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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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9 June 1982

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2636

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## ADB'S ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARIZED

London WEST AFRICA in English 10 May 82 p 1259

[Article by Douglas Ngwube]

[Text] Douglas Ngwube summarises the African Development Bank's annual report which will be presented to the Bank's Board of Governors at their annual meeting, to be held in Lusaka this month.

THE AFRICAN Development Bank (ADB) Group gave out in 1981 loans worth \$635.53m. as compared with \$570.84m. in the previous year, according to the 133-page annual report of the Bank which was to be presented to the Bank's Board of Governors at their annual meeting held in Lusaka from May 3 to 8.

The ADB Group record lending, for the year under review, represents an increase of a little over 11 per cent over that of the previous year. The Bank Group comprises the African Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Fund (ADF) its soft loan affiliate, and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF) which was established by the Nigerian government and administered by the ADB as a source of cheap long-term development funds for poorer African States. The membership of the ADB is limited to the independent African States, now numbering 50, and the ADF membership, now 24, mainly made up of the capital exporting countries of Europe, the Americas, Japan and the Middle East.

The report heavily underlines the Bank Group's development priorities which are geared towards the conquest of hunger, poverty and disease. That policy favours agriculture, particularly food production. In accordance with this policy, the ADB group devoted nearly 29 per cent (\$181.58m.) of its loans in 1981 to the agricultural sector as compared with a little over 27 per cent in the previous year. Public utilities got loans of over \$132m.

(20.8 per cent) of the bank group's loans in 1981; transport sectors \$131.28m. (20.7 per cent); Industry and Development Banks \$121.52m. (19.1 per cent) and education and health \$69.10m. (10.9 per cent). The report indicates that low income member states were given more generous considerations in the distribution of loans.

The projected lending goal for the period 1977-81 was fixed at \$1,320m. for the ADB and well over \$1,000m. for the ADF. The ADF went beyond its lending goal for the period by about 1.7 per cent.

The Bank Group cumulative lending jumped from \$2,500m. in 1980 to \$3,110m. in 1981, for 536 projects: public utilities (145), Transport (137), Agriculture (134), Industry and Development Banks (83), Education and Health (37). The report, written with great clarity, went on to say that "for the 1977-81 period Bank Group cumulative lending totalled \$2,480m. as against \$581.81m. for the 1972-76 period. Group cumulative lending has thus more than quadrupled during the current 5-year planned period as against the preceding planned period."

During the year under review the Bank Group co-financed a number of projects with the various Arab funds, the World Bank Group, the OPEC fund and so on. Six projects were co-financed by the ADB and ADF.

The re-organisation of the various Departments of the ADB Group and streamlining of the administrative structure are

now beginning to yield positive results, in various areas, particularly in the disbursement of loans which in the past had been sluggish with complicated bureaucratic procedures. In 1981 despite the fact that the Bank Group's Unit of Accounts depreciated by about 8.7 per cent as against 3.2 per cent in 1980, the total stood at \$200.13m. This represented a decrease of 9.1 per cent in 1981 as against an increase of 27.9 per cent in 1980. The cumulative disbursement of the Group maintained an upward trend. It went up in 1981 to \$1,014.64m. representing an increase of nearly 33 per cent of cumulative loans excluding cancelled loans. The cumulative disbursement of the Bank was \$656.43m. which represented 64.7 per cent of the Bank Group's cumulative disbursements as against 68.4 per cent in 1980. Cumulative disbursements of the ADF, which were \$330.71m. accounted for 32.6 per cent of the total, compared with 29.2 per cent in 1980; while those of the NTF (\$27.50m.) represented 2.7 per cent as against 2.4 per cent in 1980.

The disbursements of the ADF increased from a \$90.31m. in 1980 to over \$95m. in 1981, representing an increase of 5.3 per cent. Cumulative disbursement at the end of 1981 stood at nearly \$318m. representing 24.2 per cent of the total

cumulative loan of the Fund.

The ADB loans disbursement of 1981 totalled approximately \$103m. as against a little over \$110m. representing a decrease of 6.8 per cent as against an increase of 12.3 per cent in 1980. Cumulative disbursements amounted to about \$638m. which were 39.8 per cent of the total cumulative lending excluding cancellations.

The loans disbursed went into more than 70 projects in most of 50 member states of the Bank. During the year ADB satisfactorily promoted the establishment of Shelter Afrique designed to assist the governments of member states in housing low income workers. Kenya has been selected as the Headquarters of the institution which will become operational towards the end of the year.

The Bank Group received a total of about \$7m. under its technical assistance programme for consultancy and studies, which represents an increase of 20 per cent over the figure for last year.

This year's report brings to an end the 1977-81 action programme of the Bank Group. Despite the current difficulties facing the Bank with regard to funds, the management and indeed the staff have braced themselves to face the challenges of the next five years with determination.

CSO: 4700/1248

## OFFICIAL REVIEWS SITUATION IN MOCAMEDES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] ANGOP--Mocamedes Province, situated in the southern part of our country, has a long-standing tradition as an agricultural area, principally in respect to the growing of grapes and olives. In this connection a technical project was established in conjunction with an Italian company which--to quote Provincial Commissioner Rafael Sapilinha--"has not complied fully with the provisions of the contract, so that our country is within its rights in rejecting the cooperation arrangement."

This statement was made in the course of a press conference held by the commissioner for Angolan and foreign newsmen. He also gave them a detailed analysis of the current situation in Mocamedes.

Because of its geographically strategic position, Mocamedes Province is an area of vital importance in the national context and even in the African context, the member of the Central Committee of the party went on to say. "Despite the events of which we are aware," he said, "agriculture can prove to be--in the next few years--a bulwark for this province."

Turning to the subject of the development of the fishing industry in the province, Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga declared that "in this parcel of our territory the production capacity of the industry is quite large and serves as the basis for the supply of fish products to the provinces of Huila, Cunene, Kuando-Kubango and Huambo--in addition to Mocamedes, of course." The provincial commissioner also disclosed that approximately 3,000 tons of fish meal is currently in storage for export, principally to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

As regards the reactivation of the Bay of Tigres, an important fishing center of the province, the commissioner said that "there are prospects for the signing of a cooperation agreement, particularly with the Kingdom of Spain, on the basis of the tests conducted by that country. In the meantime," he added, "other foreign firms can also lend their cooperation, provided of course that they respect the laws that govern the People's Republic of Angola."

## Political and Military Situation in the Province

One of the newsmen asked the Provincial Commissioner of Mocamedes to give his views on the political and military situation of the province. The official declared that it is, in fact, no secret to anyone that the People's Republic of Angola is the target of constant aggression on the part of the regular army of racist South Africa, which is in the pay of imperialism--aggression designed primarily to destabilize our economy and endanger the gains already made by our people and by our revolution. "However," he added, "the days of South Africa--just as those of imperialism--are numbered. We are not waging war on South Africa, but they--the racists--are attacking us daily. With respect to Mocamedes Province, they allege that SWAPO offloads its armament in the most important port of our province. This is a malicious lie, one of the machinations of the imperialist powers; for what we offload in our port are foodstuffs and other goods essential to our people."

After reaffirming once again the support which the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola are giving to SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, Rafael Sapilinha went on to explain to the newsmen that Mocamedes Province has not escaped the fury of the soldiery of Pretoria, who are violating our airspace to bomb economic targets and destabilize the revolutionary process now being carried out. But," he insisted, "the military arm of the Angolan people--the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]--stand firm, determined and vigilant, ready at any time to give the proper response to the racists and their lackeys."

Before closing the press conference, the member of the party Central Committee turned his attention to various questions relating to party affairs and the successes that have been achieved. He said that the work accomplished had been positive in nature despite the conditions caused by the continuing state of war provoked by South Africa. And he reaffirmed once again that from the Kamacuio to the Virei, the people stand with Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the MPLA-Labor Party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola.

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CSO: 4742/288

'REAL' REASONS FOR ANGOLA'S ABSENCE FROM OAU MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Meeting Contrary to the Rules," by Achille Lollo]

[Text] The Western news agencies such as FRANCE-PRESSE, REUTER and UPI, and the intercontinental broadcasting services, are focusing considerable attention on the progress of the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the OAU now being held in Nairobi. These organs of information, through their special correspondents, have given much space to the absence of the Angolan delegation. In some of these cases, this space has been filled with the customary disinformation, transmitting mere opinion which does not correspond to the facts. It should be emphasized that the minister of foreign affairs of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], Paulo Jorge, for his part gave an explanation of the matter yesterday in Paris, in an interview given to Radio-France-Inter (and monitored in Luanda) during which he said that the RPA did not participate in the aforementioned meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the OAU because such a meeting has validity only during meetings or conferences of the OAU at the ministerial level, or summit meetings of OAU chiefs of state.

For the further enlightenment of our colleagues of the Western news agencies-- who lose no opportunity to publish "exclusive articles concerning Angola"--we must say first of all that the minister of foreign affairs of the RPA went to Dakar to take part in the Afro-Arab Conference of whose Permanent Committee Angola is a member.

In the second place, it must be emphasized that the RPA is not participating in the Coordination Bureau meeting, but not because it does not want to. It is not participating simply because this meeting is not valid and because its convocation is not in conformity with the Permanent Statute of the OAU, which Angola respects.

The fact is that the OAU's Coordination Bureau is a structure that was conceived in the first part of the decade of the 1970's but that did not begin its operations until the most recent OAU summit convening in Nairobi on 28 June 1981.

To further inform the public concerning the OAU's Coordination Bureau, it must be pointed out that the Bureau is still not authorized by the OAU

statute to function as an autonomous organization. Moreover, we should emphasize that its activities are prescribed and complementary in nature, covering, for example, "questions of a practical nature relating to organizational matters, the scheduling of meetings, and major political topics that arise before or during a ministerial-level meeting or summit meeting of chiefs of state."

