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21 October 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2707

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH AFRICA REPORTED PLANNING COUP IN ANGOLA

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Joaquim Vieira and Miguel Sousa Tavares]

[Text] Cooperating with a vast coalition of forces in disagreement with the Luanda regime, South Africa is planning an operation designed to change the government in Angola, EXPRESSO has learned through studies carried out in recent months.

This operation, code-named "Kubango," was ordered by means of a secret agreement signed in London last April by representatives of the South African spy services, officials in the Angolan administration, members of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the FNLA, and a representative of an anti-Castro refugee organization headquartered in Washington.

The information obtained by EXPRESSO points to the completion of a vast and detailed plan calling for a military invasion of Angola, simultaneous with the seizure of the government in Luanda by dissident elements in the MPLA.

Basically repeating the joint strategy used by the anti-MPLA forces during the 1975 war, the plan calls for the invasion of Angola by two military columns, one advancing from Zaire (to the north) and the other from Namibia (to the south).

The northern column will be made up of about 500 mercenaries, who will have previously been transported to Gabon and from there to Zaire, where they will join FNLA forces. Their mission will be to move rapidly in the direction of the settlement of Ambriz, where it is expected that they will encounter Cuban defense forces, and they may then proceed to Luanda to provide support, if necessary, for the uprising which will take place in the capital city.

The column from the south, made up of mercenaries and UNITA units, will also march on Luanda. This group will go into action along with the regular South African military forces, which will launch an attack in depth within Angolan territory, allegedly against SWAPO bases.

Although an effort is being made to make it seem that this campaign originated mainly with Angolan opposition elements, it is reported that in fact the entire

Kubango operation will be coordinated by a general staff in which officers of the South African army will play the basic role.

South Africa, it is further reported, will provide the financial support needed for the operation. This sum is estimated, for the initial phase and for the hiring of 2,000 mercenaries, at \$5 million (more than 400,000 contos), specifically for the recruiting of men and the purchase of equipment.

Goals

The goals of the operation are the establishment of a moderate pro-Western regime in Luanda which will have greater sympathy for South African interests. To this end, the plotters are counting on the participation of some of the present political leaders of the MPLA in the future power structure.

Among the changes planned are the elimination or drastic reduction in the support Angola has been giving the SWAPO (the organization demanding independence for Namibia under a black majority regime), in particular in the military sector. This support would be limited to declarations of principle and diplomatic recognition exclusively. The Namibian refugee camps would be removed to some 450 km from the southern frontier.

Angola would also accept the Western proposals concerning independence for Namibia (specifically the Contact Group plan), and would modify its position with regard to South Africa in international bodies.

The new regime would not recognize the South African government immediately, but would establish a policy of peaceful coexistence with that country. In a second phase, it would proceed to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states.

As auxiliary goals, the information obtained by EXPRESSO suggests that the new authorities, once established in power in Luanda, would attempt to negotiate the withdrawal of the Cuban troops, and might eventually be willing to agree to share government responsibility with the UNITA and the FNLA.

Mercenaries

EXPRESSO also established that the recruiting of mercenaries for the Kubango operation is being done mainly in Portugal and South Africa. In this latter country, individuals who lived in Angola before it won independence, more specifically former members of the PIDE/DGS [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State/Directorate General for Security] and soldiers in the Arrow Unit (native troops) will be contacted.

The Portuguese citizens hired will travel to Gabon on a date to be established, where they will be supplied with the equipment to be used and their final instructions. Apart from the recruiting planned in Portugal (mainly among former members of the special Portuguese Army forces and individuals who served in Col Santos e Castro's anti-MPLA company in 1975) and South Africa, it is reported that contacts have also been made with a view to hiring mercenaries from among the Cuban exiles in Florida, in the United States.

The military equipment sought by those in charge of the operation in South Africa (which a military expert told EXPRESSO is "substantial in scope") includes, in addition to mortars, hand grenades, bazookas, rocket launchers, machine guns and thousands of automatic rifles, tanks, antiaircraft equipment, trucks, jeeps and bridges which can be dismantled. The fact that plans call for the use of 2,000 sidearms and defensive grenades leads to the conclusion that the conspirators are also preparing for urban guerrilla warfare. The strategists will also rely on air support from South Africa.

Other information gathered by EXPRESSO (which is naturally difficult to confirm, as is the case with a part of what has been reported above, although it comes from sources we regard as reliable) suggests that the operation may be launched within the near future--possibly later this month or in September. This supposition is also supported by the fact that the recruiting of mercenaries is already well along.

But there are other indications that Operation Kubango is scheduled soon. One is the massive concentration of South African forces reported near the Angolan-Namibian frontier, which has led a number of Angolan leaders (including President Eduardo dos Santos) to issue warnings recently on the imminence of an "unprecedented invasion" of the country's territory. Two weeks ago, Angola Minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale) also referred to the movement of mercenaries from various countries together with these forces from the Pretoria army.

The Lisbon Connection

A resurgence of activity on the part of men whose movements EXPRESSO has attempted to follow recently, and who form what might be called Operation Kubango's "Lisbon connection," point in the same direction.

In fact, the Portuguese capital has served as one of the principal bases for those conspiring against the Angolan government. A number of meetings at which the details of the operation were planned and the financial resources allocated to cover a part of the foreign costs have been channeled there.

Moreover, Lisbon is the base from which one of those mainly responsible for Operation Kubango, Victor Fernandes, is operating. He is an Angolan dissident and liaison agent between the domestic opposition to the government in Luanda and the South African secret services.

