such an unruly lot?

Official

The colored chorus was to have performed in a school hall in Port Elizabeth, presumably because the Dutch Reformed white congregation involved did not yet have its own church building, but then the objection was raised. What it came down to, was that the people managing the Cape Province's Department of Education officially backed a decision of the school committee involved: Due to the sensitivity of the matter it was better not to let the voices of colored children help bring the message of salvation.

Rather not

Of course it's all right for colored youths to help defend our country's borders. There is also nothing wrong for the coloreds to keep our armaments

factories going...and fortunately there are colored people willing to serve in the South African Police (because, without them the force could hardly function).

But, sing for the whites in a church? Rather not.

Mr Hassan Howa, of Sacos, was one to praise the refusal of Athlone's Spes Bona colored senior secondary school to accept a computer which was donated by the S. A. Brewery saying that the school has shown where it stands and it ought to be congratulated.

Congratulated? Just because a low blow was dealt against a group who dared help South Africa combat its sports isolation?

Just the other day, speaking at Beaufort-West David Curry, the chairman of the coloreds Labor Party told his own people something which is very true:

"Circumstances are forcing us to seek solutions jointly. We can no longer wish away anybody. We can no longer be prisoners of past history or of a political situation."

Thanks to the initiative taken by the Nationalist Party the entire county is talking about the new constitutional order of things (The fact that people are unanimous in thinking that a change must come is striking. Even Jaap Marais just the other day stated that the Reconstituted Nationalist Party ought to be recognized when a new constitution is drafted.)

Thus, if we are to move forward it is important to have correct attitudes. The sort of attitudes which move old people to turn away a colored chorus from a white church, cause a colored school to act childishly spiteful, or induce a chess player to live in a dream world, therefore have no place in a future South Africa.

I told the story about the colored school which donated 700 rand to the Bible fund because it struck me to see what open hearts there are among the colored community when money is needed for a good cause.

One year ago BEELD EXTRA (an issue of BEELD containing district new items on the colored areas of the Rand and Pretoria) published a story about a colored child whose parents wanted to take her to Prof Chris Barnard urgently because she had a rare heart-ailment.

Colored readers reacted spontaneously and within 14 days fund collection reached its goal; more than 2,000 rands. But contributions kept coming in. Finally 2,641.81 rand were collected. Oh yes, even cents were contributed.

Why do I mention this? Because I am convinced that the whites of the hinterland (like those among whom I grew in Northern Transvaal) do not know these so-called colored. Hence the great number of questions put to Nationalist speakers at political meetings about a possible colored minister, perhaps a prime minister and yes, even a president.

Oh yes we have already heard much about young Malays; as for the colored man there is only a caricature.

But even this caricature must disappear before the constitutional train can be put on its tracks.

7964

CSO: 4701/100

BUTHELEZI REACTS TO SWAZI CLAIMS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jul 82 p 7

[Text]

SWAZI CLAIMS TO the Ingwavuma areas were not genuine and needed to be exposed as fraudulent to lessen confusion in a situation which was fraught with danger, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in a statement to the Press yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said the Swazi desperation for access to the Indian Ocean was the heart of the matter.

He disregarded Swazi claims concerning the international boundary between Swaziland and South Africa, saying their argument could be used against them.

"If the Mngomezulu were cut in half by a boundary, should the boundary not be shifted to the north, so that the scattered remnant in Swaziland could be reunited with the main body of the tribe living around the seat of their ancestral power?" he asked.

He argued against an official Swazi Press statement in which they stated that Zululand was annexed by the British. The paper made the point

that the Ingwavuma people never participated in the war and were therefore not defeated and that Swazis had objected to the annexation of Ingwavuma into Natal.

"The late annexation of the area north of the Mkhuze River had nothing whatsoever to do with the issue we are facing," Chief Buthelezi said. "Every student knows that indirect rule was British domination on the cheap."

In response to the Swazi statement that the Ingwavuma areas were administered as a trust area and "in pursuit of the policy of apartheid and that in

appeasement of Gatsha Buthelezi," the territories had been transferred to the "KwaZulu Bantustan," Chief Buthelezi said.

"It befits no black man to talk of an area which blacks love because they and their forefathers have lived and died there as a 'Bantustan.' It is the Swazis who now want to connive with the purveyors of apartheid."

The Swazi statement further said: "Resulting from this forced cession a massive exodus of people and their chiefs from the Ingwavuma area to the Lavumisa area took place."

This was a gross distortion of the facts, Chief Buthelezi said: "Unrest in the area has nothing to do with Zulu intimidation or Mngomezulu people wanting to be Swazis.

"It is simply a matter of a civil dispute about succession to a chief's position, being carried out from Swazi soil where there is no law and order, and from where people can make unprovoked attacks on legitimate authority."

He also disputed the

claim made by the Swazi Minister of Foreign Affairs in a television interview recently, that Zulus had on two occasions, when Zulu and Swazi delegations had gone to Swaziland and KwaZulu, offered no objections to the proposed inclusion of Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

"This is slanderously false. At every opportunity I and my colleagues in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly have objected to any suggestion of including the Ingwavuma district

into Swaziland."

He continued: "In a situation so fraught with danger and so threatening of deep rifts between the Swazis and the Zulus, it is tragic that people in high office in Swaziland will talk insultingly about King Dingane."

"The Zulus revere their royalty and take deep umbrage at an attempt by the Swazis to use a political situation of their making to insult the Zulu people by talking about their kings with contempt."

CSO: 4700/1609

'I'LL LEAD SWAZIS TO THE END,' SAYS MABUZA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Clyde Johnson]

[Text]

NELSPRUIT — Mr Enos J Mabuza, former chief executive councillor of Kangwane, has promised to lead his people "to the bitter end."

"Even in a unified Swaziland, I will — through the Inyandzi national movement — continue to mobilise my people and keep them informed," he said.

Asked about his future plans, Mr Mabuza said much depended on the outcome of the Supreme Court application.

"Should the Government go ahead with its plan no matter what the court says, I will probably find a job in the private sector.

"This will give me the opportunity to fulfill my leadership role as well as care for my family."

Mr Mabuza said he and his colleagues still met regularly and, through the Inyandzi movement, of which he is national president, were still advising the people of the disadvantages of incorporation into Swaziland.

"Surely a leader cannot be labelled an intimidator if, in a democratic way, he advises his people against something he believes is wrong," he said.

"If the Swaziland deal goes through, my people will not have been given the opportunity to decide for or against it, so nobody can blame them if they vent their views afterwards in a unified Swaziland."

The quietly spoken politician again appealed to the South African Government: "Don't make enemies out of friends.

"In Kangwane we have three-quarters of a million Swazis well-disposed to South Africa who face alienation at the expense of 500 000 people they do not know nor have ever lived with. . . ."

Mr Mabuza said television, radio and the Afrikaans Press would continue to label him an intimidator until the Government had achieved what they had set out to do.

"The South African Government is aware

of the tremendous following I enjoy amongst my people — so much so in fact that I was offered vice-premiership or the opportunity to become South Africa's first ambassador in Swaziland. I turned down both offers.

"It is not in my nature nor outlook to intimidate anybody — in fact I am often accused of being too restrained and Christian-like in my approach.

"I naturally understand their feelings but a 'general' cannot go and tell his people to

fight unless you are certain of victory with only a few casualties."

Mr Mabuza said that by far the majority of kaNgwane's citizens were totally opposed to incorporation.

"In Swaziland we have been labelled 'second class Swazis' and the people fear severe discrimination once incorporation takes place.

PENSIONS

"We have got accustomed to being discriminated against by whites but the South African Swazi feels it will be 10 times worse

to be discriminated against by a fellow Swazi," Mr Mabuza said.

Mr Mabuza said many nationalists and conservatives had expressed concern regarding the land deal in discussion with him.

South African Swazis feared loss of property, pensions and other benefits, and in particular, unemployment.

Jobs in Swaziland were harder to come by than in South Africa and people feared that through discrimination they might lose their well paid positions to the "pure" Swazis, he said.

Townships Reject SA's Land Deal

NELSPRUIT — The Mayor of kaNyamazane, Mr E M Ginindza; the Mayor of Matsulu, Mr S Zwane; and the Mayor of kaBokweni, Mr J M Matsana, kaNgwane's three largest townships, have rejected the proposed Swazi land deal.

After a joint meeting of the three town councils, the mayors, who represent 80 percent of kaNgwane's population, approached Nelspruit lawyers, Mr Steve Hefferman and Mr Dirk Bosman, regarding the legal aspects of the proposed alienation of kaNgwane into Swaziland.

"If a referendum had been held the vast majority would have been against incorporation. How then can it be legally be thrust upon us without our consent?" they asked.

At the meeting the councils resolved that:

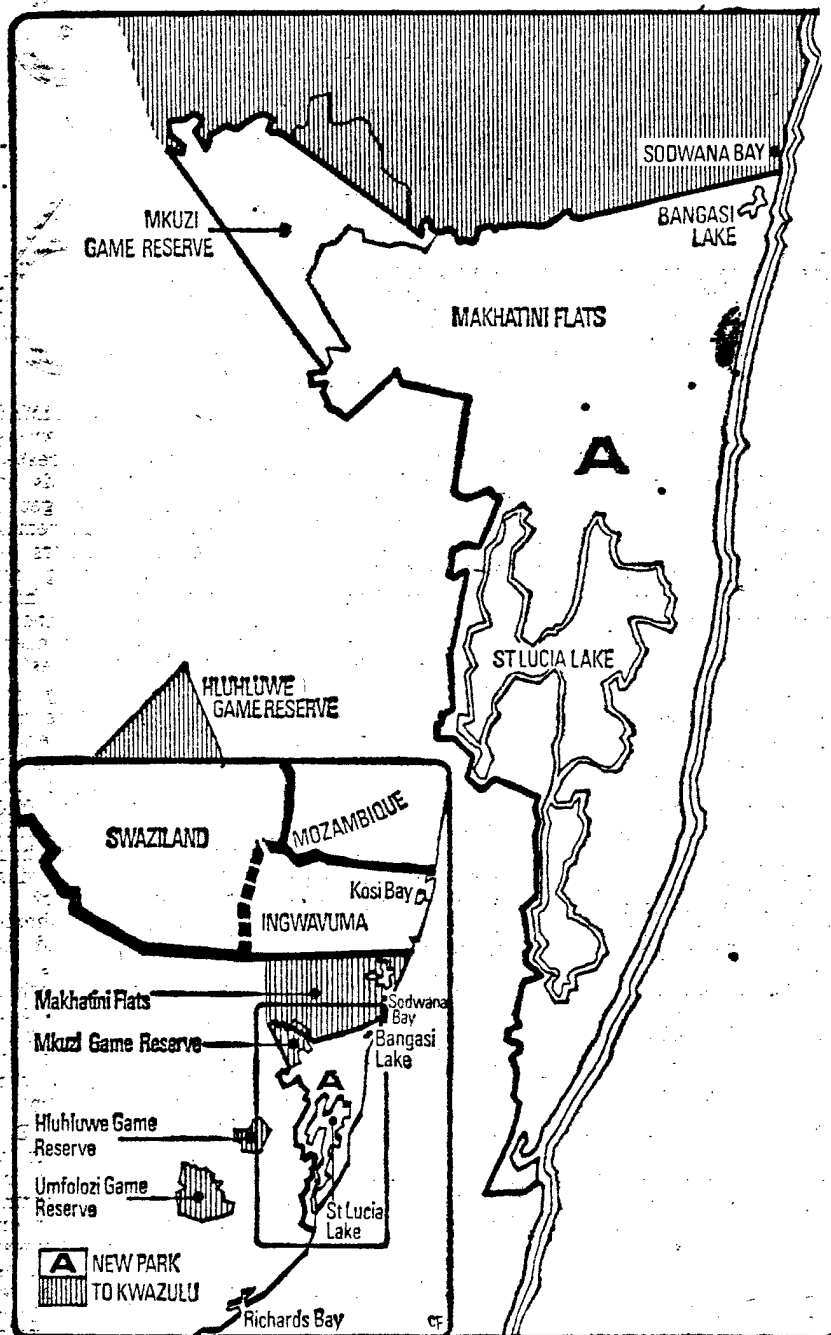
- The people of kaBokweni, kaNyamazane and Matsulu reject Swaziland citizenship.