It should be noted in particular that the Coordination Bureau also has the function of "carrying out activities to coordinate those topics that the chiefs of state--or ministers--of the OAU should study." The bureau--which consists of the representatives of six countries (renewable annually), one of which is Angola--shall terminate "its coordinative functions upon conclusion of the ministerial meetings or summit meetings of chiefs of state" that motivated the aforementioned activities on the part of the bureau.

Any other activity by, or convocation of, the aforementioned Coordination Bureau is invalid.

For their part, the defenders of this meeting in Nairobi say that it is merely "an opportunity to exchange views among the interested parties concerning the matter of the RASD [Saharai Arab Democratic Republic]." In response to this assertion, we must say that it would perhaps be more useful--and more legal--for the OAU to send its emissaries (as has already been done on other occasions) to the countries involved in the question of the Western Sahara, with a view to developing the proper conclusions at a later date.

The problem, however, is not merely the manner in which the meeting was convened. The real problem relates to the argument that this meeting in Nairobi of the Coordination Bureau is being held to discuss the RASD, and that if a special *de facto* ministerial-level meeting is to be convened an invitation should also be extended to the delegation from the Saharai Arab Democratic Republic, which at the most recent OAU meeting received the minimum number of votes necessary for its effective admission to that organization--a result which has apparently once again displeased Morocco and its closest allies.

In conclusion, we can say that this meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the OAU--"expanded to include the interested parties in a discussion concerning the Western Sahara"--is an initiative without validity, an initiative which Morocco and other countries hostile to the RASD intend to utilize to annul the admission of that country to the OAU as an active member.

Clearly, the RPA does not participate in meetings that have no validity.

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CSO: 4742/288

## WHY SOUTH AFRICA IS ADMITTING LOSSES IN NAMIBIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Achille Lollo: "Revelations by General Klopper"]

[Text] Last month the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] in Paris revealed the fact that a new strategy of aggression against the sovereign territory of Angola has been set in motion. Moreover, Lieutenant Colonel N'Gongo--in three European capitals (London, Bonn and Brussels)--informed the public in those nations of the offensive that the racists were preparing. Lastly, the Ministry of Defense of the RPA announced on 5 April of this year that air attacks had been carried out on Mulondo and Capelongo.

All this serves to demonstrate that the South African enemy is maintaining his operational stance and is ready to launch new raids against Angolan territory, in particular when the international talks concerning the Namibian question are occupying the attention of the world community. It was no accident that every time the representatives of the so-called "Contact Group" were in Luanda to present their own proposals, Pretoria's helicopters and Mirages on the Cunene returned to attack the positions of the FAPLA.

This is a fact that is self-evident. It can also be said that during the 8 months of the war of aggression, in all of the interviews given at the Operet command post, neither General Klopper, chief of staff of the South African army, nor Gens Charles Lloyd and Geldenhuys, officers of the high command in Namibia, ever announced to the press that they had suffered casualties in the fighting with the FAPLA on the Cunene.

The fact is, however, that there were casualties: pilots, tank drivers, non-commissioned officers on reconnaissance missions, et cetera, et cetera--losses that General Klopper never announced, justifying this so-called "invulnerability of the South African soldiers" on grounds that no bodies of any dead personnel were found.

We can also say that the military and political authorities in Pretoria have never announced, with any regularity, the casualties suffered during the fighting and the attacks that SWAPO has carried out in Namibia.

The "silence/censorship" of the South Africans has always been a psychological weapon that the "Military Intelligence Division" has used to perpetuate--in the eyes of the South Africans themselves and their Western allies--the image of

an "invincible army" and thereby prevent the political collapse of a strategy employed since 1975 against the RPA and SWAPO.

On the other hand, we note that the silence (or, rather, the censorship) applied to all the South African information media--governmental or otherwise--has recently been violated by General Klopper on three occasions when he reported on the losses suffered by the South African army and colonists residing in the northern part of Namibia who had been targeted by SWAPO.

Klopper's impromptu revelations need to be interpreted in the context of the aggressive strategical policy of the Republic of South Africa, because it will be necessary to ask Klopper why he is breaking this silence only now, after the Angolan military authorities have pointed to the imminence of a new attack.

Why did he violate the prior censorship, by disclosing the South African losses suffered during one of the numerous attacks by SWAPO?

For the offensive that SWAPO is carrying out is not the first one. For example, we know that in the attack on the base at Ruacana the South African army suffered many more casualties than in the offensive mounted by SWAPO last weekend, although the racist authorities never publicized the action.

Then why is Klopper only now presenting himself to the press as a "victim of international terrorism"?

Klopper, Geldenhuys and Lloyd no longer impress anybody; and this may also happen to Fred Bridgland and Silva Ramalho, respectively a British journalist writing for THE STATESMAN and the Johannesburg correspondent of the Portuguese daily TEMPO. On the other hand, everyone knows that Klopper's revelations are artificial and serve to mobilize--and above all to prepare--public opinion in the West concerning "the vigorous defense of South Africa against communist penetration." All this, in simple language, means that the South African racists--being unable any longer to justify the attacks against the RPA--have decided to disclose some of the casualties they have suffered in Namibia, in order to provide a motive for the attacks on Angolan territory. This has already occurred the three times that the South Africans have attacked, and--"casually"--Klopper's revelations were made only when the high command of the racist army had completed its planning of a large-scale operation against Angolan territory.

Simultaneously with the military spokesmen in Pretoria and Windhoek, the South African radio broadcasting service also began to transmit statements by South African governors and officials of the Namibian provinces who "submitted to the West that South Africa must continue to defend Namibia from communism." Logically, all these individuals are part of the game that Botha and Malan have organized to give the green light to renewed aggression; for this is the reason--only on the basis of this logic--that Klopper has admitted losses in the fighting with SWAPO.

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CSO: 4742/288

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

GDR EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION--A delegation from Humboldt University (German Democratic Republic) headed by its rector, Professor Dr Helmut Klein, has been in the Angolan capital since yesterday. This university delegation from the GDR will remain here 1 week, and has come in response to an invitation from the rector of our university and the vice minister of education for higher education. The German delegation was greeted on its arrival by Joao Filipe Martins, rector of the University of Angola; by the ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country; and by members of the faculty of the University of Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 2] 10992

CSO: 4742/288

## U.S.-, SOVIET-MADE ARMOR DISPLAYED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 May 82 [no page No. given]

[Text] GABORONE, May 1 - Botswana's fledgling army paraded its American and Soviet-made armour side-by-side today on the southern African nation's annual Defense Force Day.

The 3,000-man army was created just five years ago. But under the command of Major-General Mompoti Meraphe, the Botswana military has moved quickly to acquire modern materiel, both land and air.

Today President Quett Masire reviewed a motorcade that included two different varieties of American-made Cadillac-gage armored cars - two with machine guns and two with 20mm cannon - and two Soviet-fabricated BTR60 heavy armored personnel carriers.

The Soviet armour, acquired last year at what a Western military attache here called a bargain price, caused a stir in neighbouring, anti-communist South Africa at the time. But political observers said the presence of both American and Soviet equipment in the parade today clearly showed this small nation's desire to avoid domination by any outside power.

Botswana is believed to have about 30 of the Soviet BTR60's and something over 20 of the American Cadillac-gages.

#### Bulldog Flypast

Botswana's defense budget is modest by any standard - about 3-4 million pula (about the same in dollars) by one estimate. The figure is not known for certain because it is part of the budget of the President's office. The Minister of Public Service and Information, Daniel Kwelagobe, administers the defense force, whose second-in-command, Brigadier Ian Khama, is the son of the late President, Sir Seretse Khama.

Also appearing in a flypast over the Gaborone football stadium were four British-built single-engine Bulldog aircraft and three twin-engined Defenders, about half of the army's small air wing of propeller-driven aircraft.

The Western military attache said the defense force was keen to acquire a helicopter squadron mainly for search-and-rescue use, but faced a problem of lack of trained mechanics and pilots.

Brigadier Khama, in a visit last month to neighbouring Zimbabwe, told the national newspaper the Herald that South Africa was violating Botswana air space and sending "agents" into the country to kidnap exiled black political dissidents.

CSO: 4700/1248

USSR AGREES TO BUILD COASTAL SHIPPING PORT IN SAL ISLAND

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] This year, the Soviet Union will build a mixed coastal shipping pier in Palmeira on the Island of Sal for fishing and general cargo according to a cooperation agreement document through which that socialist country pledges to grant Cape Verde a loan of 3.5 million rubles.

According to a source in the directorate general of the navy and ports, the USSR has decided to build a pier which in the beginning can accommodate vessels of 600 tons, during the first phase; plans call for expansion during the second phase so that larger vessels can be accommodated. Before the final project study, it is impossible to say precisely how large the pier will be; but there is every indication that it will be approximately 100 meters long, according to data supplied by the directorate general of the navy.

A complex for cargo, equipped with warehouses, small buildings for the administration, and a small cargo-handling area will also be erected in the port of Palmeira.

The Soviet Union has promised to supply construction materials and to send specialists in engineering surveys and construction. The first part of the equipment for engineering survey work has already arrived in Mindelo, it was announced; during the second half of this year, plans call for the dispatch of the remaining construction material for the port of Palmeira, to be handled by a Soviet construction firm--Tochnostroy [Tekhnostroy?] Eksport--with which Cape Verde signed a contract under whose provisions the Soviet side guarantees the survey work for and the construction of the pier.

The construction of the pier in Palmeira is part of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' policy of building facilities in each main port of our islands to accommodate loading and unloading operations by allowing vessels to tie up there. An official connected with the pier construction project gave us to understand that this undertaking will make it possible to encourage trade on the national level and to reduce the transportation distances for cargo, something which sometimes reduces the cost and the product prices.