Victor Fernandes has met in Lisbon with another of the "brains" of the operation a number of times. He is a South African, Gary van Dyke, described as the European agent of the Department of National Security (DONS) in Pretoria. Van Dyke, whose headquarters is normally in London, where he has an office near Victoria Station and a residence in Chelsea, stayed in room No 1224 at the Hotel Penta in Lisbon from 23 May to 5 June last. He then flew to South Africa, and returned to the British capital some weeks later. In the final days of July, he traveled to Portugal again with his wife and two children, to spend a few days of vacation at a house on the Costa da Caparica.

Victor Fernandes was also in South Africa in June and July, where he met with Gary van Dyke and other officials of the secret services of the government in Pretoria. It is reported that the main guidelines of Operation Kubango were laid out at these meetings, and the schedule for its implementation established.

Diplomat Involved

The South African embassy in Lisbon itself is said to have been involved in the conspiracy. Its consular services provided Victor Fernandes with the visa allowing him to enter that country about 2 months ago. This authorization, dated 11 May 1982, was entered in the Portuguese passport numbered 3447/82 issued by the Setubal civil government. Since Victor Fernandes holds Angolan citizenship, this document must have been obtained by fraudulent means.

Victor Fernandes submitted this passport to obtain the visa in question to the naval and air attache at the South African embassy, Lt Jacobus Everhardus Louw, during a meeting they had at the Empire Cafe in Lisbon on 10 May. An EXPRESSO reporter was present at the meeting between the two men, which lasted about half an hour (from 1800 to 1830 hours), at the end of which Victor Fernandes left the passport in the hands of Jacobus Louw. The South African diplomat left the site of the meeting first, and Victor Fernandes followed a few minutes later.

The plotters have been supported in Portugal by Fernando Simoes, a former militia ensign in the Commando Battalion which worked with Col Santos e Castro's column in 1975. Fernando Simoes was seen a number of times in Lisbon in the company of Victor Fernandes and Gary van Dyke. Recently, he also traveled to South Africa, where he is reported to have met with these two individuals.

Government Awareness

The man mainly responsible for the military planning of the operation seems to be South African Brig Gen Jack Rollins, with whom Gary van Dyke, Victor Fernandes and Fernando Simoes met in that country. Jack Rollins, whose real name is James J. Koos Kemp, was described to EXPRESSO as the head of the DONS and one of the key leaders of the secret services of the South African army, where he was in charge of counterespionage. According to what EXPRESSO learned from a reliable source, Jack Rollins was also in Portugal during the last days of May.

The representative of the anti-Castro refugees who participated in the London meeting is an American, Frank Sturgis, who in the mid-1970's was closely linked with John Stockwell, a CIA specialist in African affairs.

It is not known if Sturgis still has links with the U.S. spy service or not. But his name was well known long before that. In fact, Frank Sturgis was one of the five participants in the break-in at the Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate building in Washington in 1972, which gave rise to the political scandal which culminated in the resignation of President Richard Nixon. The American magazine NEWSWEEK, in a article on the 10 years of the Watergate

case carried in the issue dated 14 June last, said that Sturgis is currently "working with Cuban rebels and Nicaraguan exiles."

A source close to the leaders of the foreigners' movement told EXPRESSO that Frank Sturgis stayed in the Hotel Roma in Lisbon several months ago under a false name.

On the other hand, a government official revealed to EXPRESSO that the Portuguese authorities were informed of the conspirators' movements in Lisbon (at least in their initial stage), as well as their goals. The same source also said that Pinto Balsemao had this information, but he does not know if the Angolan government was made aware of these facts. On the other hand, he said that no concrete step had been taken to expel the foreigners involved in the operation or to prevent their activities. Moreover, as EXPRESSO was able to learn, surveillance over these individuals was abandoned several months ago, so that their movements in Portugal have been proceeding more or less as they wished.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MITTERRAND VIEW ON OAU--The ninth Franco-African summit has ended. The 19 heads of state concluded their proceedings in Kinshasa--a summit in which Zaire President Mobutu and President Francois Mitterrand shared the lime-light with Hissene Habre, the new Chad leader. But in order to reassure the Francophobe heads of state at the conference, Francois Mitterrand made a point of stressing that the OAU is essential. On the spot in Kinshasa, here is the analysis of one of our special correspondents, Ralph Pinto. The OAU cannot remain stalled while waiting for some to agree to make a new start within the framework of the inter-African organization. Waiting means strengthening the rupture, believes Francois Mitterrand. Waiting means risking a clash, he told us this afternoon. Well, in order to make a fresh start it is necessary that this 50-member OAU find a smaller common denominator, thinks France, without getting agitated over a problem of personalities--that is to say the current chairman, Libyan's al-Qadhdhafi--and without blocking such a conference with the headache of the Sahraoui Arab Democratic Republic that the progressives want to see seated but that the friends of Morocco--and they are not the minority--exclude entirely. In Kinshasa, therefore the search has begun for a formula, the miracle so to speak; and Francois Mitterrand, has given his opinion--yes and as soon as possible in order to emerge from the crisis. [Text] [LD092142 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 9 Oct 82]

CSO: 3419/42

OFFICIAL SPEAKS OUT ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Report on interview given to Portuguese news media by Industry Minister Bento Ribeiro on Angolan-Portuguese cooperation; in Lisbon on 11 September]

[Excerpts] The Angolan minister of industry returned from Lisbon yesterday at the conclusion of an official visit he had made to Portugal at the invitation of Bairo Horta, Portuguese minister of industry, energy and export.