- They, their parents and distant forefathers had never lived in Swaziland.

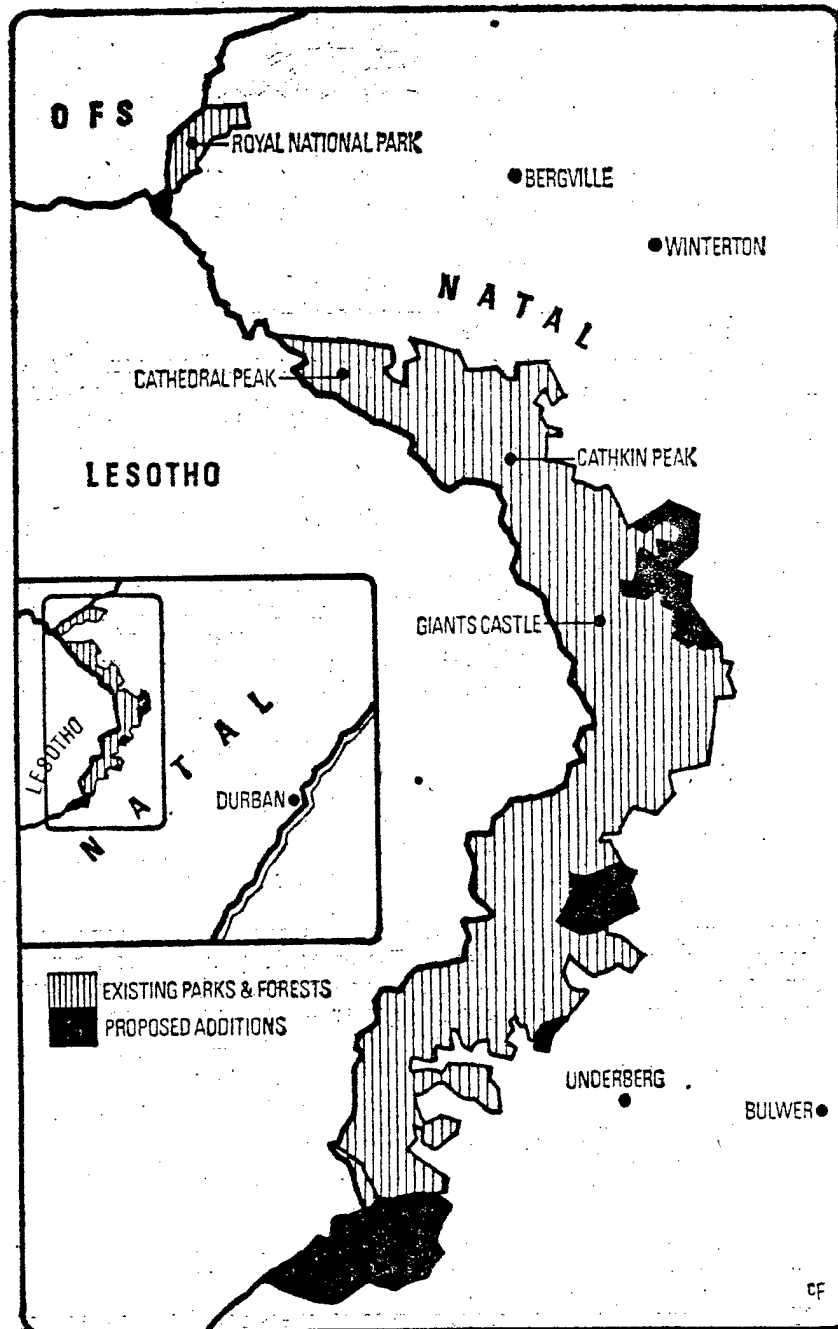
- The Swazis in South Africa were not prepared to sacrifice the sweat, energy and time that had been devoted to the moulding and building up of the Lowveld.

- All the people employed in businesses and homes should ask their employers to make their feelings known to the Government.

- A signed petition be drawn up and submitted to the Government to demonstrate the objections.



This is the land the Government proposes to give to the Natal Parks Board in return for existing game reserves being given to kwaZulu. The land being given to kwaZulu is meant to compensate it for the inclusion of Ingwavuma into Swaziland. Much of the Mkuzi game reserve will be incorporated into the new park while the rest of Mkuzi is to go to kwaZulu. The proposed new areas of the reserve including the Makhatini flats will cover 140 000 ha. The ceded land will also include the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves.



The Government proposes adding these pockets of land in the Drakensberg to areas which are already under the control of the Natal Parks Board. The proposed additions to the board's conservation area are part of the compensation the Government intends to give the board for the loss of existing game reserves which are earmarked for inclusion in kwaZulu which, in turn, stands to lose the Ingwavuma area to Swaziland.

MAINTAINING A STATUS QUO IN SWAZILAND EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 31 May 82 p 8

[Text] How serious is the pressure which Mozambique can still exercise, or perhaps already exercises on the government of Swaziland to get this peaceful kingdom to take on other views?

Like Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia Chad or Upper Volta, Swaziland is one of these unfortunate countries without a coastline of their own.

Its closest harbor just happens to be the capital city of a Marxist republic with completely different political opinions than those honored in Mbabane.

This is creating problems like the ones which will certainly be created in the future (or may even be there now) for Malawi, a country which is likewise dependent on Mozambique for getting its imports and exports to an accessible harbor.

While at that early stage Premier Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe was apparently still convinced that he could make himself less dependent on South Africa and ultimately would be able to channel his traffic to Beira and Maputo, not everybody is so eager to depend on Mozambique. Ideological differences between Maputo and Harare are not of such a drastic nature. Both Samora Machel and comrade Mugabe read Das Kapital and their interpretation of this inspired text is certainly not so different.

However, things are different in a more tradition bound order of things as in the case of Swaziland. The capitalistic system is flourishing in this prosperous little kingdom--gambling houses and resorts for smashing weekends included. The old TP and TJ cars which used to set out for Laurencio Marques all the time nowadays are crossing the Swaziland border.

This has now become one of the playgrounds of the upper middle class, just as the Seychelles were at one time and just as Mauritius still is.

However, the reason why this is now becoming a matter of principal interest is not because of a daring movie or a couple of wild rounds at the gambling table. To use a stereotyped word, Swaziland is of strategic importance to South Africa.

For example, if the government in Mbabane were to be driven into the same views as those of the wild men of Maputo this beautiful little country could become a springboard for terrorism against South Africa overnight.

It is therefore unthinkable that the policy makers of Pretoria are not looking at this problem with the necessary attention.

Certainly in Mbabane itself profound consideration to the immediate future must have been given since long ago.

King Sobhuza II was born a year before the outbreak of the Second Freedom War. He has become an institution, almost a way of thinking and doing, like Queen Victoria.

When he dies there will be a vacuum which will not be easy to fill. This will also be offering an opportunity for stirring up trouble to all sorts of elements which are inimical to South Africa in particular and to capitalism in general.

Even cautious observers do not want to predict what can happen after Sabhuza's death. The fact is that it is not an absolutely foregone conclusion that Swaziland will not just continue to go on with its peaceful course.

Against this background South Africa will have to watch events in Swaziland very carefully. This is not just a matter having to do with the incorporation of Kangwane.

7964

CSO: 4701/101

YOUNG OVAMBOS NOW SKEPTICAL ABOUT SWAPO EDUCATIONAL PROMISES

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 31 May 82 p 3

[Text] School children have always been the most important target group and source of recruitment for SWAPO, but it is at this level that the organization has finally lost the propaganda war.

This became clear last week when military reporters visited the operational area.

While in the early years of the war SWAPO enticed large numbers of school children with promises of education, during the past 2 years almost no children have gone over to them.

According to armed forces officers in Oshakati even the new conscription system for South-West Africa/Namibia, which is hardly known and highly exploited for propaganda purposes by SWAPO, has had any influence on school children.

SWAPO has tried to persuade the children that they will now become prisoners of the state and are going to be forced to kill their own people.

There are now 120,000 school children in 439 schools in Ovambo. In addition there is a training college for teachers as well as an agricultural college.

Since last year the instruction medium, which previously was Afrikaans, was changed to English at the request of the population. The Cape Province's educational syllabus is now being followed and the people now realize that SWAPO assertions are not true.

Originally SWAPO tried to convince school children that the standard of education is inferior and the "Boers" were trying to make slaves out of them.

On the contrary children were promised that they could learn seven languages in Angola, within 2 years they could become medical doctors and to top it all they would get a motorcycle.

These and other empty promises have no influence now and the group of terrorists who recently infiltrated the Grootfontein area have altogether given up blurting out things about education and instead have engaged in spreading fear and intimidating the people.

INKATHA WINDS UP ANTI-DEAL TOUR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 9

[Text]

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is hoping for international pressure against Swaziland and South Africa to block land cession plans after a three-nation tour by two senior representatives.

Dr Frank Mdlalose, Inkatha's national chairman, and the movement's secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, have visited Washington, New York and London. Last night they flew to Bonn to brief West German Government officials.

They have met American and British Government representatives, briefed the UN Ambassadors of 26 African countries, met OAU leaders and talked with opposition parties in their attempt to gain support.

"We are hoping that diplomatic pressure will be applied against South Africa and Swaziland to stop the cession of Ingwavuma to Swaziland," Dr Dhlomo

told a Press conference in London yesterday.

"Swaziland is particularly vulnerable to pressure from the OAU, and we are considering the possibility of getting the issue raised in the UN General Assembly."

Dr Dhlomo said Inkatha feared the South African Parliament would be recalled to pass emergency legislation that would overrule court decisions against giving the land to Swaziland.

He added: "Even if the South African Government goes ahead, that won't be the end of the story. Even after Swaziland has taken delivery of our land, we will continue to struggle to get it back."

Both men reported an "overwhelmingly sympathetic" response from all the Government officials and politicians they had met, but they have been given no commitments by the British or American authorities.

Their main hope is that the OAU will pub-

licly denounce Swaziland for being a party to the dispute and apply enough pressure to block the plan.

Dr Mdlalose forecast faction fighting and bloodshed if the land was transferred. "We know the mood of our people —they are very angry. Without doubt there will be bloodshed," he said.

In Washington the two met Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State.

"We were pleased that he took the matter very seriously," said Dr Dhlomo. "We are quite certain that at the opportune moment the US will raise the matter with Swaziland and South Africa."

In London they talked with Mr Cranley Onslow, Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

He had listened to their case, said Dr Dhlomo, but had not committed the Government to any particular viewpoint.

Dr Dhlomo and Dr Mdlalose are due to return to South Africa tomorrow. — Sapa.

DISORDER UNDER BLACK RULE IN ZIMBABWE DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHAT a strange country Zimbabwe has become.

We have just had the case of a Minister who admitted assaulting an elderly White woman motorist.

The case of a White MP, Mr Wally Stuttaford, 62, who may have won a civil action for being tortured while in detention, but nobody is allowed to give the court's findings. And he has remained in detention for seven months without trial.

Now, to justify the ending of dual citizenship, which was enshrined in the Lancaster House Constitution, a Minister says: "We must never forget that the Limpopo is the boundary of decency in Africa. Beyond it, southward, Satan rules in thunder and fumes."

Forgetting, of course, all the devilish things that have been going on in his own country since the Mugabe Government took over.

We know, of course, that Zimbabwe is heading for one-party rule. Mr Mugabe has threatened that often enough.

"Satanic south"

The Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, who has just made the "Satanic south" claim and who has admitted assaulting the woman driver, has made no bones about the fact that within the next three years he will present legislation to make the Constitution "truly Zimbabwean and truly relevant."