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CSO: 4742/300

## BRIEFS

MEXICAN, JAPANESE TUNA COMPETITION--"This year, we will export almost nothing," said Ildo Fortes sadly; he has been factory manager, as he himself says, since 13 February 1943. "Will nothing be exported because of a lack of markets?" we asked him. "Yes," he replied, "the United States is a good customer but we do not have much of a chance against competition from Mexico and Japan." Nobody is more aware of the serious situation at the J.A. Nascimento Filhos e Limitada fish canning plant than Ildo Fortes himself; the plant is located on Sal and belongs to a group of Portuguese who, it seems to us, are based in Portugal. "There is much complaining going on about the lack of foreign exchange, the lack of markets, and this, that, and the other thing." Is there no way out of this delicate situation? About 6 million escudos was the export figure, estimated at 58,606 kilograms of fish, which the factory handled last year and shipped to the United States and Italy, both of whom are the exclusive customers of canned fish from J.A. Nascimento. The first export shipment in 1981, to Italy, came to 36,406 tons of "gaiado," both fresh and in oil; the second shipment went to the United States in the amount of almost 4,000 tons of fresh tuna; 13,000 tons of tuna were to be shipped to the Italian capital last December. It was learned from a reliable source that 6,000 crates of tuna, "gaiado," and "ilheu" are stored at this time due to a lack of foreign exchange; this really is not good for an enterprise with a great outlook for the future. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 7] 5058

DEFEATISM, CRITICISM BLAMED--To build--that is the slogan of the moment! But, building must not mean merely putting one stone on top of the other to make up edifices or blasting hard rock with dynamite so that man may build roads. We must build in all fields and in all respects, from the material to the spiritual. What good would the former be without the latter? So that we may speak of progress, we must make sure that progress will reach all sectors. The materially most progressive countries are those where the population has attained the highest degree of development. The people of Cape Verde must understand and get to feel the moment they are experiencing so that they may conscientiously do what is expected of them. Idleness, defeatism, destructive criticism of those who work poorly by those who, in good faith, seek to collaborate in their country's progress--these are "crimes" which are difficult to tolerate. Discouragement, the exaggeration of sensitivity to alien opinions when one is aware of doing one's duty--these on the other hand represent cowardice that is not suitable in conscientious human beings. If there is a goal to attain, let us work without letup to attain it, each in the sector assigned

to him, looking only forward. Let us make every effort, let us use all our knowledge, be they in the technical, scientific, or intellectual fields, in a positive sense of collaboration and not with the negative and sterile goal of destruction. Cape Verde needs all those, both native-born and otherwise, who live on its soil. Let us put aside all personalism and let us give all we have and then we will have a country that will grow by its own resources. J. Lopes da Silva. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 3] 5058

CSO: 4742/300

## BRIEFS

'ADEN TREATY INFORMATION MEETING--The second information committee meeting of the signatories of the Aden tripartite treaty of friendship and cooperation ended in Addis Ababa today with the signing of an agreement on mass media cooperation and coordination. The agreement is within the framework of the Aden treaty of friendship and cooperation between Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen and the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the recommendations of the political committee of the three countries. It is aimed at promoting and augmenting the role of information media of the three fraternal countries in repulsing imperialist, Zionist, reactionary and racist propaganda. The agreement was signed by the information minister of the three countries: Comrade Girma Yilma of Ethiopia; Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi of Democratic Yemen; and Brother Abd al-Rahman Shalgam of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The three countries agreed to strengthen information organs in the three states and provide jointly the necessary facilities to develop and promote their effectiveness. They also agreed to exert efforts to dismantle the imperialist information monopoly and to contribute their share toward the establishment of a new and just international information order. [Excerpt] [EA290732 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 28 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1295

GABON

MOKHTAR ARRIVES, GRANTS PRESS INTERVIEW

AB021059 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Interview by Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja granted to the Gabonese press upon his arrival in Libreville on 2 June 1982--recorded, questions in French followed by translation into Indonesia, answers in Indonesian followed by French translation--processed from French]

[Text] The Indonesian foreign affairs minister arrived on Gabonese soil around 0600 this morning. He was met on arrival by his Gabonese counterpart, Martin Bongo. In the interview he granted the press, the Indonesian foreign affairs minister, first of all, defined the purpose of his visit to Gabon.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] I will say that my visit to Gabon falls within the framework of Indonesia's friendship with Gabon.

[Question] by an unidentified journalist] Mr Minister, Gabon is not the only African country you are visiting. You have already visited Senegal and after Gabon you will visit the Ivory Coast. What can the African countries expect of Indonesia?

[Answer] The purpose of my visit is to strengthen relations between our two countries. As of now, our relations are multilateral, and I would like to know other fields in which we could cooperate. There is a lot of similarity between our countries. For example, we are members of OPEC.

[Question] Mr Minister, Indonesia, like most African states, is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, and the conference of the foreign affairs ministers opens today in Havana, Cuba. What are the solutions (?envisaged) by Indonesia for the settlement of the problems of the Nonaligned Movement? Let us begin in Africa with the Western Saharan issue which threatens to split the OAU and Namibia which is of great concern for African countries; in the Middle East, there is the Israeli-Arab crisis to which it is difficult to find a solution; again in the Middle East, we have the Iraqi-Iranian war which is currently going on and, especially, Mr Minister, on the request for an eventual change of venue for the forthcoming nonaligned summit scheduled for Baghdad, Iraq; this, of course, is at the request of Iran.

[Answer] Concerning the Namibian crisis and apartheid, there is no threat for the members of the Nonaligned Movement. What is dangerous is the problem which can separate us within the Nonaligned Movement. On this topic I would like to have an exchange of views with my Gabonese counterpart; I would also like to talk with him on the war between Iran and Iraq. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1012

GABON

BRIEFS

BONGO RECEIVES VISITORS--Yesterday, the head of state received in audience three persons. The first was the French ambassador to Gabon, followed by Prime Minister Leon Mebiame and an emissary from the Arab League. The first audience centered on bilateral cooperation between Paris and Libreville. The two men also touched on current African issues, especially the Chadian crisis with the FAN drive toward Ndjamena led by Hissein Habre. As for Leon Mebiame, the prime minister, he went on to inform the president on the outcome of his recent visit to the United States. The third visitor, (Momouchef el-Meh) of Tunisia, an envoy of the Arab League, was bearer of a special message from the secretary general of the Arab League to the father of the renovation. After the audience (Momouchef el-Meh) stated that the message concerns Arab-African cooperation following the restoration of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel. [Text] [AB021127 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1012

GHANA

CURRENT POOR ECONOMIC SITUATION EXAMINED

AB281935 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 28 May 82

[Report by Marc Pondaven]

[Excerpts] Accra, 28 May (AFP)--The economic situation in Ghana, which was on the brink of bankruptcy when Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings overthrew the civilian government of Hilla Limann five months ago, has not improved in the meantime.

Ghanaians who welcomed the return of Flight Lt Rawlings enthusiastically are now having second thoughts and rumours of plots against his military provisional national defence council are persistent in Accra.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, who took over a state bankrupted by long-standing negligence and corruption affecting every layer of the population, is now faced with a situation in which the country's very (?survival) could be at stake.

Since his arrival in power Ghana's new leader has taken no fundamental economic decision, but has relied only on stopgap measures.

Inflation now stands at 110 percent annually. In a bid to slow it down the government ordered the withdrawal of the country's largest currency note, the 50 cedi, to cut the money supply (?ten) per cent. Money in circulation quadrupled between 1977 and 1981, rising from 2,504 million to 10,582 million cedis.

However the result was a great deal of discontent as many Ghanaians kept their savings in 50 cedi notes, and the banks gave no assurance of compensation for their loss.

The situation has been made worse by a considerable flight of (?capital) leaving less to pay suppliers who demand cash in hand. Reserves are estimated at no more than 30 million dollars, while the foreign debt (?stands at) 1,500 million dollars.

Industrial production has fallen by 75 per cent, due to Ghana's inability to import the necessary materials to enable its factories to function. From the extensive gold mines only 12 tons were extracted in 1981, paradoxically because of lack of currency to buy spare parts for machinery.

Normal gold production in previous years was some 60 tons annually, placing Ghana third in the world behind South Africa and the Soviet Union.

The gold situation is not unique in a country which potentially is one of the richest in Africa. Not one vehicle has been assembled in one of the 37 car and truck plants because of a lack of spares.

When Flt-Lt Rawlings took power Ghanaians hoped for a rapid improvement in the situation. They were promised radical measures to change mentalities, get the country back to work and get rid of corruption, but now they are becoming extremely skeptical of the chances of the new regime succeeding.

Finance and Economic Planning Minister Kwessi Botchway was only appointed on May 11, almost four months after other ministers. The country has no budget, and imports have only just resumed at a trickle after being suspended until the end of April.

Business circles are also worrying about "revolutionary options." Several of the new leaders have already been to Libya, East European countries and Cuba.

Businessmen accuse the people's defence committees established with the right to demand explanations from company directors on their management of abusing their powers, and say some European heads of firms have been forced to leave Ghana as a result.

Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings has frequently spoken of hard times ahead, without specifying their length. He has said priority will go to agriculture and national resources and declared himself willing to [words indistinct] any other country if it is to Ghana's advantage.

However, the failure to produce immediate results and increasing shortage at all levels--diplomats now frequently travel 200 kilometres (125 miles) to Lome in Togo to shop--are producing general disenchantment among the population, allied with rumors of plots against Flt Lt Rawlings, who lives heavily guarded in the military base of Burma camp.

Last week heavy firing was reported from Kumasi, the country's second city and capital of the central region, home of the Ashanti people. Witnesses said the shooting, which lasted two hours was between the army and military cadets.