Before departing from the Portela Airport, Bento Ribeiro held a press conference with the Portuguese news media in which he stressed the positive results of his trip; he said that "cooperation between Angola and Portugal in the industrial sector is beginning to exceed the limits of good intentions."

Steps taken in this visit "are in keeping with a course of mutual and faithfully defined practice based on principles already established through accords," Bento Ribeiro said.

The Angolan minister further stated that Luis Fontoura, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation and development, has been invited and is scheduled to visit our country in November to meet with Angolan leaders and discuss questions relating to the improvement of methods of cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and Portugal.

The possibility of cooperation between the two countries in the area of diamonds was the subject which most aroused the attention of the journalists. In this regard, Bento Ribeiro said that the Portuguese legislation which permits the free sale of diamonds "is not a subject to be discussed," inasmuch as the promulgation of laws is a sovereign act of the Portuguese state which no one is qualified to question. "But," he added, "it is essential in this activity that there be mutual understanding and respect for each other's interests. We are at the beginning and have hopes that our intentions may progress," the Angolan minister said. "However," Bento Ribeiro said, "it is necessary that a way be found to prevent stolen diamonds from being freely sold and, for this, we need effective control."

"Overall Cooperation"

Baiao Horta, Portuguese minister of industry, energy and export, asked to comment on the concern expressed by our government with regard to present legislation in Portugal on the free sale of diamonds, asserted that "the Portuguese Government wants cooperation with Angola to be all-inclusive based on an analysis of all aspects relating to companies and legislation."

Baiao Horta also said that, with this in mind, it will be possible to come up with forms of cooperation suitable to possible common interests and added that "in this procedure there are no individual aspects but rather the whole picture to be analyzed."

Items of Particular Attention

With regard to other branches of industry on which positive results were obtained during this visit, Bento Ribeiro said that Angola was turning particular attention to sectors it considers of a priority nature--namely, the textile, metallurgical and food industries.

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CSO: 4742/406

HUAMBO PRODUCTION AFFECTED BY LACK OF SEEDS, SABOTAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Luis Ferreira, provincial representative of the Ministry of Agriculture in Huambo, said that a lack of seeds and fertilizer has caused a drastic drop in production.

The program of activity in the state productive sector in the first 6 months of this year included secondary seedings and annual crop harvests. Plans called for sowing 383 hectares of corn, wheat, potatoes and garden plants, but only 263 hectares were sown, representing 69 percent of what was planned. With regard to the harvests, the production level did not reach what was originally forecast, partly because the scheduled sowing was not fully carried out and partly because the yield per hectare was low.

Moreover, certain portions of the corn and wheat crops were lost through acts of sabotage, and many garden plants were lost due to lack of irrigation and proper plant-care measures. Soybeans, whose production was to be used for seeding, was completely lost due to technical deficiencies.

Stock Raising Sector

In the stock-raising sector, the feed problem interfered with the normal development of poultry raising, hog raising and milk cattle in particular. Only 39 tons of pork was produced in the first 6 months compared with a forecast of 87 tons; this was done by the combined production units of Chipipa, Kissala and Caala.

Marketed milk production came to 60,500 liters, or 50 percent of what was planned; this was due to irregular feed supply and the theft of 85 cows from the Kissala herd which was concentrated in the Kissala area.

In Huambo a plant specializing in dairy products has been shut down for 6 months. With regard to this situation, the provincial representative of the Ministry of Agriculture explained that "the reopening of this plant was dependent upon a contract which was to be signed with Sweden. However, this plan did not work out inasmuch as it was too costly; therefore, we are awaiting financing from the EEC."

With regard to poultry, the Kissala group consists of 6 units, each having a capacity of 20,000 chicks, and 28,000 were received, separated into 2 units. During the first 6 months in question, 7,500 chickens were marketed.

CUBAN MEDICAL COOPERANTS PRAISED FOR ADMIRABLE WORK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Article of Pedro Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] At the end of last year, an American journalist confided in me that he intended to write a report on "the Cuban troops in Angola," inasmuch as much is being said on this subject throughout the world.

In fact, the Western press is devoting considerable attention to that event, thus dealing with a subject which legitimately concerns the governments and parties of the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba. This external interest says more than anything else about the American magnates and their satellites who are more concerned in stirring up tensions and conflicts than in resolving the devastating calamities which are afflicting all of humanity.

As a matter of fact, there are other Cuban "troops" in the world about whom the publishers of major newspapers do not express the slightest interest. We are speaking of the 1,000 doctors and a like number of health technicians who are scattered throughout more than 20 underdeveloped countries, most in Africa where, for example, malaria kills more than a million children per year.

In fact, there are Cuban health soldiers in Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Congo, with 30 percent of the cooperative arrangement being centered in Angola: the major part of this health exercise.

It has now been 6 years since Cuban Internationalists began to work in this sector in Angola; during this period they have medically treated 10.5 million cases. And even if the capitalist press brings up subjects which are more "sensational," it is certain that those countries will request even greater cooperation in this sector.

Calandula: Kimbundo

Calandula is located in Malanje Province and is one of Angola's largest cities, visited by thousands of persons of all nationalities who go there to enjoy the Calandula Falls, conducive to poetry and relaxation.

At Calandula's city hospital Dr Luiz Gomez Perez practices general medicine. When only 1 month was lacking for him to finish his field of specialization in Cuba, it was necessary for him to leave to fulfill his mission in Angola.

The Cuban doctor put the interests of international solidarity ahead of his own interests. At the end of 20 months in this post, it is confirmed that his research misgivings were also reflected here. Thus, while treating patients in Calandula, he arranges meetings on tropical diseases, the ones which occur most frequently in underdeveloped countries, for study by the group.