So much for constitutional safeguards when a Black Government takes over.

If we were White Zimbabweans, we would have begun to worry long ago about the directions being taken by Mugabe and Co. Especially the way in which the law is being applied.

The rot began in 1980. You may recall that Mr Edward Tekere, the then Minister of Manpower Development and Secretary-General of the ruling Zanu-PF Party, killed a White farmer in cold blood, but he and his seven bodyguards, who were charged with murder, got away with it. The 1975 Indemnity and Compensation Act was invoked by a Coloured and a Black assessor to free Mr Tekere, though the White judge found Mr Tekere and a bodyguard were, in fact, guilty of murder.

More recently there was the case of the Black Mayor of Gwelo, a town now renamed Gweru, who had a long history of anti-White violence and abuse. A charge against him of aggravated assault on a White attorney was withdrawn on direct instructions from Mr Mugabe's office.

After that came the strange case of the acting commander of the Zimbabwe national army who, with a brigadier, were to answer charges of kidnap and assault arising from an incident involving 14 White bowlers, men and women in their 50s.

The bowlers were locked up in an army guardroom after failing to give way to a military car in which the two officers were passengers and one of the bowlers was assaulted.

The Black Attorney-General declined to prosecute the two officers, saying the detention of the bowlers was legal in terms of the Defence Act. However, he "invited" the brigadier to pay a "deposit fine of R107 in respect of the assault."

Assaulted

There was also an assault on an elderly White man and his wife by army guards assigned to Zimbabwe's Presidential motorcade, but none of the guards has yet been charged.

A White woman was also fired on by army guards of the Presidential motorcade, but no one has been charged in this case, either.

Zimbabwe's army commander, Lieut-General Rex Nhongo, has also been involved in controversial incidents with customs officials without anything being done about the matter.

To emphasise how little the Government cares about legal niceties, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Ushewokunze, has accused the judiciary of deliberately encouraging anti-Government elements by its lenient treatment of offenders (and a Deputy Minister has gone so far as to suggest dissidents should be shot in public as a deterrent).

All of which must surely justify our description of Zimbabwe as a strange country.

CSO: 4700/1585

BLACK TRADITIONS WHICH MUST BE OBSERVED IN ADVERTISEMENTS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 26 May 82 p 19

[Text] The new television services, TV-2 and TV-3, have made it possible for advertisers to reach a large group of black consumers which could not be reached before. Mandie Grobler went to talk to Grant Shakoane of an international advertising agency (J. W. Thompson) to find out if there is a difference in the approach to advertising between TV-1, TV-2 and TV-3.

For the South African Broadcasting Corporation-TV (SABC-TV) advertising is one of the greatest sources of income. With the establishment of the new TV services, TV-2 and TV-3, the question now arises as to whether the advertising in these new services is to be approached in the same manner as is done in TV-1.

According to Grant Shakoane, of the J. W. Thompson international advertising agency, the answer is yes and no. The approach remains the same, especially with regard to products for multiracial consumption.

The theme remains the same throughout. The difference between white and black advertisements lies in the background and in the idiom in which it is written. It is this difference which determines whether an advertisement is going to be successful or not. Many of the advertisers who advertise on TV-1 are ignoring this. The advertisement is then recorded with black actors only and shown without any adjustments on TV-2 and TV-3. These advertisements can only end up in failure.

Grant explained a few things that entail differences:

Scenes where the family sits around the table to eat will not be accepted-- in a black family the children do not eat together with their parents; this is a sign of respect.

The reaction and interaction of members of a family with respect to each other is important.

If a husband-wife relationship is pictured the wife must wear a wedding ring, otherwise the advertisement will not be accepted as the truth.

International advertisements are difficult to adjust, because the black consumer knows that the person involved is not a Zulu or a Sotho.

On the other hand they like to buy the products because these are being used by international stars.

In a car sales situation, where a prominent black customer is facing a salesman, that salesman must be a white person and he must speak either in English or in Afrikaans. For the black viewer this is a reality and a black salesman is not acceptable.

Flowers in a sick room are out--in a black residence there are no flowers, and if flowers are to be found there, they are there only in the living room and only during weekends.

The music used in advertising must have a black association--it must be the kind of music they like.

For the whites it is not so strange to see the man help wash the dishes, but this is not done in a black family. If the man does wash the dishes there must be a reason for it and it must be stated very clearly that this is a one-time affair.

Of course another problem is that where one person can be used for a number of different advertisements in white advertisements, this cannot be done in black advertisements, because the advertising would then lose its credibility.

Language is another problem. If the actor is not a Zulu, but a Sotho who speaks Zulu well, the viewer will find out and the advertisement's realism is lost to him.

Grant is of the opinion that many advertisements are unsuccessful because they do not have a black element in them. Advertisers also forget that the black viewer interprets the advertisement literally. What they see is what they believe.

7964

CSO: 4701/101

THOUSANDS STRIKE AT THREE CAR ASSEMBLY PLANTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 82 p 15

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH.

— Thousands of workers at three car assembly plants in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage went on strike yesterday, virtually halting production.

A Volkswagen official said work at their plant had resumed after about an hour, but an eyewitness reported that hundreds of Volkswagen workers were seen going home.

At the Ford assembly plant in Port Elizabeth, 2 200 workers were reported to have gone on strike yesterday. They apparently began to damage cars on the premises and the police were put on standby.

Ford workers held a meeting among themselves.

At General Motors

the strike was apparently caused by dissatisfaction over the refusal to accept the workers' demands for a higher minimum starting salary. There was no official comment.

Mr Rubin Els, head of liaison at Volkswagen in Uitenhage, told reporters workers had returned after about an hour and production was back to normal.

The workers apparently held meetings during that hour. Management had not yet been officially told of the reason for the strike, he said.

The strikes apparently arose from Wednesday's discussions over minimum wages by the Industrial Council of the Motor Industry in the Eastern Cape. No agreement was reached — Sapa.

BUTHELEZI SEEKS UN SUPPORT ON LAND DEAL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabel]

[Text]

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's representatives and members of the ANC are lobbying at the United Nations and drumming up international support in opposing South Africa's proposed incorporation of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane into Swaziland.

This was said by Chief Buthelezi to a 2 000-strong crowd at the Johannesburg City Hall this week when he brought Swaziland's King Sobhuza II under heavy fire for collaborating with South Africa in the land-incorporation deal.

Amid sustained shouts of applause, Chief Buthelezi also condemned Swaziland for being in the "strange" company of Colonel Gadaffi, who, together with Pretoria, had resorted to "soul-selling diplomacy."

He said Swaziland would have the smell of the South African polecat when the incorporation deal gave it the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

"It is not really Ingwavuma and KaNgwane that are being incorporated into Swazi-

land, but it is Swaziland that, through this deal, is being incorporated into South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

He added that the minority regime that would be created in Swaziland after the incorporation could survive only if bolstered by the army, the secret police and the buying power of the South African rand, as was the position with Bophuthatswana and Ciskei.

brought closer to detonation by the Government further pushing the incorporation issue.

He said that, by accepting the land deal, Swaziland was embarking on a dangerous expansionist policy, which, if successful, would lead to violent conflict.

The articulate South African Swazi leader also said that his and Chief Buthelezi's voices were those of moderation and that it was out of concern for peace in SA that they warned of disastrous consequences in the incorporation deal.

He said the Government was stoking the fires of resentment, hatred and conflict.

The SACC's Bishop Desmond Tutu, who has over the past years been at loggerheads with Chief Buthelezi, also warned of violence and condemned the bantustan policy for denying blacks their birthright — their citizenship.

Chief Buthelezi also praised the support he said he had received from the Azanian People's Organisation. He said Azapo had demonstrated African brotherhood "in the face of the worst our common enemy can unleash to destroy part of the African family."

He also thanked Bishop Tutu for his support and the stand taken by the ANC's acting president, Mr Oliver Tambo.

Other speakers at the meeting, organised jointly by Inkatha and the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), warned of the violent conflict that could result from the Government's decision to cede Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

Mr Enos Mabuza, deposed Chief Minister of KaNgwane, said the situation was so tense in KaNgwane that it was like a highly explosive time bomb that could be

MATANZIMA SCOFFS AT LAND CLAIM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 82 p 11

[Text]

UMTATA. — Transkei's land claims, based on historical grounds, still stood and any land swaps involving Transkei getting East Griqualand in exchange for Sotho-speaking

areas in the Transkei were out of the question, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Chief Matanzima said two men in the Western Cape claiming to represent South Sotho people there and in Transkei, were "political upstarts".

Mr Silas Khati and Mr Matthew Cabadiya have said they represent between 2 000 and 4 000 South Sothos in the Western Cape who wanted Herschel and Maluti to be incorporated into either Lesotho or the Qwaqwa homeland.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei claims had been given to the Van

der Walt commission of inquiry.

Transkei's Deputy-minister of Education, Mr S P Kakudi, who comes from Herschel, said Mr Khati and Mr Cabadiya were people who were "brain-washed with ethnic division."

He said the fact that there were some Sotho-speaking people in these areas did not give them sole claim over the land constituting these areas above other tribal groups resident there.

"Transkei's constitution accommodated people of various language groups and cultures and each was free to maintain his culture and language without interference.

"But all are united under one constitution.

"However, those who opt for citizenship either of Lesotho or Qwaqwa are free to do so without undue injury to the constitution of the country ... it happens through out the world," Mr Kakudi said. —Sapa.

COURT TOLD OF ANC HIDE-OUT UNDERGROUND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jul 82 p 11

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

AN ANC accomplice told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday that a hide-out to be used as a basis from which attacks on Government institutions were to be launched, was constructed near Medunsa Medical University in Mapopane.

This evidence was given in the continued trial of three alleged ANC terrorists, Mr Thelle Simon Mogoerane (23) Mr Jerry Semano Mosololi (25) and Mr Marcus Thabo Motaung (27) who face charges of high treason, taking part in terrorist activities, murder and robbery.

The witness, who may not be identified, told Mr Justice K J Curlewis and two assessors that he was approached in Soweto by a man who had recruited him for the ANC. Arrangements were made for him to be taken to Botswana from where he was transported to Zambia.

Later he was taken to Benguela, where he received training in guerrilla warfare. In the training camp he met Mogoerane and Mosololi for the first time.

Russia

He (the witness) was sent to Russia for intensive training, while Mogoerane was sent to Eastern Germany. All the time he realised that his training was aimed at overthrowing the South African Government with violence.

On his return to Angola, he received survival training and also attended a crash course in anti-air defence.

Here he met up with Mosololi, who had received training abroad. From Angola he was sent to Mozambique where he stayed in a house at Liberdade where he once again met with Motaung and Mogoerane.

Five other members of the ANC were also staying in the house while they awaited orders.

He was ordered to come to South Africa in the company of other ANC members. They were told to go to Mapopane. At this stage they did not have any detailed instructions.

They came to Pretoria via Swaziland after climbing through a hole in a fence separating the South Africa — Swaziland border. He

was also given a false reference book.

From Piet Retief they went to Pretoria where Motaung was their leader. In Mapopane they met up with other ANC members through a system of leaving details in a bus shelter.

Their next activity was to build an underground base a few metres from Medunsa University. The base was about 500 m away from the nearest station.

A hole measuring 1,5 by eight by three metres was dug in the ground and a roof was constructed with crossbeams and pieces of sheet metal. Motaung arranged for the transport of the sheet metal and beams.

A number of AK47 machineguns were brought to the shelter and they were instructed to attack the police station at Mapopane. The station was reconnoitred a few times but they decided not to attack it because there were too few policemen around to make the attack worth while.

Later they were instructed to attack the police station and shoot a number of bullet holes into the walls for propaganda purposes.

Arrested

He was arrested on April 23 and on May 1 was taken by the police to a shop at Sinkwater, a small settlement near Hammanskraal consisting of a number of houses and a few shops.