CSO: 4700/1280

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES DEAL WITH FIRESTONE

AB271237 Accra Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 26 May 82

[Station commentary on the program "Let the People Know:: "The Transnational Corporations and the Developing Countries"]

[Excerpts] The transfer of resources from the developing countries by the transnational corporations constitutes one of the most blatant ways by which most African, Asian and Latin American countries are [words indistinct] and underdeveloped. The transfer of resources is effected through various means including unequal trade relations, the repatriation of profits, dividends, interests and payments of various kinds and also by dishonest dealing. In this country, a significant number of people have been made to believe that the foreign companies operating here are not allowed to transfer their profits and dividends by the Bank of Ghana and that has created the impression that there is not much transfer of resources out of Ghana by the branches and subsidiaries of transnational corporations operating here.

We would want to point out that the transfer of declared profits and dividends through the bank constitutes only one small aspect of the total wealth paid out of our country by the bank. Other areas of such transfer include:

1. The payment of excessively high salaries to foreign personnel,
2. The practice known as transfer prices, and
3. Payment for patents, licenses, technological know-how and services for management and planning.

Just a few weeks ago, for example, the workers defense committee of a subsidiary of a French transnational corporation in Ghana revealed that top foreign personnel were receiving fantastic sums in salaries and allowances. In this company alone, thousands of cedis, part of which could have gone to our government as tax revenue, are paid to top foreign personnel as salaries and allowances of all kinds. This factor we have just outlined is carried on in even more serious ways through the practice in which local subsidiaries of the transnational corporation pay huge sums for patents, licenses, trade marks, technological know-how and services and management planning and consultancy to their parent company or other branches overseas.

Let us cite an example of this channel of exploitation directly involving Ghana. Last year, the Firestone Corporation of the United States relinquished their 60 percent shares in a subsidiary in Ghana by selling the shares to the Ghana Government. Six agreements were concluded in the bargain with the then Limann administration. The result was that Firestone was to be retained as the technological supplier and manager of the Ghana company until October 1983. Under the management and technical assistance agreement, Firestone was to provide management services to the tire factory at (Bonsosu) and the rubber plantation near Tarkwa in the form of three persons: a plant manager, a chief engineer and a plantation technical coordinator. The cost of Ghana is an unbelievable \$85,000 a month! Just over the 3-year period of the agreement, Ghana will be contributing \$1 million to the profits of Firestone of the United States. But Ghanaians will recall that this company was given a 10-year tax-free holiday when it was first established here or, more correctly, when a Ghanaian enterprise was sold cheaply to Firestone by the Government of the National Liberation Council in 1967 after the overthrow of Nkrumah. After enjoying this tax holiday, Firestone decided to leave Ghana and got a favorable bargain to boot!

CSO: 4700/1280

## BRIEFS

VEHICLE IMPORT PROCEDURES--The licensing of vehicles is to be decentralized with effect from the 4th of this month. Persons who have (?brought) vehicles into the country can now clear them at the ports. However, before any vehicle is cleared, the papers must be finally checked by the officer in charge of vehicle licensing at the ports for any violation of existing regulations. A statement by the provisional national defense council said those whose vehicles are discharged at the Takoradi Harbor will have to clear the papers with the naval officer in charge of the vehicle division. It asked all licensing officers in the regional capital to reorganize themselves for the efficient registration of vehicles. [Text] [AB010819 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Jun 82]

DRUGS FROM BULGARIA--Bulgaria is to airlift drugs worth 82,500 cedis to Ghana by the end of this month to improve the drug situation in the hospitals. This was disclosed by the Bulgarian ambassador to Ghana, Mr Kostadin Gyaurov, during a courtesy call on the greater Accra regional secretary, Mr Atukewei Okai, in Accra. He said Bulgaria is prepared to increase credits to Ghana and to help in the PNDC's [Provisional National Defense Council] agricultural efforts. The country is also ready to increase its scholarship awards to Ghanaians. The ambassador announced that Bulgaria is prepared to foot all bills for the Ghana Embassy in Sofia for 3 years if the PNDC decides to reopen the embassy. This would ensure that no financial burden is placed on Ghana's economy during 3 years. Replying, Mr Atukewei Okai said Ghanaians will be inspired by the faith Bulgaria has demonstrated in the country's ability to overcome her problems. Ghanaians, as he put it, have now realized that they are all shareholders in the country and so, whatever effort they put in will yield fruits for all. [Text] [AB280845 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1280

GUINEA

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER BRINGS HUSAYN INVITATION

AB311351 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] His Excellency Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, the Iraqi foreign affairs minister who was Iraqi President Husayn's special envoy to the supreme leader of the revolution, visited Conakry from 27 to 28 May 1982. During the audience granted him by President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the supreme leader of the revolution, the Iraqi special envoy handed to the Guinean head of state an invitation from his brother and friend, President Saddam Husayn, asking him to participate in the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries in Baghdad.

On the other hand, Brother Dr Sa'dun Hammadi held fruitful discussions with his Guinean counterpart, Comrade Dr Abdoulaye Toure, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs. Their discussions centered on the international situation in general, and on the forthcoming conference of the heads of state and government of the Nonaligned Movement, in particular.

The two sides have agreed to pursue consultations aimed at ensuring the success of the summit. At the end of his Guinean visit Brother Sa'dun Hammadi asked our foreign affairs to express his sincere thanks to President Ahmed Toure, the supreme leader of the revolution, for the warm and fraternal welcome, as well as the kind hospitality accorded him.

CSO: 4719/1012

DIFFICULTIES ARISE IN PARTY ACTIVITIES IN PROVINCES, CAPITAL

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] "If we do indeed want the party to be the main force in our society's development, we must make sure that each one of us will commit himself and will be vigilant against all enemy intrigue maneuvers and that we get down to work, together, like the fingers of one hand," said Comrade Vasco Cabral, of the BP [Political Bureau] and permanent secretary of the Central Committee, PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], during a meeting held the day before yesterday and yesterday with party officials in the country's regions. One of the meeting's main topics concerned the general political activity review in the country's interior and the urgency of reactivating party dynamics among the masses.

Political Situation Normal, Mass Organizations Ready

Almost all of the remarks made by the chairmen of the regional committees brought out the idea that, after 14 November, the party structures suffered functional failures which is why they had to be recast on other foundations, more captivating for the people. New censuses of militants were made and new applications were processed.

Various base committees therefore are coming to grips with the shortage of indoctrination cadres and the numbers of available militants dropped considerably. However, the reports revealed that the political situation in the regions is developing normally since the militants are proven to be very much interested in party activities.

It is as a matter of fact not at all easy to come up with a general and overall solution of all problems that beset the process of developing political-ideological activities in a country where we are still struggling with enormous difficulties of a financial nature and even with manpower shortages and a difficult general economic situation. Food shortages and the difficulty in coming up with figures on agricultural products are causing bad effects and hinder the process of sensitizing and mobilizing the population.

There have been cases of negligence in Bafata and Gabu and in connection with rice cultivation in the south. In the regions of the east, cattle are still

wandering across the border, along with the smuggling of products and foreign exchange. There is also cattle rustling, along with semifeudal clashes in Cacheu, the isolation of the Bijagos Islands, the decline in the youth labor force in the rural areas in Quinara, with the young people preferring to become parasites in the urban areas, in summary, what Malam Bacai Sanha called "the ideological crisis among our youth."

Most of the criticism as a matter of fact is directed at the mass organizations, the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth], the Women's Commission, and the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers], whose activities are practically zero in the regions and in the workplaces in Bissau.

5058

CSO: 4742/300

## BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH PRC--A cultural agreement and a protocol pertaining to the dispatch of Chinese medical teams to the country were signed between the government of Guinea-Bissau and China at the end of the official visit by Comrade Nino Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and chairman of the CR [Revolutionary Council] to that country. In the meantime, the Guinean head of state is expected in Bissau tomorrow. It is recalled that, before going to China, the chairman of the CR had paid a friendship visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. On the last day of his stay in China, Nino Vieira visited the wood processing plant in Peking, accompanied by Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Trade Gong Dafei; on that occasion he was warmly welcomed by the workers. Accompanied by the same leader, the presidential delegation went to the city of Hangzhou where it was received at the airport by Li Fengping, governor of the Province of Zhejiang, and other officials. In bidding farewell to the Guinean leader, Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang emphasized that "I am convinced that this visit will facilitate the even better development of our relationships of cooperation." President Vieira in turn said: "We hope to intensify bilateral bonds in the political, economic, and cultural fields." [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 1] 5058

UN RICE PRODUCTION AGREEMENT--An agreement for the development of a rice cultivation project in Guinea-Bissau, worth \$100 million (more than 3 million pesos) was signed in Bissau between the country's government and the FENU (United Nations Equipment Fund). A FENU delegation, headed by Mr Galal Magdi, executive secretary of that United Nations organization, has been in Bissau since Wednesday to sign this agreement "which will permit a considerable increase in rice output." Mr Magdi met on Wednesday with representatives of the various ministries to prepare a progress report on projects financed by the FENU and to determine future actions in the infrastructure areas of transportation, communications, storage, and production, as well as other necessary sectors in accordance with the priorities established by the country's government. On Wednesday, the FENU delegation went to the country's eastern part, accompanied by technicians from the Ministry of Rural Development; they visited the rice experimentation and production project in Contuboel. The delegation consists of Mr Mathieu Samake, FENU program division chief. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 8] 5058

CSO: 4742/300

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

PRC MEDICAL MISSION--The fourth Chinese medical mission, 35 members strong, arrived in Tananarive yesterday. This mission is headed by Dr Zhan Twin Ming. The team will take over in Mahitsy, replacing the third mission group headed by Dr Wu Wen Ki. In fact, this latter team, which has completed its 2-1/2 year contract, will return to the People's Republic of China shortly, before being assigned to a new mission by its government. This fourth mission, which was welcomed at Ivato by Minister of Health Dr Jean-Jacques Seraphin and Health and Medical Services Director Paul Randimbivahiny, includes two former members of the Ambovombe medical team. They are the team interpreter and the general physician. We asked Dr Wu Wen Ki about his impression of his team's stay in Madagascar. His response was as follows: "The concern and support of the government and the people of Madagascar helped us greatly in our work. We labored as we do in the People's Republic of China, and I think that our successors will do as much, in view of the hospitality evidenced by the Malagasy people." [Text][Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 21 Apr 82 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4719/864

IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY COOPERATION WITH TANZANIA STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The official visits of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] to Tanzania are expressed in the formal vocabulary of protocol. The fact is that President Samora Machel's trips to Tanzania, and President Julius Nyerere's trips to Mozambique, have a worth that this vocabulary is unable to convey.