Every Saturday the medical mission meets as a group so that, in conjunction with Angolan health technicians, it can discuss scientific subjects which will improve everyone's knowledge; the medical mission is made up of Martin Gallardo Cesenas, pediatrician; Dr Antonio Guerrero; and Maria Ofelia Garcia, obstetrician.

Dr Luiz Gomez has learned Kimbundo, the national language of the ethnic group of the same name, which permits him to conduct his medical consultations with greater facility. Moreover, he is studying Kimbundo medicine, handed down from parents to children for many generations and retained due to the lack of any other type of medical treatment for diseases in the past.

Cacuso: Opening the Way

Bordering on Calandula is a city called Cacuso, still in Malanje Province, where Berta Rodriguez Garcia is the head of the medical staff of the health sector internationalists in that city. She practices general medicine in the treatment of adults while Dr Raul Pita Hernandez devotes his attention to pediatrics. Nurse Mirta Suarez is also completing a 24-month mission in Cacuso.

The Cacuso hospital treats about 72,000 inhabitants, which, in the opinion of Dr Berta Garcia, "is contributing to the advancement of our work; we are now treating mothers and, even if a child is not ill, he or she comes for treatment; thus, we are engaging in preventive medicine, which is the principal goal."

Quela: Yellow Dust

West of Malanje Province is the city of Quela, located 114 km from the provincial capital; it has a population of 27,000 and electricity only at night during a 2-hour period.

Here also, surrounded by yellow dust, there is a Cuban doctor, Fernando Garcia Rolo, and an obstetrics nurse, Ana Rosa Cobas. One one occasion, Fernando Rolo said that the people of this area "were not in the habit of consulting a doctor; they preferred to go to a medicine man. When they became seriously ill, they finally went to the hospital," he said, "and they are carriers of terrible epidemic diseases, such as measles."

The people were gradually won over, and now, even if they are only slightly ill, they go to the doctor. "Thus, we are able to practice preventive medicine," Ana Rosa said.

A Total of 17 Provinces

What is occurring in Malanje Province is also occurring in 17 provinces and dozens of municipalities throughout Angola. To be precise, there have been more than 123,000 patients treated by Cuban internationalists in the past 6 years, ever since the first medical team arrived in Cabinda at the end of 1975.

During that period, more than 8 million consultations were held with the people, while "emergency" services were provided in about 1.5 million medical cases, and almost half a million persons received dental care.

At the same time, surgical operations of a serious nature exceeded 73,000, whereas minor operations numbered 60,000. In addition, more than 88,000 patients were treated with anesthesiology, whereas there were more than 2,600,000 cases involving clinical research, bacteriological examinations and x ray.

Despite the fact that the Cuban internationalists are exercising 34 medical specialities and 24 paramedic specialities, there is an obvious tendency to strengthen collaboration, not only in the diversity of services but also in the technical-teaching domain, with emphasis on medium-level schools which, throughout the country, is bringing general knowledge and medical knowledge to an increasing number of citizens.

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CSO: 4742/406

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SECURITY MINISTER IN BULGARIA--Sofia--Col Juliao Mateus Paulo, "Dino Matross," Angolan minister of state security, was received Friday by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. During the meeting, Todor Zhivkov once more emphasized the support of the Bulgarian people for the struggle of the Angolan people against the South African aggressors. Juliao Mateus Paulo, in turn, condemned the non-declared war being waged by the South African racist regime against the People's Republic of Angola and the support being given to this regime by the imperialist forces, headed by the United States. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/406

LIBYAN 'TRAVELLING ISLAMIC' DELEGATION VISITS COUNTRY

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 3 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Swedy Ismael]

[Text] A Libyan delegation including a number of intellectuals arrived in Bujumbura early this week and will remain in our country for two weeks. The group is made up of two pediatricians, two ophthalmologists, a surgeon, two general practitioners, two pharmacists, two agronomists and two Arabic professors.

The delegation was sent to Burundi by a nongovernmental Libyan organization known as "Travelling Islamic." Its mission consists of visiting African countries in order to examine and give free medical care to patients in the nations visited.

During their stay, the Libyan doctors will go to a number of hospitals and out-patient clinics, where they will examine and provide care and medicine for persons suffering from many different diseases. The agronomists will visit state farms, where they will see livestock and administer free care.

The Arabic professors will go to Islamic schools in Bujumbura and the interior of the country. They will give classes in Arabic and investigate needs.

Speaking of the purpose of the delegation he heads, Ali Gadalla El Kelani said that the doctors have come here to help all persons, without discrimination based on race, religion or any other consideration. The doctors will tour the hospitals and clinics to help people and if any medicine is lacking, they will purchase it on the spot from the pharmacy at their own expense for the patient. "This is the first trip of this type that we are making to Burundi," he said, "and it is thanks to the active friendship linking the Libyan and Burundian peoples that we are here. Three groups of the same type are traveling throughout Africa," Gadalla said. "One is now in West Africa and the other in southern Africa. The group in Central Africa has already gone to Rwanda. With respect to care administered to sick people and livestock, the head of the Libyan delegation revealed that in coming to Burundi, the group thought of bringing along a shipment of all kinds of medicines and even surgical equipment for possible operations. If any drug is needed and missing, it is purchased locally at the doctors' expense.

Asked what kinds of diseases the doctors will be called upon to treat, Gadalla said that in coming to Burundi, the group of Libyan doctors had a general idea of diseases common in Central Africa from the start. He mentioned in particular asthma, conjunctivitis, measles, stomach ailments, rheumatism and many other endemic diseases.