Major S Nel from the Security Branch had put his one leg in plaster of Paris to prevent him from running away.

With an undercover policeman he approached the shop while Maj Nel was waiting in a Kombi some distance away.

Injured

He met Motaung and told him he was in a bad way as his leg was badly injured. While they were talking a number of policemen approached and Motaung was arrested after a squirmish with the undercover policeman in which he was shot twice.

In cross-examination by Mr Jack Unterhalt-er, SC, the witness said he joined the ANC because he was promised

a scholarship. He fully believed the ANC would help him to further his education. Once he had joined them in Botswana there was no further talk of a scholarship and he received military training instead.

Wrong

He was taught that apartheid was wrong and he agreed with this view. He admitted that he knew the aim of his training was "to get freedom" for the Blacks in south Africa.

He was warned that he would be shot if he ever deserted from the ANC.

After being arrested Mr Motaung was first taken to Compol, the Security Headquarters in Pretoria, where he was closely questioned for about 20 hours.

After a district surgeon had examined him he was sent to Kalafong Hospital for treatment a few days later. He also made a free and voluntary statement to the police, Maj Nel said.

The trial continues today.

CSO: 4700/1597

ANC TRIAL TOLD HOW SUSPECTS WERE TORTURED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

SECURITY Policemen tightened a length of rope around the neck of a treason trialist and then linked it to a tree in such a manner that he was forced to stand on the tips of his toes while a dog was made to bite his co-accused before both were subjected to electric shocks, a Pretoria Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, appearing for three men charged with high treason, told the court while cross-examining a senior Security Policeman, Captain Gert Visser, that Mr Thelle Simon Mogoerane and Mr Jerry Semano Mosololi had been tortured by police shortly after they had been arrested at a hideout on an island in the Apies River near a Hammanskraal farm on December 28 last year.

BAG

Mr Unterhalter said Captain Visser had put a wet plastic bag over Mr Mosololi's head after he had refused to reveal where their weapons were. The plastic bag, he added, had interfered with his breathing. The court heard that someone in the presence of Captain Visser, who was holding a dog, had advanced it to Mr Mosololi and made it bite him, leaving a circular mark on part of his body.

Mr Mogoerane (23), of Vosloosrus, Boksburg, Mr Mosololi (25),

of Dube, Soweto, and Mr Marcus Thabo Motaung (27) have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice D Curlew, sitting with two assessors, on charges of high treason and twenty alternative charges that include four murders, ten attempted murders, five counts under the Terrorism Act and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Both men, said Mr Unterhalter, had also been subjected to electric shocks by police. The court heard that Mr Mogoerane had had a wooden pole inserted between his legs and arms, and had then been suspended between a chair and table while being interrogated at the Compol Building.

CSO: 4700/1597

BRIEFS

SEBE CRITICIZED--The international community has sent letters to Major-General Charles Sebe, head of the Central Intelligence Service in the Ciskei, protesting the continued detentions of people in the "homeland." The letters follow the detentions of Mr Mzwandile Msoki and Mr Alfred Metele who were arrested at a former Robben Island prisoner's funeral and a demonstration at the University of Fort Hare. In a letter from Australia, Stephanie Lainley says: "The continued detention without charge or trial is a violation of human rights as expressed in the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights." In another letter, Father Werner Heierle who belongs to a group of Catholic and Protestant clergymen in Switzerland calls for the immediate release of the two prisoners. "The release of the two prisoners of conscience who did not infract any concrete law and made no use either of threat nor of violence would be a good opportunity to demonstrate self-government of the people of Ciskei. Otherwise nobody in Switzerland will recognize the internal autonomy of the Xhosas without the right to express mourning for their dead and appreciation or disappreciation of those who pretend to be representing the homeland," Mr Heierle says. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Jul 82 p 6]

AID TO FARMERS--The suspension of some schemes qualifying farmers for financial aid from the Agricultural Credit Board was announced last night by the deputy Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward. In a statement in Pretoria, he said this had become necessary because of the generally difficult conditions experienced in some farming areas in the Republic. He thus had no choice but to temporarily suspend the following assistance schemes from financing by the Agricultural Credit Board from August 1. Soil conservation works; water supplies; eradication of invader bush; the establishment and/or management of a private plantation; or the financing of debts incurred for that purpose; housing for non-White farm labourers and the purchase of private farmland.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jul 82 p 2]

CAR PLANTS STRIKE--Port Elizabeth--The strike by more than 10 000 workers at the three big motor manufacturers in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area continued yesterday, despite an Industrial Council for the motor trade in the Eastern Cape meeting held in the afternoon. Another attempt to negotiate an end to the strike as preliminary to wage talks will be made at an Industrial Council meeting on Thursday. The employers--Ford, General Motors

and Volkswagen--have said pay talks proper can only resume once the strikes end and that they will not negotiate "under duress." National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (NAAWU) representatives on the council have said they have a mandate to discuss pay and working conditions--not a return of work. This would have to be negotiated by the companies with their shop stewards. The strike started last week when shop stewards told workers that employers would not budge from their offer of an increase in minimum wages of 7,5 percent to R2,15 an hour. NAAWU has demanded an increase for Grade 1 workers from R2 an hour to R2,50, increasing by 25c every six months. At a Federation of SA Trade Unions central committee meeting in Johannesburg at the weekend, a resolution was adopted supporting NAAWU's demand for "a living wage and better working conditions."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jul 82 p 3]

DOCTORS WANT ANNUAL RAISE--The Medical and Dental Council has approved a request from the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) to allow doctors' fees to be increased annually. A spokesman for the council said yesterday that this request had been approved as it would prevent massive tariff jumps as had happened in the past. The council would recommend to the Minister of Health that this manner of increasing fees be introduced. Meanwhile the 6,6 percent increase in doctors' tariffs announced last month will come into effect on August 1. A list of the new tariffs which will apply only to the fees of doctors under contract to medical aid schemes was published in the Government Gazette last Friday. Masa is likely to ask for a further increase in September and their request will be considered by the council in October. If the request is approved by the council they will recommend the Minister of health to increase doctors' tariffs. It could not be established yesterday how the latest increase would affect the public's contributions to medical aid schemes, but it is believed that these will also have to go up. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jul 82 p 3]

COAL EXPORTS CONTRACT--An R11-million contract for the steel fabrication and erection for a coal washing plant which will boost South Africa's coal exports has been obtained by Dorbyl Structures. Dorbyl Structures contract involves the detailing, fabrication and erection of over 4 350 tons of structural steel, platework and mechanicals. The contract is part of a multi-million rand development project in which coal from the Goedehoop Colliery which is a division of Amcoal Collieries, Limited, in the Witbank area, will be processed for export through Richards Bay. Throughput will be at the rate of about 1 000 tons an hour and the first coal is scheduled to pass through the plant in March next year. Dorbyl Structures is a division of Dorbyl Structural Engineering and two other divisions are also involved in the project. Brownbuilt Metal Sections is supplying and fitting prepainted cladding for the buildings and its newly launched Bondlok metal flooring. Irvine Chapman is fabricating and erecting steel work for the overland conveyors and out-loading station. The project is similar to the coal washing plant developed at Kleinkopje Colliery which is also a division of Amcoal Collieries. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jun 82 p 23]

BOMB ATTACKS--Cape Town--Bombs and bomb attacks were here to stay and the people of South Africa would have to live with them, Colonel N. Basson, a bomb disposal expert in the security branch of the South African Police said yesterday. Col Basson was a guest speaker at a security awareness seminar in Cape Town organised by the Cape Town Jaycees and attended by more than

80 businessmen and women. He outlined the history of urban terrorism in South Africa and gave guidelines on minimising the numbers of bomb attacks and their consequences. Urban terrorists chose public targets where most damage could be caused, he said. Other prime targets included Government installations such as fuel reserves. Col Basson said every business in South Africa should have a security planning system for possible emergencies. The South African Police would help if asked.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 82 p 4]

CAPE FLATS SQUATTERS--Cape Town--A 100-tent squatter town of about 260 people has mushroomed on open veld near Crossroads on the Cape Flats--with the sanction of the Administration Board of the Western Cape. Permission to allow the settlement to develop came after a week of negotiations between a committee of squatters, church leaders and the board. Initially 100 squatters evicted from the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga last Monday were allowed to erect their shelters on a site near Crossroads on Tuesday. The Administration Board has now extended this concession to include a further 160 squatters. The squatters, 260 of the 700 being considered for legal status, have been granted permission to stay at the site until September 20. The tents were provided by the Urban Foundation, Catholic Welfare and Cafda. Ablution and water facilities were laid on by the Administration Board. Permission by the board for this site means that about 500 of the 700 people being considered for legal status are now staying within 100m of last year's camp. About 250 squatters are staying in two huge dome-like structures on the sand dunes near Crossroads. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 82 p 10]

FEDERAL SYSTEM URGED--Port Elizabeth--Dr Cedri Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said at the congress in Port Elizabeth yesterday efforts should be made to establish a federal and not a confederal system in South Africa. Dr Phatudi said South Africa was the home of all race groups which had a common future. It was obvious South Africa was prepared to waste precious time on a futile attempt to create a confederation of states, although the situation incated a federal system, he said. "Self-Governing states such as Lebowa will not accept a subordinate role. They are an integrated part of the country and will not ask for so-called independence. "We obtained our independence in 1910 and will not accept any other form of independence," Dr Phatudi said. He also said Urban Blacks had lost confidence in the Prime Minister's call on Whites to adapt or die and that faith in a change of attitude had not yet been restored. Referring to the federal system, he said each state should have its own government, but comprehensive issues such as foreign affairs and defence, monetary policies and community issues should fall under a federal authority.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 82 p 16]

KANGWANE HEARING--The Government has decided to oppose the application by the Kangwane executive for the annulment of the State President's proclamation to dissolve the Kangwane executive council. The application was made in the Pretoria Supreme Court recently by Kangwane's Chief Mabusa and the State had until yesterday afternoon to decide whether or not to oppose the application. A spokesman for the Department of Cooperation and Development told The Citizen yesterday the State Attorney has advised the Government to oppose the application. The matter will be heard in the Supreme Court later this year. The Appeal Court will decide on August 2 on the application by the KwaZulu Government regarding the Ingwavuma incorporation into Swaziland. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 82 p 3]

MEASURES TO ENSURE SUCCESS OF CROP PURCHASE, TRANSPORT

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 11 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] On page 4 of this paper yesterday, we published news from Mbeya which had a call for the National Milling Cooperative (NMC) to finish early its preparations for the buying and transportation of the crops in Rukwa, Mbeye and Iringa Regions in order to confront the black marketeering which has taken place in past years.

Although this call by the executive secretary of the party of Mbeya Region, Issayo Binamu, concerns the three named regions, its importance is for all the districts of Tanzania where the milling cooperative has the responsibility to buy and transport produce.

With the food shortage in the nation, all food that is grown must be gathered to help in the effort to decrease the existing shortage. This is possible if good and early programs are prepared to buy the products from the farmers.

The good preparations must make sure that the farmers are paid their money without delay, trouble or discouragement of any kind.

Remember that when there is a shortage of anything there are the black marketeers who find a better way to get goods in an unlawful way to sell them in another place at inflated prices.

This economic problem of food shortage exists not just in our country. The countries around us also are confronted with this problem. Thus, the black marketeers will be very happy to get our produce in order to carry it across the borders and sell it to the neighboring countries.

To profit themselves the black marketeers can give bribes. But if the farmers can be assured of a good program for the buying of their produce by a rational agency, they will not agree to be bribed by the black marketeers, because our farmers love this country and know that selling products to the black marketeers is not an action helpful to the country.

Another place where pressure should be put is the transportation of products from the villages. This has been a problem almost every year. Often, there

has been news of the produce from some area that has been destroyed because of not being transported from the villages.

One reason which has been given every year is the lack of trucks to transport these products. We know that this problem exists to a certain degree. And so we cannot allow ourselves to be overcome with our problems. It is necessary to prepare early to have a means to transport the products which are bought from the farmers and take them to good places for storage.