Geography cannot separate what history has so intimately united: the struggle of two peoples, of two countries, that know how much it cost them not to hear their own name spoken for centuries.

A bridge of unity has been so thoroughly constructed over so long a time that it is no longer distinguishable from the parties it joins. Both sides are building a present that confirms and revives these ties of the past.

The most recent meeting between the two presidents (on 12 February, in Nampula) consolidated this process. The decision taken at that time to increase bilateral cooperation--especially in the economic and military areas--was based essentially on the common interests of that past and of this present, namely:

- a. The same concept--and practice--of nonalignment.
- b. The regional economic "uhuru" called SADCC [Southern African Coordination Conference].
- c. A desire to break with every form of dependency.
- d. A determination to write the word "development" in letters that do not spell "capitalism."

In both countries, imperialism is combining military and economic action in a new attempt at destabilization.

In Tanzania, since the failure of the attempts at military subversion via Idi Amin's Uganda, the destabilization effort has mainly taken the form of economic subversion. The financial institutions, the banks, the capitalist centers that

are today still influencing Tanzania's underdeveloped (by them) economy, cannot permit the success of "Ujamaa." They are accordingly using their powerful weapons to shackle our nation and provoke an internal crisis that would leave the nation defenseless and hand it over for "salvation" by neocolonialism.

Joint action to minimize the pressures exerted by this and other forms of blackmail is accordingly one of the objectives of this relationship of complementarity--this new-type relationship that has already begun to be established between Maputo and Dar-es-Salaam. The radical, total elimination of these pressures will be the first accomplishment of the SADCC when all of its members are functioning as channels for cooperation and development.

In Mozambique, the current military aggression from South Africa is an extension of the aggression initiated during the Ian Smith regime and is the dominant expression of the imperialist activity, which also resorts unceasingly to other expedients in its attack on socialism.

An exchange of experiences at the military level can be of mutual benefit to countries confronted by the infiltration of armed bands whose aim is to sow terror, unrest and disorder.

The current visit will revive and strengthen the profound motives underlying this friendship, which never ceases to grow: namely, to convert the experience of each into the experience of both; to hasten the day when the attacks of imperialism are crushed; and to pursue--in the context of today's struggle--the unity of history and the history of a unity whose ties are forged in blood.

10992  
CSO: 4742/298

WARNING ISSUED AGAINST BELIEF IN WRITTEN INFORMATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Bonifacio Manjate]

[Text] "Indeed, because--well, it was in the paper, or in a magazine or a book; it was somewhere in print."

It was something written somewhere: that's the idea.

Information comes not just in written form, however. It is also conveyed as images (the theater, television) and also by radio. People are more likely to believe it if it's in writing, though! Perhaps this is so because in a country of illiterates anything in writing is in fact sacred!

The Nazi army succeeded in winning the initial battles of World War II by means of a propaganda effort (leaflets and radio)--the types of media that were more effective at that time than any other types.

Today, the multinational news agencies--the "news empire"--report what they choose to report, in the way they choose to report it, with the aim of winning the war.

Although we are fully aware of what is going on in our country and all around us, many people in distant lands are dependent on whatever news is supplied them (and the same is true with respect to the news we get from distant parts of the world).

Someone who does not know any better might believe that "the Malvinas" are the most important current event--at a time when Argentina is struggling with an upsurge of domestic opposition and the "contact group" is resorting to every possible strategem in response to the rejection by the Namibians of a spurious independence: in short, at a time when the fatherland of imperialism is attempting to promote the cause of an Angolan traitor.

Concerning the latter individual, the "news empire" attempted (unsuccessfully, by the way) to make us believe--using malicious propaganda such as we have mentioned above--that Jonas Savimbi was the best qualified person to govern Angola since Agostinho Neto!

To return to our everyday affairs: our people (and not just ours alone) tend to believe religiously whatever appears in writing. That is not a bad thing, inasmuch as here the news is presented to serve the interests of the majority.

The newspapers, the radio, magazines, television: their function is to report the news. But what kind of news? Is it to be whatever suits those who have the power to give us whatever image of the world they choose to give us, with the aim of winning the political war, the economic war, and so forth?

No. Absolutely not.

What is of concern to us (to us and to all peoples) is information that will serve us as a weapon for combat--but just because it appears in print does not mean it is an idol to be worshiped.

Let us stop saying, "indeed, because it was in print," and begin to know the truth so that we will be able to think critically.

10992

CSO: 4742/298

## BRIEFS

RECOURSE TO PRIVATE BUSINESS--The sale of toilet soap to private merchants continues to be a solution to the problem of distributing the soap stocked in certain consumer cooperatives where it is not selling. The adoption of this measure was in response to the prolonged storage of the soap that has been the case in most of the cooperatives in the city. The consumer cooperative in Hulene Ward decided to take the same measure as soon as its management realized the amount of invested capital tied up in the large quantities of toilet soap that have been in storage since last year. "We now have a total of more than 50 cases of this product," store manager Helena Henriques Chifaz said. "To find an outlet for the soap, the management of our cooperative decided to sell it to a private merchant. This measure applies not only to Store No 3--our store--but also to the other two stores. It should be added that the toothbrushes of which we have had so many in stock for so long were sold to the same merchant." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 2] 10992

MAPUTO POPULATION--Data submitted by Antonio Hama Thai, chairman of the Executive Council of the city of Maputo, at the recent meeting held with the Dynamizing Groups indicate that in a period of 18 months the population of the city increased by 100,000. The census taken in the second half of August 1980 had indicated that the city of Maputo had a population of 750,000. A year and a half later that figure had increased to 850,000, meaning that the population of Maputo had increased an average of 5,555 residents per month, or 185 per day. Major General Hama Thai also furnished other statistics: in the city of Maputo, for example, 22,000 persons are awaiting a response to their requests for that housing. Of these 22,000 persons, 3,400 find themselves in that situation because they were transferred, and the remaining 18,000-plus requests are routine in nature. Hama Thai furnished these statistics to explain the housing and supply problems of the capital city. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 82 p 2] 10992

CSO: 4742/298

## BRIEFS

NAMIBIAN CHURCHES WON'T JOIN INQUIRY--Churches in South-West Africa/Namibia have refused to serve on a board of inquiry into atrocities allegedly committed by South African troops. So says the president of the Catholic bishops conference, Archbishop Dennis Hurley. Hurley says the reasons for this is that South African security forces are themselves sitting on the board. He says the churches would welcome an independent board of inquiry consisting mainly of persons versed in law. Archbishop Hurley says he is released the statement as a clarification in regard to the attitude of the churches in South-West Africa/Namibia to the board. Earlier this month the bishops' conference released its report on Namibia in which there were allegations of atrocities by South African security forces. [Text] [MB261440 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 26 May 82]

POPULATION STATISTICS--The population of South-West Africa has been revealed officially for the first time in a bill introduced in the National Assembly in Windhoek. The figure of 1,009,900 was determined during the census conducted in the territory in May last year. The latest data indicate that since the previous census in May 1970 the population has increased by 247,716. According to the latest census the number of people in each population group is: Ovambos--516,000; Kavangos--98,000; Hereros--77,600; Damaras--76,600; Whites--75,600; Namas--47,700; Coloreds--43,500; Caprivians--39,500; Bastos [as heards]--25,800; Tswanas--6,800. [Text] [CA270702 Johannesburg International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 May 82]

CHOLERA CONTROL--The Minister of Health Dr Munnik says the cholera epidemic in certain parts of the country is well under control and the spread of the epidemic from Transkei has been curtailed. Dr Munnik said in Cape Town that the epidemic was on the wane and that the onset of winter would help improve the situation. Since August last year 185 people have died of the disease in Natal and Kwazulu while over 46,000 people have been treated. Dr Munnik said the situation was still serious and last week nine people have died of the disease. He estimated that about 500,000 rand had been spent in the anti-cholera campaign and he said the Department of Health would continue in all earnest to eradicate the disease. [Text] [CA270702 Johannesburg International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1297

NIGER

BRIEFS

TORRENTIAL RAINS--Niamey, 1 Jun (AFP)--Three people have died and several villages were destroyed in torrential rains at the end of last month in the Tahoua area of Central Niger, Niger's LE SAHEL newspaper reported today. In the sub-desert region of Abalak, the village of Tofanamer where the three died, was destroyed, the paper said. A Red Cross team, in charge of rescue operations, has gone to the region, about 700 kms (435 miles) north-east of the capital, the newspaper said. [Text] [AB011115 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 1 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1303

## BRIEFS

THIAM TO SWITZERLAND--Dakar, 1 Jun (AFP)--Senegalese Prime Minister Habib Thiam left Dakar this morning for Geneva where he is scheduled to address the inaugural session of the board of directors of the UNDP. The Senegalese prime minister will also hold talks with Swiss authorities before returning to Dakar on Thursday evening. [Text] [AB011343 Paris AFP in French 1212 GMT 1 Jun 82]

JAPANESE FINANCIAL GIFT--The minister of economy and finance and the ambassador of Japan to Senegal this afternoon signed documents on Japanese financial aid. The aid worth 430 million CFA francs, is unrefundable and meant for health projects. [AB282033 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 May 82]