The purpose of the mission is not only to administer care, but also to study so that in the future, "we may be able to aid our African brothers in need," the head of the Libyan delegation stated, adding that all three groups now in Africa will gather all information together so as to put together a compendium that may be consulted by doctors and also Libyan universities.

The agronomists will examine livestock, administer care and purchase medicine locally. Like their physician colleagues, the agronomists will perform the same work on livestock.

Regarding possible aid which Travelling Islamic might provide to the clinics, Gadalla said that the two hospitals they have already visited, Rumonge and Kayanza, are short of equipment, but their mission has not planned to handle such a problem. However, it will put the problem to the organization which has sent it as soon as it returns to Libya. The Libyan delegation promised to report on its stay in our country upon its conclusion.

11,464
CSO: 3419/1

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

PRISON SENTENCE CONFIRMED--Praia, 20 Aug--The Supreme Military Tribunal of Cape Verde confirmed on Wednesday the 10-year sentence issued in March against Albino Fortes, it was officially announced yesterday in Praia. Three other defendants in the same case of armed revolt against the constitution were ordered freed by the court because they had already served their term. The Supreme Military Tribunal, in session for 2 days in Praia and presided over by Commandant Carlos Reis, determined that the indictment against the 15 accused, sentenced in August 1981 for acts practiced on the island of Santo Antao was well-founded and that they had attempted against the security of the state. The defendants, all property owners on that island, alleged in the appeal presented to the supreme tribunal that they had only tried to oppose the discussion of the law on the subject of agrarian reform. The court determined that Albino Fortes was mainly responsible for the incidents of a year ago. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 5] 12194

CSO: 4742/394

IVORY COAST

ASPECTS OF 1980 COCOA AGREEMENT DISCUSSED

Unsuitable Agreement

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] The 1980 cocoa agreement, as is known, has never received the approval of the Ivory Coast, the leading producer country, with a total of more than 400,000 tons. This is simply because it was conceived to guarantee an abundant market supply under conditions when prices were favorable to consumers, but it paradoxically ignored the need to create conditions for the development of production. As Mr Bra Kanon told the 36th General Assembly of the Alliance, held last year in our country, "the breadth of the 40-cent spread between the lowest and highest purchase price limits, which also favored excessive variations in the rates and the mobility of these prices, the purpose of which is to liberate cacao for the purpose of negotiations at times when the rates are excessively low justify the statement that the agreement penalizes the countries which make an effort to produce more." In addition, its operation includes a policy called the semi-automatic revision system, which has numerous series of consequences. In this connection Minister Bra Kanon stressed that the mobility of prices as conceived increases the margin of fluctuation, which may increase from 40 to 48 or even 50 cents, representing a 20 percent variation. Without the principle of stabilization implemented on the planters' level in the Ivory Coast, this meant a drop in the purchase price of 60 francs in 1980. For this year, the figure is considerably more.

The agreement also leads to an uncertain and vulnerable minimum price level, particularly because of the limited corrective capacity of the regulatory stock, at the 110-cent level in particular. This is aggravated by the drop in the minimum purchase price, the level of which is not satisfactory, and this creates a constant uncertainty about the export income and favors speculation on the decline.

In addition, the minimum purchase price establishing the floor price was established at 110 cents per pound. It leads, through the interplay of planned reductions, to a minimum of 102 cents per pound, or 610 francs per kg.

Compared with the production and marketing costs (870 francs per kg for the Ivory Coast, or about U.S.\$250), this level does not cover the cost price of the product and thus puts producers in a continuing deficit position. In the Ivory Coast, this deficit comes to more than 200 billion every year.

It should be noted, finally, that the agreement has no clause guaranteeing the annual review of the minimum price. Now, the widespread inflation which prevails at present, with its multiple consequences, makes such a provision more than necessary.

As can be seen, it is a poor agreement which President Houphouet-Boigny, who is concerned with the welfare of man--and who at all times has been a great defender of the prices of our raw materials--could not help but denounce.

President's Judgment Assessed

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21-22 Aug 82 pp 1, 27

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont: "Was Houphouet-Boigny Right Too Soon?"]

[It is significant that 2 years after the cocoa agreement went into effect, Houphouet-Boigny has been proven right. He was right in immediately seeing the inconsistency of this agreement, and the flagrant injustice to which it would lead. Did it not provide, in addition to a ridiculous minimum purchase price (110 cents per pound), for a fluctuation scheme which worked against the producers, who could not accept it? And he was right to have made this plain and to have maintained a line of conduct which was unable to dampen the fire nurtured by pressures encouraged, as is known, by the speculators, those who would starve our people, those who would profit from the sweat of others.

Is there any need to explain this unanimous opposition to our president by the fact that "prophets," or very simply visionaries, are never right at the time?

In fact I remember the rout of certain producers because of the threat of the "money men," despite the firm promises--made in Yamoussoukro in March of 1980--to establish a solid and united front, come what may.

I further recall that article, insulting in its essence, which was signed, also 2 years ago, by one of the contributors to an "African" weekly, who precisely because he represented himself as such, should have become the advocate of the African peasants against those who exploit our continent. In this article, "they" pitted our chief of state against other large African cacao producers, irritated, "they" said, by the "stubbornness" of Houphouet-Boigny in refusing to support an agreement he believed to be basically unjust. And "they" explained this refusal in terms of the following argument: "As the Ivory Coast could in a few years become a net oil exporter, it can allow itself the luxury of scuttling the cocoa agreement today." And "they" asked in this article if oil had not thus perhaps "gone to the head" of our president.