Thus, we are in a drive to protect our own economy. To buy products from the farmers and transport them so that they can be stored well and not be left to be destroyed or to give an opening to the black marketeers is the one important originator of our drive.

9216

CSO: 4749/38

STUTTAFFORD WINS POLICE TORTURE CASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] ANALYSTS familiar with the Stuttaford case claim that he was deliberately "set up" by an agent provocateur acting on behalf of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Office, seeking to connect him with threatened efforts to overthrow the Mugabe Government.

This agent, representing himself as from a Black political party, which seemingly does not exist, pretended to want advice on constitutional methods whereby Mr Mugabe could be prevented from establishing a one-party state.

That, it is stated, is why Mr Stuttaford was subjected to unrelenting torture. He had nothing to confess.

But it was felt that, if subjected to sufficient brutality, he would break down and admit to anything, just to stop the agony.

ZIMBABWE'S "tortured MP," Mr Wally Stuttaford, won his recent High Court action for damages against four of Mr Robert Mugabe's Yugoslav-trained secret police.

In this case, Mr Stuttaford (Republican Front, Bulawayo South) claimed R27 000 from Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation for aggravated assault suffered while in detention.

Till now, all the details of both the case and the verdict have been suppressed as "top secret" on direct orders from the Zimbabwean Minister of Justice, Mr Simbi Mubako.

Requests in Parliament by Mr Stuttaford's RF colleagues for even an abridged ver-

sion of the verdict were refused by Mr Mubako, on the grounds that this could prove a "security breach."

General feeling in legal and political circles is that the verdict was suppressed in an effort to support government claims that any suggestion that Mr Stuttaford was mistreated, or physically tortured, was "only a rumour."

The hearing, before Mr Justice Waddington, was set down for three days in mid-June. The court roll listed "Mr R Matongo and three others" as the respondents in the case.

A series of sworn statements made by Mr Stuttaford to his advocate, Mr R R Horn, S C, and his attorney, Mr D P Wadman, in Harare's

Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison in January comprised part of the court record.

Copies of these statements (21 pages in the original) are now in the hands of The Citizen and certain overseas publications. There should be simultaneous publication in London today.

In his statements, the tall, greying, bespectacled Mr Stuttaford (62) says he was arrested at his Bulawayo home on December 10 by one White and two Black men. The White man identified himself as Mr Scott from CIO and said he was arresting Mr Stuttaford under the Zimbabwean Emergency Powers.

The officers refused to disclose why Mr Stuttaford was being arrested. He was allowed to phone his wife, who arrived, "very worried, very upset".

He was then taken to the Kumalo airstrip and flown by Lynx aircraft to Harare. Landing at the New Sarum military airport, he was immediately removed

to Chikurubi. Placed in solitary, he was the next morning dressed in "detainee" prison

garb "which I am still wearing".

In his January statements Mr Stuttaford says he took no toilet items with him. He had no comb "so my hair has been uncombed since I arrived here and as I have no toothbrush my teeth have been dirty all the time I have been here".

On December 14, he was taken to a downstairs interview room where he was confronted by Detective Inspector Mureverwi and three Blacks. Torture began in the afternoon session when he was made to sit on the floor and thrown forcibly back when he tried to rise. As there was a monitor camera in the room, he was made to sit in a corner out of its range.

"I was told to remove my spectacles. This alerted me to the possibility of violence. They kicked me, punched me, pulled my hair and pinched me. They also placed pens between my fingers and squeezed my hands. This did not break the skin but was very painful.

"I must make it clear that Mr Mureverwi never touched me. The others all assaulted me."

Of the assaults on December 28, Mr Stuttaford says: "I was handcuffed. They pulled the ratchet of the police handcuffs as tight as they could, kicking the handcuffs and twisting the connecting chain. This caused intense pain and cut my wrists. This was done for at least an hour.

"Although I suffer from high blood pressure, I was made to perform all manner of physical exercises. They made me jog. They put a mark on the floor and made my hold my finger on it while spinning round and round. They made me sit in an imaginary chair so that I fell down. If I did not do what they told me, I was kicked and punched.

"When I returned to the prison, the OC said he wanted me examined immediately by the prison doctor. The following day I saw an Asian doctor who examined me thoroughly. He said: "You know, you read about this, but you never believe these things can happen."

On December 19 he was taken to Matape Police Station and again massively as-

saulted for four hours, with heavy blows to the head. On return to the prison, "my body was sore all over and I hardly slept."

"My right ear and my right leg were very sore and I could hardly walk."

On January 4 he was taken to the Mabvuku Police Station in leg irons and again tortured. While at Mabvuku, some African children heard Mr Stuttaford screaming and came to see what was happening. His interrogators chased them away.

Mr Stuttaford has now been in detention without charges for 251 days. Mr Mugabe reportedly told former British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, five months ago he would be either released or brought to court without delay.

Questioned on this, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, said Lord Carrington was "irrelevant".

Repeated efforts by The Citizen to find out what, if anything, Amnesty International is doing about Mr Stuttaford have proved fruitless.

CSO: 4700/1602

COUNTRY HAS SUFFICIENT BASIC FOODS, SAYS AMA

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 9 Jul 82 p 9

[Text] THE chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Paddy Millar, has revealed that despite the drought and the offtake of some agricultural products from the marketing boards being restricted, Zimbabwe has sufficient supplies of basic foods to meet reasonable demands.

Some agricultural products have exportable surpluses which are earning the country millions of dollars, he said to complete the overall picture in his mid-year review of the controlled products handled under the umbrella of the AMA.

The AMA is the parent body of four parastatal marketing organisations — the Cold Storage Commission, the Cotton Marketing Board, the Dairy Marketing Board and the Grain Marketing Board.

Mr Millar said where restrictions applied "they are generally because of substantially increased demand, sometimes combined with reduced output. The restrictions are therefore judicious controls designed to ensure supplies meet reasonable needs until the next harvest, such as in the case of wheat, or until supplies are adequate, such as in the case of milk."

Mr Millar commented on the situation for each controlled product.

MAIZE

"Much of this season's crop was affected by the drought and it is estimated at 0.9 million tonnes. 40% of it has so far been delivered to the marketing board and is of very high quality.

"The crop is sufficient to feed Zimbabwe and we still have a large carry over from last season's 2 million tonne crop.

"A satisfactory export programme has been developed with Zambia, Zaire, Mocambique and, via the World Food Programme, with many other African countries. So far this year a total of 210 000 tonnes of maize valued at \$28 million has been exported and exports continue daily."

WHEAT

"The 1981 winter wheat crop yielded just over 200 000 tonnes. Supplies are tight relative to much higher demand but, in order to ensure that normal demands are met until the present crop is harvested in October, and to facilitate the orderly distribution of wheat stocks, the milling companies have been advised that their allocations will be at the same level as their previous average offtake.

"Field estimates indicate that the present wheat crop in the lands could yield in the region of 200 000 tonnes. However, rising demand may well necessitate importations of wheat in mid-1983."

MILK

"In response to improved producer prices, milk production is showing an encouraging 10% increase compared to last year.

"Milk supplies are due to be augmented through an EEC aid arrangement involving the importation of skim-milk powder and butteroil over the next five years. It is intended that the funds generated from the sale of these products within Zimbabwe will be utilised to promote the expansion of the dairy

industry, including the establishment of a long life milk plant at Chipinge and a co-operative milk production scheme in Matabeleland.

"A bulk milk collection scheme has been funded through a similar foreign aid scheme and a start has been made on its implementation.

"All these factors offer an optimistic future for the dairy industry and, while demand has increased by some 30%, it looks as though we have turned the corner regarding dairy product shortages."

BEEF

"A good start was made last year on the rebuilding of the national breeding herd but the drought has been a setback. The increased producer prices should however maintain and promote confidence in the future of the beef industry.

"The drought also caused cattle slaughterings to increase by 31 300 head in the first six months of this year. This therefore has resulted in a full supply of beef being available to butchers since April. However, supplies could again become tight towards the end of this year.

"Limited beneficial exports are taking place and, if Zimbabwe is to regain a position on international beef markets, continuity of supply of the higher grades of beef must be maintained."

COTTON

"It is estimated that this season's harvest will be about 30% less than last year's intake of 200 000 tonnes. Over 70% of the crop has been delivered to date.

"Once again, it is to be hoped that the improved producer price will result in increased production in the coming season. Seed cotton quality shows considerable improvement and a much higher proportion of A grade quality has been taken in. In addition to supplying the local market, cotton is a major foreign currency earner."

OILSEEDS

"This season's intake of soyabbeans is forecast at 90 000 tonnes, which will be $\pm 35\%$ higher than last year's crop. 90% of the crop has been delivered so far.

"Despite the increase, the reduction referred to earlier in the supply of cottonseed, which is a primary source of vegetable oil, will result in an overall decrease of 10% in the availability of vegetable oil. This, coupled with a much higher demand, could lead to an estimated shortfall of 25%. At present however the marketing boards have large stocks of oilseeds on hand for use by the processors.

"Groundnuts represent a minor component of our vegetable oil production and the crop is more valuable as a direct protein food. Some exports of very high value confectionery nuts take place. Over 70% of the crop has been delivered."

SORGHUMS

"There are ample supplies of this commodity which are building up to a surplus."

COFFEE

"An estimated record crop of $\pm 7 000$ tonnes is due to be delivered this year. This is now a sound and steady earner of foreign exchange, and the industry is progressing satisfactorily."

Mr Millar concluded his review by saying that the Government, Treasury, Reserve Bank and the National Railways were playing a vital role in the financing and movement of Zimbabwe's agricultural products.

He said that, against a background of a serious drought, it was a tribute to Zimbabwe's farmers

that they had achieved such high levels of production, so saving the country the high costs of imported foods and also earning many millions of dollars in foreign currency from certain exports.

TODD BLAMES STATE FOR FOOD SHORTAGES

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] SHORTAGES of bread, cooking oil, rice and sugar were due to a lack of direction on the part of the Government, Senator Garfield Todd told the Senate yesterday.

He said that if Zimbabwe was to be a socialist state, the needs of the people must determine the conduct of industry. "But this is not happening today.

"These shortages do not stem from our inability but from a lack of direction by the Government and lack of co-operation by industry."

The Government's subsidy on wheat had been withdrawn, he said.

He asked whether the Government considered bread a luxury or a necessity.

"If it is a luxury then we will know what to do. We will accept the situation and let the privileged eat bread. I do not think that bread is a luxury."

He appealed to the Government to import wheat and compensate farmers for their loss after the withdrawal of the subsidy.

Producers had been let down and some intended to stop growing.

"This is quite understandable and it is very difficult to offer an encouragement because as far as they are concerned, they do not like the prices offered and are not swayed by the needs of the people."

Cooking-oil manufacturers were reluctant to explain their reduced productivity, the Senator said. The tonnage of oil seed going to the manufacturers had dropped from 6 000 tonnes to 2 000 tonnes "without comment".

"It is not correct to say that cooking-oil is in short supply. Thousands are without."

He said sugar was accumulating in warehouses until prices became attractive. The present situation had Zimbabwe having to face the "unacceptable ugly face of capitalism".

CSO: 4700/1606

ZAPU-LINKED FIRMS OFFICIALLY BANNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] THIRTEEN companies associated with ZAPU have been officially banned.

Presidential proclamations declaring the firms and their subsidiaries illegal were confirmed by the House of Assembly yesterday.

The proclamations had to be confirmed by the Assembly within 21 sitting days or they would lapse. Once passed, they remain in force until revoked.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said in some of the companies concerned some of the directors were well known members of ZAPU. In others all of the directors were leading members.

Many of the properties owned by the companies appeared to be strategically placed throughout the country. Some were sited on arterial roads.

Vast quantities of arms, ammunition, sophisticated radio equipment, medical kits and military vehicles were found hidden on some of the properties.