DIOUF RECEIVES ARAB DELEGATIONS--Dakar, 2 Jun (AFP)--Three delegations--from the Arab League, the PLO and the Dar al Maal al Islami (an Islamic financial institution)--are currently in Dakar where they have been received by President Abdou Diouf of Senegal. Observers note that these visits are taking place shortly after Zaire's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. The Arab League delegation, led by Assad al Assad, deputy secretary general, and that of the PLO, comprising Hammad Said Tarroub and Zoheir el Ahwal, delivered messages from the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, and from PLO President Yasir 'Arafat. Contents of the messages were not revealed. Prince Muhammad al-Faysal al Sa'ud, chairman of the board of directors of "Dar al Maal al Islami," was also received by President Diouf on Wednesday morning in Dakar. Prince al-Faysal al Sa'ud arrived on Tuesday for a 3-day visit to Senegal. It will be recalled that Senegal has already made it clear that it has no intention of restoring relations with Israel so long as that country continues to occupy Arab lands and the Palestinian problem has not been resolved. [Text] [AB021219 Paris AFP in French 1059 GMT 2 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1012

## MOGADISHU COMMENTS ON SOMALI-KENYAN RELATIONS

EA021954 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Commentary read by Ahmed Abdi Nur and written by Mohamed Umar (Kayre)]

[Text] The regimes in Moscow and Addis Ababa have been concocting baseless lies and propaganda aimed at creating friction between the two neighboring states of Somali and Kenya. Although it is known that political relations between Somali and Kenya, as neighbors, are cordial, it is felt that Russia is trying hard to drag Somalia and Kenya into its camp so that they make take orders from Moscow. But this has not happened yet. The two countries are opposed to Russia's expansionist policies in Africa to the presence of foreign forces in the Horn of Africa and to colonialism in whatever form it might take. They are working together to safeguard and protect peace and stability in the continent.

The Abyssinian regime has been trying to disrupt peace in the Somali Democratic Republic for many years; Abyssinian forces have committed acts of naked provocation and aggression against the SDR. However, in spite of this they have failed to establish a foothold on Somali soil. Although the Abyssinian regime called in the assistance of foreign forces from outside the African continent, this did not help the Addis Ababa regime to achieve its aims of disrupting peace in the SDR. And now they are working very hard to spread fire between two peoples of this region, the peoples of Kenya and Somalia.

In the past few weeks, there have been talks of armed bandits causing chaos and murder in Kenya. The questions to be asked are: Who were these people? Have they been captured? Who saw them commit their heinous crimes? Why is it that only rapid Moscow interferes in African affairs? It is crystal clear that these people were sent from countries outside Kenya and Somalia to create chaos and tension in Kenya so that Moscow and Addis Ababa could launch their propaganda to the effect that Shifta bandits were attacking Kenya. It is crystal clear that they are laying treacherous schemes to bring the neighboring states of Kenya and Somalia into confrontation.

Moscow's political plans and designs for this region are known to the world at large, especially to Africa. The political policies of Kenya and Somalia

cannot be manipulated by means of cheap concoctions of baseless, lying propaganda or acts of terrorism. This attempt to create hostility between Kenya and Somalia is the work of countries in the Kremlin camp and will never meet with any success. Acts of armed terrorism against Kenya are something for which the SDR cannot be held responsible, because there are peaceful, neighborly agreements between Kenya and Somalia. Among these is an agreement to take joint action to apprehend anyone found committing crimes along the common border and to repatriate such criminals. These agreements are currently in force.

The Abyssinian regime and its allies have been trying for years to create tension and hostility between the two countries, but Kenya and Somalia have never gone to war. In any case, there is no country which is completely free of terrorism. This is why Kenyan leaders should not listen to the cheap propaganda broadcast by Moscow and Addis Ababa, propaganda which they alone spread. They should not doubt our mutual agreements based on peace and dignity.

CSO: 4797/21

RADIO COMMENTS ON ETHIOPIAN SETBACKS IN ERITREA

EA292306 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 29 May 82

[Ahmad Farah Ali (Idhaja) commentary]

[Excerpt] At the start of the Red Star campaign--which is actually the sixth such campaign--the Mengistu regime earmarked 120,000 soldiers for the campaign armed with the latest weaponry delivered to the regime by the Soviets. Also on hand were leading Soviet military advisers. The Ministry of Defense was moved to Asmara.

The Soviets donated MiG-21 and MiG-23 aircraft, T-54 and T-55 tanks and a large quantity of missiles. The Soviets also donated a large quantity of 120- and 155-mm fieldguns with Antonov transports to carry troops to the front.

Libya and South Yemen wantonly and foolishly aided the obstinate regime led by Mengistu. Al-Qadhdhafi donated \$80 million; Libya also donated three ships and three C-30 Hercules to the campaign.

South Yemen's role in the campaign was to strike at the strategic posts of the liberation fronts from the sea, logistical supply between Massawa and Dahlak, and flying the MiG's provided by the Warsaw Pact countries to wipe out the Eritrean people.

Although the regime used every weapon at its disposal it still suffered great setbacks. As reported by the London SUNDAY TIMES, the regime used nerve gas which is prohibited by international agreements.

From 12 February to the end of April, 1982, the gallant forces of Eritrea either killed, wounded or captured 37,000 soldiers and captured 8,600 pieces of assorted military hardware. The Eritrean forces shot down 10 MiG-21, MiG-23 aircraft and destroyed countless tanks, vehicles and other military hardware. The front's spirit and morale are higher today than at the beginning of the campaign.

Mengistu's regime is harnessed to the Kremlin and may have to launch a seventh campaign against the Eritrean people. Mengistu is unfortunate because his existence as a leader depends on the whim of the Soviets. He has

no clear policies because he has not realized that the Soviets do not want the Eritrean question to end once and for all. They know what is good for them: the Eritrean war is a lever with which to manipulate the Addis Ababa regime, and they will not throw away such an important card because this might mean losing their air and sea bases in the Eritrean region.

Why do the Soviets supply such a large quantity of weapons to Mengistu if they fear losing the bases? That is another story!

CSO: 4797/21

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON FIGHTING—The Western Somalia Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters [words indistinct] in which six Abyssinian soldiers were killed and many others wounded. The gallant WSLF fighters also captured 10 AK rifles and other weapons from the enemy. Two martyrs were lost in the battle and three others were wounded. In another incident, which took place on 27 May, the gallant WSLF fighters killed five Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers and wounded many others. Two WSLF martyrs lost their lives in this clash that took place near the town of (?Fiambero). [Text] [EA021520 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 2 Jun 82]

CSO: 4797/21

MOTLANA COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

MB011340 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Cape Town--The government would only negotiate settlement for all South Africans once sufficient pressure was put on it from both inside the country and externally, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Ntatho Motlana, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Speaking at a seminar held by the Progressive Federal Party's Western Cape Youth Branch, Dr Motlana said change would come, but only after the government had been pressurised into realising that it had no other options open to it.

"And it is not us to be blamed if that pressure from outside is violent," Dr Motlana said.

Commenting on the government's latest constitutional proposals, Dr Motlana said "Those who had suffered with us over the years" should not join the "unholy alliance" between whites, coloureds and Indians.

"I don't know if white South Africans realise the depth of feeling and anger at this continued rejection and relegation to the background. Every time we are told rudely and arrogantly that we don't belong, yet we are the only genuine sons and daughters of this soil.

"We find it mind-boggling that groups of immigrants who came to this country a few hundred years ago, who stole our land, now seek to divest themselves of all the millions of natives who helped create this land by simply calling them non-South Africans.

Dr Motlana outlined plans for "a democratic South Africa that blacks envisaged". There would be universal suffrage based on one person one vote, and racism would be made a crime. Individuals' rights would also be protected.

CSO: 4700/1302

## IMPACT OF DECLINING GOLD PRICES DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Apr 82 p 37

[Article by Patrice Claude: "The Drop in Gold Prices Threatens the Relative Social Peace in South Africa"]

[Text] Johannesburg--A total of 614 tons of gold produced in 1980, only 655 in 1981 and perhaps 5 to 10 tons more this year if all goes as planned. Although the veins are tending toward exhaustion--7.28 grams per ton of crushed ore in 1980, only 6.92 grams the following year, as compared with more than 13 grams 10 years ago--and overall production is declining--that in 1981 was the lowest in 10 years--the white South African Republic still has a great deal of gold, perhaps enough for 20 years. This precious metal is both the main asset and, along with other strategic and rare ores, the best life insurance for the Pretoria regime.

White South Africa, the leading producer and main exporter of the yellow metal in the world, has over a quarter of a century become accustomed to basing life on those facts. The victim of the international situation and the lack of foresight of its leaders, it is finding that it has let itself be lulled little by little by "gold fever." Over the years it has taken on primary, indeed vital, importance, in the gears of the economy, and if political foresight is lacking, a further period of decline on the international market might toll the knell of the relative social stability the regime has enjoyed since the 1976 uprisings (which took almost 600 lives).

Adamant on the concept of sharing the power it refuses to extend to the 25 million blacks (including "independent" Bantustans), the regime, supported by a majority of the 4.5 million whites, must, if it wants to survive for some time longer, compensate for the total deprivation of three-quarters of its population of any political rights by better integration of the "pariahs" in the economic system. Benefiting from relative prosperity, forced by the requirements of the system which demands the constant expansion of the market, and encouraged by the most "enlightened" large employers, the government has more or less succeeded thus far in delaying the explosion of the "black bomb."