As we saw, the stinging and petty attacks came from all sides, even from those we had thought we could consider on our side. And no one--which suggests that our "Old Man" was sufficiently well known--foresaw that the Ivory Coast would thus resist the "money powers." "...It is not impossible," the Swiss daily LA TRIBUNE DE GENEVE wrote at that time, "that the citizens of the Ivory Coast... will yield in the coming months to the pressures of those more powerful than they."

Should we rejoice today that the secretary general of the Alliance of Cocoa Producing Countries, Mr Oshinibi Ayo, himself admits that the 1980 agreement is ill adapted and clumsy? And that the Ivory Coast was right in not endorsing it? Let us indeed rejoice that this conclusion has finally been reached. But how much time has been lost, which the producers could have used profitably to achieve their goals. What are they? A new agreement should take into account:

--the principle of annual price revision, with the rate of variation from one year to another being negotiated;

--the production cost and the factors linked with that cost (inflation, monetary erosion, etc) in the establishment of a minimum price;

--the principle of a guarantee, throughout the season, for the price established.

Mr. Oshinibi Ayo said during his recent visit to Abidjan that three conditions are essential to guarantee the success of an operation: credibility, efficiency and feasibility. The negotiators should remember this when they meet again, in order to avoid the exclusion of the producers' goals.

Let these experts be more open if they can, for they seem closed to any concept of justice, to the cries of our peasant-president in his crusade for equity in relations between the North and the South. He commented bitterly in Paris last November that "they deny us the real cost of our farm production, while one cannot decently speak of prices for wheat, wine or milk without taking the production cost into account." And, still bitter, he added, explaining that the work of our peasants was not receiving just compensation, the following: "...We achieve all of this with the tools we import, the cost of which is increasing from year to year; with oil-derivative insecticides such as landane, which are fiendishly expensive; and transportation, with trucks and gasoline costing more and more; but no one takes this into account."

Can the "money powers" ignore all of these factors this time? Particularly since, if one is to believe the harsh criticisms voiced by the secretary general of the alliance of producer countries concerning the present agreement, and his understanding of the spokesmen for the Ivory Coast, the early results augur well for a true union of forces within this alliance. It is further necessary for this union--if such really develops--to rely on the discipline necessary in a group and respect for its commitments. And, unfortunately, we must admit that the events noted in these last few years have not indicated that these concepts were the dominant ones in our organization. Or was it that Houphouet-Boigny was right too soon to be understood and supported?

5157

CSO: 4719/1357

CAUSES OF DETERIORATION OF DIMBOKRO PLANTATIONS REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 15 Sep 82 p 9

[Article by Clemento Kouame]

[Text] The Dimbokro area, which had a strong economy not so long ago, thanks to the excellent yields of its cocoa and coffee plantations, is now going to waste. This region suffers acutely from three ills:

- First, the gradual disappearance of the forest with the consequences it entails: insufficient rains, water shortages and the rapid progress of the savanna.
- Then, the damages caused by stinking locusts to all plantations in Bongouanou and Arrah.
- And finally, the depopulation of villages as a result of the massive exodus of the young to the forest areas of the southwest and to the capital.

Faced with these evils, the inhabitants are unanimous to approve the initiative taken by the Party and the Government with respect to food self-sufficiency. In spite of uncertain climate conditions, the populations of the former cocoa "loop" are determined to set to work to develop the traditional food crops.

In this connection, we met with officials of the rural technical services. From what they said, it is evident that it is no longer possible to grow coffee or cocoa. "These two crops helped me build two houses for myself and pay regularly for my four children's school expenses," Mr Koffi, a M'Batto farmer, told us. According to Mr Koffi, the decrease in these two crops is actually due to insufficient rain; it is nobody's fault, just the weather...

"The soil is drying out," he went on, "that is killing all coffee and cocoa plantations; there is no hope for me, although I always harvested several tons of these two products."

But, as they say, it has got to be one thing or the other; the M'Batto farmer feels confident that the food-crop diversification program will bring back their smiles to the sons of this region.

Controlling the Locusts

This optimism is shared by Mr Madjo Patrice, the official in charge of the FRAR [Regional Rural Development Fund] technical control center in Dimbokro. But, according to Mr Madjo, we must first prevent the exodus of the young to the country's forested areas, an exodus which leaves older people--too weak to farm even a small field--alone in the villages. If a remedy is not found, it will be difficult to save the region.

Reflecting the villagers' concern, the FRAR technician adds that, for the moment, priority should be given to controlling the stinking locusts which devastate the plantations every year.

Another field technician whom we met, Mr Yapo Pierre of DMC [expansion unknown], acknowledges that the subsoil around Dimbokro is not too good for growing cocoa or coffee, which send roots deep into the ground. According to him, if the old plantations are to be kept, in addition to replanting, new growing methods should be introduced to replace the present archaic methods.

Mr Sako Douada, a buyer of agricultural products and a merchant, blames the poor agricultural performance of the cocoa loop region on the young: "The Boscanda district--I know it well, I lived there for a long time--used to have 85,000 inhabitants; now it has only 60,000 because of the exodus of the young."

Mr Abou Sall (a merchant) stated that: "The growth of the region will be the result of its sons' efforts." According to Mr Abou Sall, there is no better solution than crop diversification to save the cocoa loop and bring back the young. Party and government are giving us an opportunity, let us set to work and we shall see what comes of it! At any rate, we must do it quickly.