The largest caches were found on land owned by Nitram (Pvt) Limited.

It was clear to the Government that the arms were transported secretly

to farms from assembly points to frustrate the Government's intention of withdrawing equipment.

It was carefully stored, greased and maintained. The inference the Government had to draw was that those responsible foresaw the likelihood of a military attack on the Government.

Equipment found was sufficient to equip an army of men which could have wreaked chaos, said Cde Ushewokunze.

The size of the discoveries indicated officials of the organisations had deliberately concealed the arms. Those who owned and worked on the premises were aware of the caches.

How could people cultivate a whole field and leave a patch in the middle without explanation? he asked. Could the property owners seriously claim the arms were hidden before they acquired the properties?

ZAPU ran many risks unless it could categorically dissociate itself from those who hid the arms, he said. However, he emphasised the Government did not hold all ZAPU members responsible.

ZAPU and ZANU (PF) had some common goals. But a part of ZAPU's leadership had taken it

upon itself to "subvert the people's cause", shouting socialist slogans while working for the same cause as "the most reactionary elements in Zimbabwe".

He urged that members of all organisations watch for organised subversion and bring the offenders to book.

The minister said there would be no loss to private shareholders not involved with the caches.

No member of ZAPU spoke directly on the motion. When a voice vote

was called for there were muted responses of "no" from ZAPU benches but the "ayes" carried the day.

The ZAPU leader, Cde Joshua Nkomo, and his vice-president, Cde Josiah Chinamano, were not in the House.

Mr Anthony Berkhout (RF, Central) asked when those who had been arrested would be brought to trial.

Cde Ushewokunze told him legal processes were going ahead against those arrested in connection with arms caches.

SOCIALISM BEST FOR ZIMBABWE, SAYS ANDERSEN

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 82 p 9

[Text] SOCIALISM in Zimbabwe will promote initiative and not idleness, Mr Chris Andersen, the Minister of State (Public Service) in the Prime Minister's Office, said recently.

Mr Andersen was speaking to The Record, the publication of the Public Services Association, when he said: "Personally, I cannot see that there will necessarily be conflict between socialist philosophy and private enterprise and initiative.

"So far as private lives are concerned, the Government has made it clear that productivity is all-important and people who don't work won't eat."

Zimbabwe was taking the best from other countries' socialist experiences to evolve its own brand of socialism, he said.

"I see it as a particular challenge to the business community, to demonstrate that private enterprise is in fact consistent with a philosophy that looks to the interests of all."

Mr Andersen was saddened by the white emigration rate, but hoped to be able to convince the waverers to stay.

"I believe the Government is genuine in its

desire to establish a non-racial society, I believe there is a very real future here for whites.

"By and large, there is tremendous goodwill between the races in this country, which few outsiders appreciate."

Calling the country "the fulcrum for developing Africa", he said the more aid given to Zimbabwe the more the country could help the region as a whole.

The Government could not afford to pay expatriates big salaries, but certain other governments were prepared to make up the salaries to worthwhile levels.

Careers in the civil service needed to be made more financially attractive, and it was also necessary to ensure the country did not have too many civil servants, he said.

There was also need to avoid duplication and wastage with the proliferation of training schemes. The Government was thinking of setting up schemes at district level because of the emphasis on rural development.

Mr Andersen said he did not believe it was possible for civil servants to be apolitical.

CSO: 4700/1606

HOME MINISTER RAPS COURTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] **THE manner in which Zimbabwe's courts dispense justice was "gravely frustrating" and undermined the work of the police, the Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Herbert Ushewokunze, said yesterday.**

"It appears the courts are sowing seeds of a revolt against Government and encouraging the sudden growth of the dissident element which is spreading in Matabeleland," he said in the Assembly.

Speaking on the renewal of the state of emergency, the minister said efforts of the police were not being complemented by the courts. "A lot now say what purpose is achieved by sending people to court where the justice dished out leaves one dumbfounded?"

He said the security of the State was sacrificed at the altar of individual liberties. People who were engaged in activities designed to threaten the welfare and security of the State were either freed by the courts or went off very lightly while those known to support Government policies received harsh and shocking punishments.

Judgments in recent cases had caused anger, dismay and utter disgust among members of the police and army, the executive and the progressive public.

Weapons

He cited cases of the York brothers, the Bertrand trial, a Mandara man

found with weapons of war and that of Mr Colin Bickle as good examples of how the courts were undermining the efforts of the law enforcement agencies in the country.

"The same courts jail and deal harshly with people who have shown to be on the side of our policies. For example, an ex-combatant who managed to stop people from fighting by using an unregistered weapon — just a pistol — is jailed for five years.

"Compare this with the white Mandara man who was only sentenced to one year eight months," Cde Ushewokunze said.

What was happening should not come as a surprise when it was remembered that during the Lancaster House conference, judges had said they would not work with the Patriotic Front alliance and this had been widely published overseas.

Perverted

"But even after this, recalcitrant and reactionary members of the so-called Bench still remain masquerading under our

hard won independence as dispensers of justice, by handing down perverted pieces of judgment which smack of subverting the people's Government."

The country had inherited in full the Rhodesian laws which the same magistrates and judges used to avidly, and viciously, interpret against the guerillas.

The demand by the nationalists that the judiciary should be disbanded during Lancaster House talks could now be understood with hindsight.

The Government was aware that certain legal private practitioners were in receipt of money as paid hirelings from governments hostile to Zimbabwe to destabilise the country and create a state of anarchy through the inherited legal apparatus.

"We promise to handle such lawyers using the appropriate technology that exists in our law and order section.

"This should succeed in breaking up the unholy alliance between the negative Bench, reactionary legal practitioners and governments hostile to us

— some of whose representatives are in this country," Cde Ushewokunze said.

Emphasising the need to renew the present state of emergency, he said the security situation in the country demanded, as a matter of necessity, its extension for another six months.

The security forces were constantly reacting

to "diabolical and callous" acts perpetrated against innocent, peace-loving inhabitants by some warped minded, politically orientated armed elements.

The minister said that from what had been happening, it was quite clear that the country was threatened both externally and internally. "Our national life is so threatened by the internal subversion of dissidents and the evil designs of external powers," he said.

Lasting peace and security could only be achieved and maintained through collective action of politically-conscious people.

Emergency powers would be used for short-term needs while organising for long-term security.

He warned bandits to take heed that they would be severely dealt with and appealed to the public not to shield, assist or protect them or dissidents.

'Debate Must Be Allowed to Flourish'

VIGILANCE is needed to prevent the emergency powers reverting to their colonial status of stifling all debate in the country, Cde Herbert Ushewokunze told the Assembly yesterday.

He said that healthy debate and self-criticism must be allowed to flourish in the continuing struggle for a new Zimbabwe.

Mobilising the people against subversion and the arming of militants to defend revolutionary gains was the only sure guarantee for security, he added.

The minister said bandits would be severely dealt with if they persisted. He distinguished between two categories of dissidents: Those politically-motivated and those who felt rootless and alienated without work or immediate prospects.

The second group he regarded "as our responsibility". The Government must try to resettle them through training programmes and assisting their reintegration into society.

"I urge all those in this group to take advantage of an amnesty," he said.

In the pursuit of internal security, emergency powers were used to restrict individual freedom for the sake of collective security. Emergency powers should be used for short term needs while organising for long term security, the minister said.

He said that if the

Prime Minister's call to "beat our swords into ploughshares" had been heeded, the reconciliation of past antagonists would have operated in all spheres — economic, social and political.

The emergency powers had been applied most frequently since independence in the fields of economics and State security, the minister said.

Emergency powers had been used in the economic sphere because market forces had failed to regulate the economy.

"But then how could such forces be expected to work in a situation where our laws favour those who have more than those who have not?" he asked.

Emergency regulations had been most sharply felt in State security, "especially by those who lost both on the battlefield and at the ballot box but who have insisted on pursuing long dead aims," Cde Ushewokunze said. — Ziana.

WHITE EXODUS BLAMED ON 'RF LIES'

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] A DEPUTY minister yesterday blamed the exodus of whites on the Republican Front, saying that it was "frightening them away with false

stories about the Government".

Mr Robert Marere, the Deputy Minister of Housing (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland East) told the Assembly that during the liberation war the Government of Mr Ian Smith had told the population that Mr Mugabe was a Marxist.

"I think the white leadership of the RF is telling the white people to run away because this is a Marxist Government," he said. "These are the people who are agitating the whites to leave the country for nothing.

"We have our own type of Government. The Prime Minister has said we are socialist-oriented. But they (the RF) continue to frighten the whites. They are being choked day and night with lies."

Mr Marere, who was speaking during the resumed debate on the President's speech, also accused the RF of spurning the Government's hand of reconciliation, saying the party was reviving old hatreds, especially among the young white population.

He said Mr Mugabe deserved praise for coming up with the policy of reconciliation.

Mr Marere also hit out at advocates of an all-party conference to solve the problem of dissidents and bandits, claiming that such people could only be regarded as their leaders.

The deputy minister received resounding cheers from the Government benches when he said the cause of shortages was that more people were enjoying the wealth of the country.

"Yes things must be short, because all the products are being shared by all the people of Zimbabwe," he said.

CSO: 4700/1606

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO PURCHASE FARMLAND REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Government has announced it is to buy almost one million hectares of farm land for resettlement, more than 6 percent of the land once reserved for white farmers.**

In the first six months of this year the Government gave notice in the Government Gazette that

it was planning to cancel the deeds for 396 registered properties totalling 976 397 ha.

When the Government buys land for resettlement the deeds are simply cancelled and the land therefore reverts to the State: In private deals the deeds are transferred.

While the deals announced this year are spread over 32 districts almost all the land is in just 14 districts.

Makoni tops the list with 114 000 ha spread

over 73 properties, the biggest being the Romsley Estate of almost 23 000 ha bought from a private company.

In Mutoko area, 81 properties totalling 95 594 ha were bought. None of these farms was bigger than 2 600 ha.

In Kadoma 86 508 ha were bought while Gwanda

and Mberengwa areas contributed 78 052 ha, including the giant Doddieburn Ranch of 30 835 ha which straddles the district boundary.

The biggest single buy was more than 76 000 ha, part of the Devuli Ranch in the south-east lowveld.

Large properties were bought in Matabeleland: 60 125 ha in Bullima Mangwe, 55 866 in Insiza, 41 691 in Nyamandhlovu, 72 932 in Matobo, 22 813 in Beitbridge, 2 637 in Umzingwani, 10 274 in Lupane, 5 382 in Bubi and 1 573 in Bulawayo.

Liberal

One of the farms bought in Matobo District belonged to Mr Alan Savory, a past president of the National Unifying Force, the principal liberal white opposition party at the end of UDI.

Other districts with large areas sold to the Government are: Kwekwe 46 121 ha, Chibi 33 601 ha, Nyanda 25 728 ha, Mutare 23 744 ha, Darwin 22 484 ha, Charter 20 024 ha.

Large resettlement schemes already existed in several parts of the country before this year's announcements of further buys. All deals have been on a willing buyer, willing seller basis and in most of the deals the Government has been buying large blocks of land.

The notices placed in the Government Gazette by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development are to fulfil requirements set out in the Rural Land Act.

GREAT ZIMBABWE BOOK SPARKS ROW

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Peta Thornycroft]

[Text] AN archaeologist from South Africa who wrote the now withdrawn guidebook on Great Zimbabwe has been invited to contribute to the new official script for the ancient buildings.

Professor Tom Huffman, an American archaeologist from the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, who wrote the previous guidebook which subtly perpetuated the settler myth that Great Zimbabwe could have been built by foreigners, was chosen to co-author the latest official book on the subject.

He was chosen ahead of several Zimbabwean authorities on the monument, including Mr Peter Garlake.

Mr Garlake is a Zimbabwean citizen returned to the country after he went into exile following a clash over the origin of the monument with the RF Government in 1970, he said.

Professor Huffman has been invited back by National Museums and Monuments.