The distribution of the national wealth is indeed still far from anything like equitable,\* but in the urban zones at least, heads of African families

\*According to a Rockefeller Foundation study, while there is an active population of 11 million individuals, the whites (1.9 million) receive 64 percent of the income and salaries. The average income of a black employee would be about 300 rands per month as compared to 1,250 rands for a white, and 62 percent of the urban blacks (totaling more than 6 million) live below the poverty threshold.

who have jobs succeed in feeding their households more or less properly. Thanks to the boom in the past 3 years, a black middle class, still of limited size, has seen the dawning of development. The explosion which would be likely to occur if the system could no longer guarantee the monthly wages of all these "privileged" persons, regarded as a "buffer" between the groups of impoverished nonwhites and the upper classes, basically of European origin, can readily be imagined. Now the dizzying downward spiral of gold prices has on the one hand considerably weakened the resources of the regime, while on the other, it has hindered economic growth to the point that it might be negative next year.

#### Back to the Rich Veins

"Each drop of \$10 in the price of gold per ounce means that we lose 200 million rands in foreign exchange and deprives the treasure of 100 million in taxes," Minister of Finance Owen Horwood admitted recently. Now the average price of gold per ounce (31.1 grams) was \$613 in 1980, \$461 the following year and stands at only \$320 today. For a good dozen mines, of which eight are already surviving only thanks to modified government aid, this last price represents a threshold below which they would have to merge with others or temporarily suspend their activities. The large groups, which thanks to rising prices had abandoned rich deposits to exploit poorer ores, are being forced today to return at great cost to veins with a higher content.

Their profits before taxes dropped by a third in 1981, and if the prices do not speedily rise to about \$500 per ounce, the recession might speed up, even more rapidly since the uranium and diamond markets are also depressed. In fact, for the fiscal period just beginning (April 1982-March 1983), despite the imposition of a 5- to 15-percent surtax on future mining profits, the government budgeted no more than 900 million rands (1 rand equals 6 francs) by way of taxes and duties to be collected from this sector. For the 1980-1981 fiscal period, this same sector yielded 3.5 billion in budget resources, and a little more than 2 billion the following year!

The government has admitted that the extent of the international decline in prices took it by surprise. Deprived of a substantial part of its mining receipts (which accounted for a quarter of the total income in 1981, as compared to only 5.5 percent 10 years earlier), the state reacted by limiting expenditures and increasing its other resources. The general tax on sales, imposed on almost all goods and services in South Africa, was increased by a quarter at the beginning of March (5 percent instead of 4 percent); the rates for public services (transportation, postal services, low-income housing rentals, etc) have been increased by 15 to 25 percent in these recent months; gasoline prices have just undergone a new increase of 5 percent (a liter of high-test costs a little more than 4 French francs). Subsidies for goods of first necessity, basically consumed by the blacks, have been reduced or eliminated. And finally, individual citizens, like businessmen, have been "invited" to underwrite a compulsory state loan in the amount of 5 percent of their taxes. In short, the budget for the present fiscal period submitted to the parliament just recently (LE MONDE, 28-29 March) is more or less in balance.

## Threat of Recession

The majority of the measures announced, added to the removal of controls on the prices of certain products on which prices were previously fixed (bread, construction materials, etc), the chronic inadequacy of the production capacity (fully utilized), monetary growth still under poor control (+34 percent in 1981), and a lack of skilled manpower due to the very structures of apartheid (a third of the active population has received no training, and the education of another third does not go beyond the primary level) are inflationary in nature. The government hopes to be able to hold the rise in prices to last year's level (15.2 percent), but it can hardly combat imported inflation.

The effect of the 10-percent surtax imposed at the beginning of February on all purchases by the private sector abroad have not as yet made themselves felt, but it is clear that the fever will only be calmed by the hovering threat of recession. Meanwhile, the volume of imports has increased additionally by 16 percent (+28 percent in value) over last year, upsetting the trade balance of 345 million rands, whereas it showed a positive balance of 5.5 billion in 1980! Gold sales would, it is true, have accounted for more than 10 billion, exceeding the total amount for other exports taken together. Excluding gold, foreign sales declined in value in 1981 (3 percent), as they did in volume (14 percent). Finally, following the depreciation of the rand in relation to the dollar (-25 percent in 1981, -14 percent since the beginning of this year), the government has just announced that it will eliminate all aid for exports. As a result, state financing will doubtless be temporarily improved, but the fate of the national currency, which is indirectly linked with that of gold, will not be similarly improved thereby.\*

To support its foreign exchange, the state has drawn on its reserves, pledged a part of its stock of gold in swap arrangements abroad and drawn on its IMF credit. The republic is draining its resources, borrowing on the international market (500 million in 1981, at least 3 billion to be expected this year), and is not succeeding in rebalancing its foreign payments (\$4 billion current deficit in 1981, and 500 million at the end of January 1982).

There are some who believe that there is not, however, any reason for panic, since the republic has good credit--although politically fragile--abroad, and in comparison to other powers, its indebtedness levels are still relatively low. Moreover, economists of the "liberal" persuasion urge the authorities, who balk at this, to borrow still more to sustain activity, rather than let the country slip into recession and unemployment. "It is a matter," they claim, "of maintaining social peace until the next gold 'boom.'"

This precious metal provided half of the foreign exchange income in 1981 and represented 17.2 percent of the gross domestic product (only 5.5 percent in 1970). The mining industry as a whole, for its part, directly or indirectly provided jobs for nearly one-third of the active population (officially estimated at 10 million individuals, including 7 million blacks). Through its multiplying effects, it doubtless provides a living for 12 to 15 million persons.

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\*In an unprecedented development, the rand fell below parity with the dollar at the beginning of March. It took \$1.33 to equal 1 rand in January of 1981, whereas \$.96 suffices at present.

The official unemployment figures do indeed still seem tolerable (7.3 percent, with 5.5 percent among the blacks), but they do not include the hundreds of thousands of workers driven back into the Bantustans, nor the equal numbers whose presence in the "white zones" is deemed illegal. However, since the annual rate of population growth is 2.5 percent, the experts have calculated that the economy should progress by at least 4.5 percent per year to provide employment for the new arrivals on the job market. Now the growth expected for this year will barely reach 2 percent, and is likely to be negative in 1983.

The African trade union movement is indeed still very limited (involving about 6 percent of the active population), but it is already developing at a rate of 50 percent per year. Just tolerated by the government since last year, it has despite its youth evidenced a high degree of organization and combativity. The number of strikes called in 1981 (342, as compared to 70 in 1971) was up 65 percent in comparison to the preceding year. The number of labor days lost in this connection increased from 206,225 to 226,550 (up 30 percent), including 206,225 lost by the black workers alone (up 39 percent), and work was halted by half again as many strikers as in 1980.

Led by government intransigence to use this unique channel of political expression, the African proletariat is gaining an awareness of its strength. It is finding that strikes and boycotts can be used to demand greater social justice and to protest the arbitrary arrests of its leaders, indeed the disappearance of some of them while in prison, for example Neil Aggett, a white trade unionist who took the side of the blacks and who was "found" hanged in his cell in February (see our page 4 report), to combat the mass and abusive dismissals by the most backward employers, in a word, to make themselves heard by a regime which for its part denies the citizenry of its own country ownership of the land, freedom to move about, and the right to vote. If the decline in gold continues and the economic crisis becomes more acute, this might mean an explosion.

5157  
CSO: 4719/864

## BRIEFS

INVESTIGATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS--The Western Cape Branch of Lawyers for Human Rights has expressed concern that allegations of torture and assault of detainees, although denied by authorities, may conceivably be true. Catherine Thompson has the story: [Begin recording] The group, which represents about 100 Cape Town attorneys, stated its total opposition to detention without trial. It called on the government to set up an independent investigation into allegations of torture and maltreatment of detainees. Their statement follows the recent memorandum claiming systematic application of torture by security police on detainees. The memo was submitted to the ministers of justice and law and order by the detainees' parents support committee. The lawyers expressed disappointment that virtually the only government response to the allegation has been to deny them and to challenge their makers to prove they are true. Catherine Thompson for Capital News, Cape Town. [End recording] [Text] [MB030754 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 3 Jun 82]

LABOR FIGURE DETAINED--A Johannesburg trade unionist was detained yesterday by security police. Philip Dlamini was until recently the general secretary of the Black Municipal Workers' Union, and he led the 1980 municipal workers' strike in Johannesburg. His detention was deplored by the Azanian people's organization. [MB021307 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 2 Jun 82]

BANNING ORDER RENEWED--The banning order on South African Doctor Mamphela Ramphele has been renewed for another 2 years. In 1977 she was banished for 5 years to a remote area of northern Transvaal. She was a close associate of Steve Biko, who died in detention in 1977. [MB021307 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 82]

THREE SENTENCED--Spectators in the Rand Supreme Court broke into song yesterday when two ANC office bearers were jailed for a total of 15 years after being convicted of trying to destroy the SABC-TV Brixton tower. Robert Martin Admin, 26, and Mandla Themba, 25, joined in the singing of the black national anthem, Nkosi Sikele'Afrika, as they were led down to the cells after being sentenced. Adam, of Felicity Court, Yeo Street, Yeoville, was jailed for 10 years and Themba, of Jabulane, Soweto, for five years after being convicted under the internal security act and terrorism act of conspiring to destroy the tower and to overthrow law and order in South Africa. The court had been told Adam and Themba visited the Brixton tower on a reconnaissance mission

in July last year. Adam wrote a report on the vulnerability of the tower, entitled "Reconnaissance of the SABC/TV Transmission System in Auckland Park." Themba took photographs of the TV transmitters and other installations. [Excerpts] [MB021307 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 82 p 5]

STUDENT GROUP--Polstu's progressive Afrikaans student body, will hold its second annual congress in Stellenbosch between June 28 and July 2. Mr Jan van Vollenhoven, Polstu's national projects officer, said yesterday the theme was "Prospects and Prerequisites for Peaceful and Fundamental Change in SA". Speakers will include Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Prof Jan Lombard, a Pretoria economist; and Nederduitse Gereformeerde theologian Dr Alan Boesak. Particular attention will be paid to the proposals of the President's Council, the Buthelezi and De Lange reports and the issue of multiracial universities. Invitations had been set to several black student bodies and Polstu expected that at least 30 percent of the delegates would be black. Delegates would be housed in hostels of the University of Stellenbosch. At their founding congress in Pretoria last year, Polstu adopted several motions amounting to a rejection of apartheid. [Excerpt] [MB021307 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jun 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1302

SWAZILAND

GOVERNMENT, FRANCE DISCUSS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

MB020645 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[By Mashumitwala]

[Excerpts] Swaziland and France will soon sign a financial agreement under which France will provide assistance in the proposed northern rail link.