9294

CSO: 3419/26

RELATIONS WITH SOVIETS NOTED

MB111216 Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 29 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The Soviet and Malagasy people are presently celebrating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Madagascar. Ten years is quite a short period in the history of interstate relations. Within this historical context, what is even more surprising is the improvement and the strengthening of friendly and honest relations and the profitable cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [DRM]. One should not forget that Soviet-Malagasy relations were only established when the patriotic and progressive forces came to power in Madagascar.

The Soviet Union and Madagascar are developing and strengthening their friendship and cooperation. Of major importance are the two countries' joint efforts in the international arena, their common struggle for peace, democracy, progress, international detente, for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and goodneighborliness, as well as their fight against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The 1978 and 1981 meetings and discussions between Leonid Brezhnev and Didier Ratsiraka greatly contributed to the strengthening of friendly relations and to the establishment of profitable cooperation in various fields. The agreement in principle which came out of these meetings boosted the promotion of fruitful and diverse cooperation in various areas. Regarding politics, the interparty links are strengthening and multiplying. Delegations from the advance guard of the Malagasy revolution and the congress party for Malagasy independence participated at the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

The social organizations of the USSR and Madagascar have begun to cooperate. For the first time, the two countries exchanged parliamentary delegations. The friendship associations created in the Soviet Union and in Madagascar are making great efforts.

Soviet-Malagasy cooperation is developing successfully in the cultural, scientific and educational fields. More than 1,000 young Malagasies are studying in specialized institutions of secondary and higher education in

the USSR. Dozens of Soviet lecturers are teaching at the University of Madagascar and in regional centers. This is an example of the selfless aid given by the Soviets to the independent Malagasy state for development of its skilled manpower.

Still more spectacular are the economic results that have been achieved in scientific and economic cooperation between the two countries; cooperation that is being carried out on a long term planned basis and that is based on agreements and intergovernmental protocol. The Soviet Union understands the problems and difficulties facing the DRM in the development of its national economy, which has not yet eliminated the disastrous consequences of the colonialist and neocolonialist pillage. Responding to the requests of the Malagasy Government and that government's capabilities, the USSR granted the DRM commercial and state loans, necessary for the construction of several projects and for the stimulation of trade links, under attractive terms.

The intergovernmental commission for economic, technical and commercial cooperation, created after Didier Ratsiraka's official visit to the USSR in 1978, plays an important part of the coordination and supervision of commercial links between the USSR and The DRM. During the commission's third session, held in Moscow, a study was made of the problems arising in the economic and commercial links between the two countries and a prospectus of their future development was formulated. The cooperation plans mainly deal with speeding up the construction of a flour mill, the construction of a road, vast geological prospection, as well as the promotion and diversification of trade. The results of the commission's work will undoubtedly contribute to the improvement and intensification of economic cooperation that is mutually profitable.

CSO: 3419/41

PRIME MINISTER'S ATTITUDE QUESTIONED

MB080954 Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Lindsay Riviers: "Bad Temper and Edginess"]

[Excerpt] Becoming suddenly conscious of the extent of the growing malaise shaking the country, members of government with the prime minister at their head held a public rally Friday at Goodlands to explain their policies and to justify the rather slow pace of change.

Mr Aneerood Jugnauth chose to have the discussion cover two topics:

- A. The heavy burden left by the outgoing regime that does not allow the new government to translate its program into concrete actions.
- B. The "good will" of the new ministers "who are sparing no efforts," he said, "to carry out their duties efficiently."

Accordingly, as an example, Mr Jugnauth recalled "sacrifices" made by his ministers and himself in terms of material security and the abolition of the duty free privileges, and stressed--once again--that "he is not particularly enthralled with the status of the office of prime minister," and that he is deeply hurt and irritated by current reports to the contrary.

The head of government's insistence on reminding people of the great self-control he showed in accepting his new functions and the increasing annoyance he shows to criticism begin to become too distasteful not to provoke some observations:

1. The present bad temper of the people was to a large extent foreseeable, and it is surprising that this surprises the new leaders of the country. It is undoubtedly true to say that, legislatively speaking, parliament has done a good job in the past 3 months. However, one should not forget that no matter how positive laws may be, such as guarantees to hold elections, and so on, they respond more to intellectual needs and do not change the material conditions of life at all for the people. Yet it was on its promise to improve precisely the material quality of life that the Mauritian militant

movement-Mauritian Socialist Party Alliance was elected by the masses. It is therefore not surprising that these people are impatient, having seen no change in their lot. Mr Jugnauth should be reminded that it was he, and nobody else, who, before the television cameras, offered the figure of 30 percent as a "reasonable" wage increase for the masses--this vague category into which almost every Mauritian falls. Even if this bad temper is not quite justified after so short a time, it is no less justified than the aspirations generated by a long electoral campaign which was full of promises, and therefore it is quite understandable.

2. Grumblings, criticisms and ingratitude being the lot of all public figures, and Mr Jugnauth by his own will being the first of our public figures, should--as Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, did in the past--learn to live with the tensions, frustrations and trials which are the other side of the coin. To keep listening to the people and to be sensitive to the people's criticism--after the arrogance of the Labor Party--is no doubt an excellent thing, and it is good that the new head of government is taking this into consideration. But to allow himself to be crushed or dominated by this to the extent that, on every occasion, he mentions the fact that "he is not particularly enthralled with the post of prime minister" can only be prejudicial to authority, efficiency and the public image of the prime minister who, if he is not careful about his own statements, will end up as somebody just holding the fort for the time being, whereas more than ever before, we need a man of decision, dynamism and authority at the head of the state.

If the prime minister does not constantly and publicly show that he likes what he is doing, that being a prime minister is not a thankless job but rather a privileged means of serving one's people, then I am afraid his performance will be considerably affected by this attitude.