He co-wrote the book with a Zimbabwean historian, Dr Kenneth Mufuka, who returned from America to take up a post at Great Zimbabwe.

Mr Des Jackson, executive director for National Museums and Monuments, said yesterday: "Professor Huffman was the best man for the job, and we wanted the best."

Mr Garlake, while in exile, wrote a book on Great Zimbabwe which was acclaimed all over the world by scientists.

In 1969 Mr Garlake was accused by the then RF MP, Colonel George Hartley, of "promoting the notion" that the "ruins" had been built by indigenous people.

He said Mr Garlake's role in the Monuments Commission and his statements on Great Zimbabwe, were "pure conjecture", and the "theory" was bound to prove popular with the liberation movements.

Much of the text to the withdrawn guidebook written by Professor Huffman was devoted to theories, based on conjecture, implying that Great Zimbabwe was built by a wide variety of foreigners.

He wrote that "many" archaeologists now held the view that the ancient monument had been constructed by Africans.

In fact, all qualified archaeologists had concluded this from the early part of this century, including Dr Huffman in scientific papers.

Despite this, hundreds of thousands of children in Zimbabwe are still led to believe from their history textbooks that conclusive proof on the origins of Great Zimbabwe remain a mystery.

"I am not the only Zimbabwean who has been overlooked," said Mr Garlake.

"There are several other competent archaeologists here who could have done an excellent job on the book. What irks me is that the present co-author, who is by the way, technically a competent archaeologist, associated himself with the previous regime's ideology in a morally indefensible way, and has now been called in again.

"I have no personal axe to grind as I have just had another text on Great Zimbabwe published, which incidentally has been bought in quite large numbers by the museums.

"I object, as a Zimbabwean, to the principle of some one from a South African university, who previously associated himself with the RF regime, being called in."

Mr Jackson asked why the Herald sought "to stir up the past," in regard to Mr Garlake, and said: "He has tarnished his scientific reputation by mixing up science with politics in his book in 1973. We have

asked him for his comments on the manuscript and he refused.

"Perhaps he is trying to be some kind of martyr. We simply wanted the best man for the job."

Mr Garlake relinquished a senior lecturing post at London University to return to Zimbabwe after independence at the invitation of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Mr Garlake has been invited to lecture in Cape Town on his subject, Great Zimbabwe, in a few months.

"And this is what makes me mad, I am agonising about whether I should go.

"A part of me wants to show off Zimbabwe's successes, and perhaps even change a few people's minds, and another part of me says it is wrong in any way to associate myself with that disgusting country."

In an article published today in *Moto*, Mr Garlake slams the state of museums in Zimbabwe.

"A \$3.6 million development plan for Great Zimbabwe has been unveiled. It caters for a million tourists a year. Car parks, curio shops, restaurants and battery operated tourist trailers running over 6.5 km of new tarred roads are planned.

"The children from the village schools of Zimbabwe, the museum's most important audience, need none of this.

"They need simple dormitories, study rooms and kitchens where they can stay overnight without being exploited . . ."

"A socialist country in normal circumstances demands a very different role of its museums.

"Especially where education has been restricted and a large proportion of the adult population has no easy access to libraries, books or films, the

museums have an absolutely vital role in teaching ordinary working people about themselves, their country, their history . . ."

Mr Garlake writes: "Many of those entrenched in power in Zimbabwe prior to independence do not readily accept the desirability or necessity for change; nor indeed can they envisage a role for museums different to their colonial role."

PROBE OF ZCTU FINANCES UNDERWAY

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] **INVESTIGATIONS** into the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions have revealed "appalling" mismanagement of its finances and possible misappropriation of funds.

In recent months attempts have been made to conduct the organisation's financial affairs in accordance with proper business procedure.

But with affiliated unions some \$7 000 in arrears with their contributions, financial aid from international labour organisations is imperative if the ZCTU is to survive.

A confidential report on the investigations, compiled by officials of the Department of Industrial Relations, was sent to the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbira Kangai, on June 30.

The commission's findings were that there had been maladministration and mismanagement of the organisation's funds, possible theft by conversion and misappropriation of income from international organisations.

It has been recommended that an independent accountant be appointed to look into the expenditure of the ZCTU as soon as possible.

The probe was initiated on June 7 by the chief industrial relations officer, Mr Ignatius Chigwendere, as a follow-up to the commission's investigations

into the Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union.

It aimed at establishing the role played by Mr Dickson Ndawana, deputy secretary general of the ZCTU and general secretary of the APWU, who has been suspended from taking part in all union activities.

The commission discovered that the ZCTU had no bookkeeper or accountant, no cash book and no record of expenditure. Trustees rarely signed cheques and thousands of dollars withdrawn from the bank were not accounted for.

Evidence was heard that various former women employees were

either in love with certain former officials or were their mistresses. It was alleged that these employees were recruited because of these relationships.

In April the ZCTU was evicted from its offices in Sinola Street and ordered by the High Court to pay the landlord \$2 750 in rent arrears accrued between November last year and February. It now operates from offices in Samora Machel Avenue.

Mr Calton Moyo, who was appointed administrator in January, said

this week that when he took up office there were no records.

"I asked why this state of affairs existed and the other officials told me that everything had been left to (the late) Mr Albert Mugabe," he said.

"However, I don't think Mr Mugabe was dishonest, because I found a lot of receipts which reflected that payments were being made. I think this situation arose through his ignorance of business procedure rather than dishonesty."

Mr Moyo said the collection of rent money from unions was taken over after Mr Mugabe's death by another official.

"But I have been doing this since April and I have paid for May, June and July, using part of a \$4 000 grant from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"If we had not received this assistance the office would have closed down. At the moment we are receiving very little funds from our 50 affiliated unions.

"Only a few of them are fully paid up and the arrears amount to about \$7 000. This is because these unions are not receiving subscriptions from

their members, who are required to pay one cent a month towards the upkeep of the ZCTU."

Mr Moyo said he knew nothing about love affairs between officials and office employees.

He believed that an accountant should be appointed to straighten out the organisation's financial affairs from the beginning.

Mr Alfred Makwarimba, the ZCTU president, said he was not aware of any irregularities.

"All I knew was that we had no accountant or bookkeeper. I did not know that the payment of rents for affiliated union offices in Sinola Street was the responsibility of the ZCTU."

CSC PLANNING NEW COMPLEXES

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The Cold Storage Commission is planning a multi-million dollar development programme over the next three years to include an abattoir at Bulawayo and handling complex in Harare.

The cost of these two particular projects has yet to be assessed, but is understood to be more than \$10 million.

However, before committing itself, the CSC will seek feasibility studies to confirm their viability.

The planning costs for Bulawayo abattoir alone are estimated at \$400 000. This unit is the main part of the 1982/85 programme.

The need to replace the original plant stems from the fact that it is 54 years old and still handles cattle from one-third of the country.

It is in a similar state to the Harare factory and violates most modern concepts of hygiene, according to CSC assistant general manager Mr G. E. Baxter.

"The necessity of a replacement facility for Bulawayo is patently overdue. Its strategic position and relatively small local market, compared to intake, make it an ideal centre for export orientation," said Mr Baxter.

Although international consultants have shown interest in this scheme, the time from planning to commissioning the new factory is unlikely to be less than three years.

Unlike Bulawayo, the multi-purpose complex in Harare is not yet formally part of the development programme.

Mr Baxter said that the CSC did not plan to incorporate an abattoir in the complex as there were adequate slaughter facilities at Kadoma, Marondera and Chinhoyi, all within easy reach of the capital, which could be expanded if the need arose.

Instead, it will handle up to 5 000 carcasses a week, palletize beef for export by air, and have a de-boning room, and a plant to produce "cooked frozen beef".

A pet food preparation area, using materials supplied by the outlying abattoirs for processing, will be included to replace existing plant.

Meanwhile, modifications costing \$428 000 are under way at the existing factory in Harare to keep it in operation until the complex is completed.

These include a chill hold, a butcher/supply section and improved facilities to ease current supply problems.

Other developments valued at \$3,5 million are also in the pipeline.

Alterations to abattoirs at Marondera and Chinhoyi costing \$475 000 each are aimed at bringing them in line with veterinary standards required by the European Economic Community, which has agreed to take 8 100 tonnes of Zimbabwean beef under the terms of the Lome Convention, worth \$25 million in foreign earnings a year.

"It is imperative that the factories be registered (with the EEC) without undue delay so that foreign currency earning potential of the industry can be fully exploited," added Mr Baxter.

Upgrading the Kadoma abattoir will cost about \$2,8 million to ensure the plant continues to operate efficiently and conforms with EEC rules.

The GSC has also just installed a \$260 000 computer to replace its outdated punch card system, which will enable the commission to calculate cattle values and payments to producers, compilation and analysis of slaughter statistics, sales, production and stores, creditors and its staff payroll.

CSO: 4700/1606

METALS SLUMP HITS 177 MINES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jul 82 p 12

[Text]

HARARE. — Nearly 2 000 Zimbabwe's mineworkers have lost their jobs because the current world recession has forced 177 mines to close, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Myagumbo, said on Saturday.

He told the opening session of a conference of Mining Affairs Board members in Harare that the situation was "very serious", although he was optimistic about the long-term future.

While some of the 163 gold mines affected, which employed 1 880

workers, might be re-opened by new operators, the future of a further 120 workers remained in doubt after 14 base metal mines closed.

"Market prices for our exports, particularly gold, asbestos, copper, cobalt, tantalite and tungsten have fallen considerably over the past 12 months while costs have continued to spiral," he said.

"The new minimum wage structure came into force in January and increases in power costs are due shortly.

"Although the hardest hit is, perhaps, the

small gold miner, who does not have the resources to tide him over these depressed times, the larger mines have also felt the pinch of the world recession."

He said MTD Mangula, Zimbabwe alloys and Empress Nickel Mine were among those seeking government help to maintain their operations.

Because of the current recession, the industrialised countries, which are the markets for Zimbabwe's exports, were "unable, or unwilling" to finance stockpiles thus forcing prices to go down. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1602

'SUBSIDIES' TO SAVE OUR MINES, SAYS RAL

Harare THE BUSINESS HERALD in English 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] "SUBSIDISING" Zimbabwe's hard-pressed mining industry is being considered as an alternative to devaluation by the Government, suggests RAL Merchant Bank.

With the viability of many mining companies now in doubt, pressure to devalue has grown, but the authorities have been reluctant to react to a possibly temporary problem by devaluing the dollar.

Instead, the response has been to underwrite borrowing of some companies to help them remain in business.

In its latest guide to the economy, RAL says that cost factors had already shown that devaluation was unlikely to

be of help for long under present market conditions.

"More decisive steps are thought likely to be vital within the next few months if some of the more seriously affected companies are to be saved," warns RAL.

The "subsidy" would involve paying for minerals at a rate sufficient to keep the mining companies in operation and then recovering the difference between the world market price and the domestic price from foreign aid agencies and local taxpayers.

"On the assumption that this would only be a short term necessity, the idea is thought to be preferable to either a devaluation that would have

inflationary consequences for the whole economy, or a situation in which the mining companies concerned would fail and the country would rapidly

lose the accumulated expertise that had made the mining ventures possible," says RAL.

The worsening financial situation in the mining sector has also virtually halted expenditure on new mines.

Development during the last two years had resulted from decisions taken some years ago. In addition, old equipment is not being replaced and underground development is being retarded.

"In the course of time this situation must be rectified from future profits, and borrowings which increased 42 percent to \$120 million at the end of 1981 must be reduced."

On the manpower front, RAL reports that employers claim the most disturbing aspect of the new apprenticeship bonding law is the Government's apparent disregard for the original, legally binding contracts, and its readiness to cancel or alter unilaterally such documents as it sees fit.

"Also, the claim that Zimbabwean citizens have undergone technical training in order to use it as a springboard from which to launch themselves in careers in other

countries is considered to be misinterpretation of the emigration statistics.