Under the agreement, France will also supply equipment to the planned extension of the Matsapha airport, French ambassador, Mr Bernard Boyer, has said.

In a meeting with the prime minister, Prince Mabandla this week, Mr Boyer said French experts had participated in the feasibility study of the proposed railway and that negotiations for financial assistance were hoped to be soon completed between representatives of the two countries.

Mr Boyer added: "On the cultural aspect, my government would like to make it possible to supply Swaziland with French teachers, for there seems to be a growing love for this language here."

In reply, the prime minister thanked Mr Boyer for the announcement of the agreement soon to be completed. He agreed with him that time had come for every nation to come as close as possible with their neighbours and other communities. He said: "We all appreciate the different ideologies of the various nations. But we should all come together under mutual cooperation on matters affecting our people."

Prince Mabandla said he was concerned with the interpretation by other people of Swaziland's foreign policy. "We have always tried to make it clear that we are non-aligned but cooperate with anyone who wishes to be friends. We do not exercise partiality and we believe in community development," he said.

The prime minister said relations between Swaziland and France would grow even faster if the French were to establish an embassy in this country.

Prince Mabandla also made a plea that France should start supplying technical aid and that Swaziland should be able to send her manpower for training in France.

Mr Boyer said, apart from the language barrier, he did not see why this could not be done soon.

Prince Mabandla said: "It is a shame on us that after nearly 15 years of independence, we still do not have a fully-fledged technical institution. Even Sadcc will not develop much if we are to continue to rely on foreign aid instead of making use of our resources."

CSO: 4700/1302

SWAZI SPOKESMAN RESPONDS TO KWAZULU LEADER

MB020657 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Text] In a bitter attack on Kwazulu leader Gatshe Buthelezi, the official spokesman for the Swazi nation yesterday set the record straight on the border adjustment issue.

The Kwazulu leader last week took his entire cabinet, legislative assembly and a contingent of South African journalists to a series of meetings in the Ngwavuma area.

In the meetings, the chiefs of the Matsenjwa, Mngomezulu, Nyawo and Tembe are reported to have expressed their loyalty to the Kwazulu homeland administration.

But yesterday, Swaziland, through a statement by Dr George Msibi, gave facts of the matter.

In a hard-hitting response Dr Msibi accused Buthelezi of intimidating the chiefs and people in the Ngwavuma area.

He challenged Gatsha to complete his itinerary of the Ngwavuma with a visit to Ndzevane where, he said, over 15,000 people who fled from the Buthelezi-inspired terror are now settled as refugees.

Dr Msibi also challenged the Kwazulu leader to tell the world about the shootings and killings he (Gatsha) conducted when he "tried to force and subject our people to his Bantustan plan."

"We cannot blame you Gatsha for, you had been slavishly pushing the Bantustan plans of your masters. But alas! It is your masters who, now in the face of reality would like to undo those plans," said Dr Msibi.

He charged: "You were given and you received the land you knew full well never belonged to Natal or Zululand."

Dr Msibi said all the Swazi chiefs in the Ngwavuma including the Tembes never fought in the Zulu wars. Ngwanazi, Mbikiza, Mtshelkwane and Sambane were never part of Natal or Zululand.

On a claim that King Dingane's grave is up to this day in the Ngwavuma area because it is Zulu territory, Dr Msibi said Dingane died there as a refugee after running away from his own people.

He stated: "There is no history of Dingane dying at his own kraal, and there is no kraal that ever was for Dingane or any other Zulu king for that matter in the Ngwavuma area."

During last week's meetings at Ngwavuma, the chiefs and their followers were reported to have said they regarded themselves as Zulus and not Swazis.

They are reported to have rejected plans to return the Trans-Phongola territories to Swaziland. There is a population of about 80,000 Swazis in this region.

A Kangwane politician, Mr David Lukhele told THE TIMES during an interview this week that the Ngwavuma chiefs wrote to him in 1971 asking that they wanted to be included in the Swazi territorial authority.

The then chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Chief Mkolishi Dlamini advised the chief to join voluntarily. Subsequent to this, a faction fight broke out in Ngwavuma and Chief Ntunja of the Mngomezulus fled to Swaziland.

The Matsenjwas and Nyawos in Ngwavuma were also forced to flee to Swaziland.

CSO: 4700/1302

UPPER VOLTA

ZERBO ON ECOWAS, ZAIRE, FALKLANDS, OAU

AB271533 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The head of state Col Saye Zerbo, left Ouagadougou this morning for Cotonou where he will take part in the ECOWAS summit. Before his departure, the head of state was interviewed by our colleague Jacques Prosper Basil:

[Begin recording] [Basil] Mr President, you are going to the ECOWAS heads of state summit. What is the importance of your trip?

[Answer] You know that ECOWAS is a most important community and economic organization which groups 16 African states. I can say that, on the world plane, it is the largest association of economic interests. You can see how important it is to attend its meeting.

[Question] Reporting on national issues, some press agencies mentioned that there is a certain malaise within the army. This malaise, according to the same sources, resulted in the resignation of 12 officers from the Upper Voltan Armed Forces Council. Mr President, can you confirm or deny these statements?

[Answer] As you know, the Upper Voltan Armed Forces Council met in accordance with its regulations. Discussions were frank and open. Concerning the 12 resignations reported by some press agencies, we can say that this information is baseless.

[Question] It has been mentioned that some commodities, such as sugar, are becoming scarce. Mr President, do you have some comments to make on this?

[Answer] In fact, it has been noticed that some food items have become scarce, particularly sugar. This situation was created by speculation which the minister of commerce received directives to combat. You have also noticed that the situation quickly returned to normal.

[Question] During this month, you received officials of three trade unions. If you were asked to describe the relations between the trade unions and the government, what will you say, Mr President?

[Answer] Well, I will describe them as very frank, direct and confident. Our relations should not be seen from a conflict angle, but rather from that

of complementarity. Because, after all, the trade unions and the government have in their minds, the same objectives: the future of Upper Volta.

[Question] A question about Africa: Zaire has just renewed relations with the Jewish state. What does Upper Volta think about Kinshasa's decision? What is Upper Volta's stand on African Israeli relations?

[Answer] Zaire is a sovereign state and we believe that it has acted as such. After the war between Egypt and Israel in 1973, African states adopted a stand toward Israel. To the best of our knowledge, this stand has not changed much.

[Question] Mr President, what are your feelings about French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Africa--to Niger, Ivory Coast and Senegal, in particular?

[Answer] We are happy about the visit of the French head of state to Africa and we hope that on that occasion, President Mitterrand was able to view closely the problems of our subregion.

[Question] Mr President, do you share the statement by the current chairman of the nonaligned countries when he defended Argentina on behalf of the organization?

[Answer] We are partisans of peace and we have continued to ardently call for peace. The conflict opposing England and Argentina is such that it is necessary to see beyond their differences in order to work with both sides in the search for peace. Upper Volta, as a member of the nonaligned countries, shares any action taken by the current chairman of the organizations, for a just and durable peace between London and Buenos Aires.

[Question] In what spirit is Upper Volta attending the ECOWAS meeting? Does our country have any particular question to raise?

[Answer] Well, Upper Volta is attending the Cotonou conference in a spirit of the ideals of a community because we believe that Africa's salvation lies in subregional economic groupings. It is therefore important that the member countries take part in this meeting with faith and determination in their interests.

[Question] Mr President, do you have any statement to make concerning the danger and the crisis facing the OAU which has just marked its 19th anniversary?

[Answer] As you know, Africa is currently passing through dangers that have no precedent. Today, more than ever before, our continent needs more will-power and determination to overcome this crisis. But I have faith that African wisdom will prevail and that the OAU will come out of the current crisis victoriously. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1011

IRAQI MINISTER SEES ZERBO, GIVES INTERVIEW

AB212125 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 21 May 82

[Interview with Iraqi Minister of Youth and Sports Mahmud al-Mulla in Ouagadougou on 21 May 1982 after conveying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Upper Voltan President Saye Zerbo--recorded with questions in French translated into Arabic and answers in Arabic translated into French, processed from French]

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [Al-Mulla] I have just conveyed a special message from President Saddam Husayn to President Saye Zerbo

[Question] What are the contents of that message?

[Answer] The message contains an invitation to President Saye Zerbo to attend the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled to take place in Baghdad in September 1982.

[Question] African Arab countries are facing a problem at present. That is the resumption of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel. Arab countries are known to be very hostile to such moves. What is your stand?

[Answer] We believe that the resumption of the ties between Zaire and Israel is contrary to the resolutions adopted by African countries and the measures of solidarity between Arab and African countries. We regret that an African country maintains ties with a racist country, Israel. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1011

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--Yesterday [22 May] the governments of Zimbabwe and Italy signed an agreement aimed at increasing economic cooperation and bilateral trade between the two countries. According to a memorandum outlining the terms of reference of the agreement, a team of Italian experts will shortly visit Zimbabwe to help define priority areas of cooperation. The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, signed on behalf of the Zimbabwean Government and his Italian counterpart, Mr Colombo, signed for his government. Earlier the two governments also had signed a \$21 million agreement which will enable Zimbabwe to receive two generators for the Hwange thermal power station. Comrade Mugabe told newsmen later that his discussions with Italian authorities included possible assistance for Zimbabwe's current program of seeking alternative energy resources. [Excerpt] [CA260543 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1302

END