"A record number of 20 534 left Zimbabwe in 1981. Of these, 7 480 were economically active and they included 1 922 production and related workers, of whom about half are likely to have been artisans. That is, about 13 percent of the economically active total," adds RAL.

Of concern is that fact that the number of jobs lost in the agricultural sector in the past 18 months is greater than the total number of employees in the public service, estimated at 90 000.

Analysis of the Government's budget account showed that \$351 million was spent on salaries, wages and allowances for civil servants during the first nine months of the fiscal year, almost 80 percent of the estimated total for the year.

This is likely to account for 31 percent of total Government expenditure, compared with about 26,6 percent in 1981.

Capital expenditure during the same period was only 45 percent of the estimated total of \$142 million for the full 12 months.

RAL suggests, therefore, that under-spending on the budget account is likely to reduce the estimated deficit for 1981/82 from \$272 million to about \$160 million.

PRICE OF STEEL UP BY 25 PERCENT

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Steel products--from spoons to spades and building materials--will soon cost more after Zisco announced a 25 percent rise in the price of all its manufactured steel last week.

Although some of the country's major steel manufacturers said the public would be cushioned from the effects of the Government-approved rise until current stocks ran out, its impact would be felt soon.

Directly affected are all-steel products like fencing wire and standards, garden implements and furniture, which will go up by the full 25 percent.

A spokesman for Stewart and Lloyds, Mr Harry Cole, said: "All it means is that the poor consumer will have to pay more.

"Although we haven't worked out the full impact of the rise, we expect a lot of groaning from the consumer sector when we eventually pass on the costs."

His company is a major manufacturer of steel piping and building reinforcement material, and it supplies many rural schools with door and window frames.

He did not expect any changes in price yet for rural school supplies because most orders were already in stock. "But tubing and reinforcement materials should be affected soon," he said.

Tregers Group--one of the country's largest manufacturers of household goods such as pots, pans, cups and cutlery--would probably pass on the rise at the end of next month, said the company's managing director, Mr Colin MacFarlane.

"The increased costs will be passed on to us at different stages depending on how long our current stocks last," he said.

The rise comes after several large suppliers of steel tubing and wire raised prices by 17 percent last month.

A short-term lull was expected in the building industry as investors in factory buildings absorb the shock of the increase.

A Roberts Construction Company estimator, Mr Darcy Higgs, said the cost of putting up a steel framed factory building would go up by about 8 percent.

A Zisco spokesman said the price had been increased because the cost of iron and steel production had risen considerably. The company had not raised its prices for the past 18 months.

CSO: 4700/1606

STATE TO BUY STAKE IN TWO BUS FIRMS

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The Government will acquire 49 percent of the shares of the Zimbabwe Omnibus Company and the Harare United Omnibus Company, the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Mr Enos Chikowore, said here yesterday.

The minister, who is on a two-day visit to Bulawayo, said the issue of bus subsidies was now a Government matter.

Accordingly, no bus company could sue the city councils for outstanding subsidy arrears in terms of a franchise agreement.

"The Government will participate in urban transport by acquiring 49 percent shares. The Government and the companies should negotiate about the mechanics of acquiring the shares and Government participation," he said.

The minister criticised the franchise agreement by which commuters subsidised bus companies when their profits dropped.

"As a responsible Government, we saw this as unfair to the ordinary taxpayer. He pays his bus fare and, if the bus company makes a small profit and not a loss, he pays through city council subsidies," he said.

The Government had done away with subsidies but companies had gone to court to claim subsidy arrears.

"The councils are no longer involved. It is an issue between the Government and the companies.

"I would shudder to hear that companies intended suing the city councils because they would be suing the Government.

"Who are they to contemplate that?" he said.

Mr Chikowore said discussions had already taken place between the Government and the companies and they "had agreed not to blackmail the Government by instituting legal proceedings", he said.

The minister said bus fare increases were still being discussed by the Government. No company could increase fares.

"I reiterate that as a Government we cannot discuss with the companies under duress. So the companies have agreed to negotiate in climate which will lead to amicable conclusions," he said.

CSO: 4700/1606

CIVIL SERVICE SEEKS TO HIRE SIXTY EXPATRIATES

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] More than 60 positions in Zimbabwe's civil service, 10 of which need experienced but not necessarily qualified people, are advertised in a British magazine, The Accountant, this month.

The 10 executive positions advertised, three for chief audit inspectors, three for principal audit inspectors and four for audit inspectors, state: "While some form of professional accounting qualification is desirable, a qualification is not essential for appointment to executive stream posts.

"Emphasis is on a wide practical experience of accounting, auditing, or internal auditing, including staff management."

A spokesman for the Public Service Commission said yesterday: "We want people with qualifications, and most importantly, experience. People who really know the job."

Conditions for the expatriates, who would come on three-year contracts, include return air fares for themselves, their wives and up to three children.

A third of their salaries could be remitted, the spokesman said, to help meet commitments such as mortgage and insurance payments in Britain.

They can also import their personal effects, furniture and car duty-free.

Posts for 35 senior auditors were also advertised, with applicants either holding a professional accounting qualification or studying for it.

They also must have a minimum of one year's experience and be prepared to start as audit assistants, later to be appointed to senior auditors, "subject to no prejudice being suffered by staff".

There were also posts for contract assessors, again needing qualifications and experience. Six posts in the Department of Customs and Excise were advertised, two for customs, two for excise and two for values officers. Applicants must have seven year's experience two in the jobs they had applied for.

CSO: 4700/1606

BRIGADES BUILD SEVENTY-THREE HOUSES IN SIX MONTHS

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] **THE Marondera building brigades have completed 73 houses and other development projects in six months, the town's mayor, Councillor Mwaaka Samuel Mukundu, has said.**

The success of the building brigades had attracted at least three municipal councils so much that they sent housing experts to the town to study the use of brigades.

Interviewed on Thursday, Councillor Mukundu said the municipal councils of Harare, Kwekwe and Kadoma had visited Marondera to study the improved housing situation after the use of housing brigades.

"It is faster and cheaper to use building brigades in urban areas so as to overcome the increasing housing backlog," he said.

The brigades, established early this year, had completed 66 low-cost and eight "standard" houses, extended Dombotombo clinic, renovated two schools and built a new play centre for about 100 children, the mayor said.

The council formed the brigades from unemployed builders. A commander was chosen to be responsible for members' welfare, working conditions and wages.

"With the help from the town's technical and housing department, the brig-

ades worked on the housing projects and building needs of Marondera quickly," said Councillor Mukundu.

The formation of brigades had helped the municipality to control unemployment and engage the community in productive work. "We no longer have any unemployed people in the town today," he said.

Development of Dombotombo clinic included the building of an X-ray department, a dental unit, a large maternity wing and a laundry.

"It is our plan to improve the clinic until it assumes the status of a hospital."

Work had also started on the building of a new community hall and additions to the "existing people's markets are under way", Councillor Mukundu said.

The play centre, and the primary, and secondary schools had already been completed.

"It could have been very difficult to finish all these programmes had we not formed building bri-

gades. This success story dispelled fears among some people here that the quality of work would decline," he said.

Recently ZANU (PF) leaders and councillors in Marondera toured the town's newly developed

projects for women and youth.

The production secretary for ZANU (PF) Mashonaland East province and Member of Parliament, Mr Abraham Kabasa, said on Wednesday that youth brigades had started a market-gardening project on the outskirts of the town.

The leaders also visited the newly-formed Sunganayi women's co-operative which is serving food in the Dombotombo beer taverna.

The council welfare department and health officials constantly check the food to ensure that it was good and was served in clean places, the mayor said.

The town has also collected \$289,94 for the Chinoyi bus disaster fund while the Workers' Committee at Grasslands Research Station collected \$58,40 for the ZANU (PF) headquarters building fund.

BRIEFS

DEFENCE BILL IN SENATE--The Civil Defence Bill went through its Committee Stage in the Senate on Wednesday without amendments and was shortly afterwards given its third reading. During the Committee Stage, the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Senator George Chinengundu, said that although there was a section in the Bill which said volunteers would give 30 days' notice before resigning, it was not the minister's intention to prosecute those who decided not to give such notice. The intention was to give the defence officer enough time to assure himself that he had enough men for a disaster in his area. Asked whether the State would bury the deceased according to the wishes of the relatives once a disaster came to an end, the deputy minister said the Government had made no provision to ex-hume bodies that had already been buried. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 82 p 3]

DAIRY INDUSTRY--The Government has adopted an integrated plan for the development of the dairy industry which will require a \$47 million investment over the next four years, it was announced yesterday. The Dairy Marketing Board said the plan was aimed at ensuring that Zimbabwe became self-sufficient in dairy products as soon as possible. The plan provides for the overhaul of existing factories owned by the DMB, new processing capacities to meet rising domestic demand and major dairy development in communal farming areas, resettlement areas and on small-scale commercial farms. An important part of the plan was the development of a bulk milk-collection scheme which was given the final official go-ahead yesterday when the Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Mr Ezekiel Sanyangare, and the Norwegian Charge d'Affaires, Mr Nils-Johan Jorgensen, signed a \$3,7 million aid agreement to enable Zimbabwe to buy 406 bulk-milk coolers. Funds generated by the scheme would be used to establish milk-production and collection centres in communal areas. The DMB said the total bulk-milk scheme would cost about \$7,6 million and would be financed by Norway and the Netherlands and through commodity credits.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Jul 82 p 1]

COMPULSORY ID's--It will soon be compulsory for residents of nine more districts to carry national registration cards, according to regulations gazetted last week. The notice said it would be compulsory for residents of the districts of Marondera, Lomagundi, Hurungwe, Chilimanzi, Charter, Hwange, Nyamandhlovu, Bubi and Lupane to register under the National Registration Act by August 1, 1984. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 82 p 3]

STATE BUILDING SPENDING--The Ministry of Construction's capital works programme will more than double in the next financial year and closer cooperation with private contractors was essential, representatives of the Construction Industry Employers' Association of Zimbabwe were told yesterday. At a special meeting the Minister of Construction, Dr Callistus Ndlovu said the ministry's capital works programme topped \$42 million in the 1981/82 financial year and will be \$86 million in the 1982/83 year. He assured representatives that rumours of the Government wanting to nationalise the construction industry were untrue. But it did want to participate in the industry by buying shares in certain companies and helping to keep the cost of construction materials at a reasonable level. Referring to the fear in industry that the Government's plan to establish a rural construction company would cost it valuable Government contracts, Dr Ndlovu said it was no longer possible to meet the growing demand for buildings like clinics or schools within the traditional framework.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Jul 82 p 1]

'UANC TERROR THREAT'--"The presence of some five thousand UANC terrorists in South Africa" is an external threat to Zimbabwe's security said Cde Ushewokunze, when he sought renewal of the State of Emergency yesterday. The minister, in a speech that lasted over an hour, said "the activities of the Bertrands and Stuttafords" were an internal security threat. Dr Frank Bertrand, he son and two other men were jailed recently for conspiracy, against the State. Mr Wally Stuttaford, a Republican Front MP, has been detained in terms of the emergency regulations. The minister also mentioned the arms caches found in Mandara, Harare, and on the Figtree Farm of Mr Alan York, and the recent attack on the Prime Minister's residence, which had led to the arrest of four members of the National Army on active service who he said had admitted responsibility for the incident.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 82 p 1]

'HERALD' CIRCULATION--Harare.--In the first six months of this year Zimbabwe's leading daily, THE HERALD, had an average daily circulation of 106 989, a record and almost 17 percent above the figures for the same time last year.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jul 82 p 13]

HAWK AIRCRAFT--Harare--The first four of eight British-built Hawk aircraft bought to help modernise Zimbabwe's Air Force, flew in yesterday and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was there to see them land. The twin-seater jets, built by British Aerospace for use as trainers or in ground attack, performed some low turns over Harare's International Airport before landing at the new Sarum Air Base.--Sapa-Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1585

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