CSO: 3419/41

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT--The Council of Ministers yesterday ratified the treaty instituting a preferential trading zone grouping southern and east African countries. According to the treaty, customs duties on imports coming from states that are signatories of the treaty will gradually be phased out. The Mauritian Government hopes that the country will benefit from the treaty by increasing its exports to these countries. The government also notes that now that Mauritius is becoming a signatory of the treaty, investors might be encouraged to use this country as a production base for exports to member countries of the treaty. The preferential zone is made up of the following countries: Angola, Botswana, the Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, the Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The aim of the treaty is to encourage development through the intensification of commercial exchange between member states. [Text] [MB130739 Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3419/49

SPANISH COOPERATION IN FISHING VESSELS PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] "Spain could become involved in the construction of wooden boats in Mozambique for the development of semi-industrial and small-scale private fishing," D. Miguel Aldosoro, undersecretary general of fisheries in the Spanish Government declared to our reporter before his return to Spain yesterday, after a short visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Concerning cooperation between the two countries in the fishing sector, D. Miguel Aldosoro declared that there has been a major qualitative increase in that field, with this year's establishment of government relations between the two countries.

It was on the basis of this "qualitative advance" that the undersecretary general of fisheries in the Spanish Government acknowledged the possibility of a visit of Spanish technicians to Mozambique to assist the already planned series construction of boats for semi-industrial and small-scale private fishing.

That member of the Spanish Government declared to our reporter that during his stay in Mozambique he presented to the state secretariat of fisheries of the People's Republic of Mozambique a study prepared by Spanish experts which would determine the ideal type of boat for the development of fishing along the Mozambican coast.

Concerning the Spanish party's opinion on the ideal kind of boat for fishing in Mozambique, D. Miguel said that "wooden boats would be ideal, especially given the fact that Mozambique is endowed with the natural resources in wood for their manufacture.

The undersecretary of fisheries of the Spanish Government also stated that "a certain tradition and knowledge of naval construction already exists in Mozambique and consequently the construction of wooden boats is advisable for several reasons?

The study was based on a survey of the principal marine resources existing in our waters.

The technical-economic viability of such a study, as well as other details related to the cooperation in the fishing sector between Mozambique and Spain, will be analyzed at the fisheries committee's second meeting, to be held in the near future in Madrid, the Spanish capital.

Concerning Mozambican fishing potential, D. Miguel Aldosoro stated he was particularly impressed by existing resources in that field, affirming that he had the opportunity to note such possibilities in Maputo and Beira.

During his stay in Mozambique the undersecretary of fisheries of the Spanish Government also met with the ministers of agriculture and industry and energy, Sergio Vieira and Antonio Branco, respectively.

He discussed with them some issues related to Spanish cooperation in agriculture and industry, in which Spain already participates.

"There are several projects in which Spain may participate actively, particularly the industrialization of sisal and wood beyond the cooperation already underway," the undersecretary said.

As an illustration of the improvement of relations between the two countries in the fishing sector, D. Miguel said that approximately 600 Spanish citizens now work in Mozambique, both for Spanish private firms and for mixed enterprises.

12194

CSO: 4742/394

DPRK ASSISTANCE IN SALT COMPLEX

Beira DIARO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] A team of technicians and specialists from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] recently visited the Mambone saltworks complex to study existing resources, to aid in training Mozambican workers of this sector and to build improved housing for them by taking advantage of existing natural resources.

The Korean team was accompanied by staff members of the ministries of Industry and Energy and Public Works and Housing.

Inaugurated last year, the Mambone saltworks not only produces domestic supplies but it also contributes foreign earnings to the nation by exporting to some neighboring countries.

A series of projects aimed at increasing production at the site have already been completed. Among these are the pumping station and the reservoirs for precipitating and increasing the sea water's salinity. This year that complex is planning to produce up to 25,000 tons of salt.

It should be noted that the governor of Inhambane Province, Alberto Sithole, met with the Korean team of technicians and specialists with whom he discussed the possibility of aid in the construction of fishing and passenger boats to benefit the saltworks laborers.

9935

CSO: 4742/396

CUBAN COOPERANTS DONATE FUNDS DESPITE LOW SALARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The president of the FRELIMO party, Marshall Samora Machel, received yesterday afternoon groups of Italian and Cuban cooperants who offered him contributions in support of the fourth congress in a gesture of firm support to the struggle of the Mozambican people. Those donations from private contributors amount to 185,000 meticals and 2,200 dollars.

"Your contribution is an encouragement to us. It is an encouragement to know and to witness such gestures from our friends the Italian comrades who supported us when victory was uncertain, when victory was still a dream: at that time, you had no doubt--you supported us because you know that a people's struggle is always victorious," the president of the FRELIMO party stated upon receiving the Italian cooperants' contribution in the amount of 88,000 meticals and 2,200 dollars.

The representative of the Italian cooperants underscored the fact that this donation represents merely a first contribution for the fourth congress.

President Samora Machel expressed his gratitude for the contribution, emphasizing its significance as a manifestation of solidarity with the Mozambican people and as proof of the reinforcement and consolidation of relations with the democratic and progressive forces of the whole world.

"Partners and fighters in the great trenches, the example you have just provided here is considered by us as an unfurled flag so that all will continue with determination," the FRELIMO party president stated at the second ceremony in response to the warm message delivered by the Cuban cooperants.

That group of Cuban cooperants currently in Mozambique, following agreements at the party level underscored that with their donation they sought to contribute to the strengthening of the bonds linking our two revolutions and our two Marxist parties.

Marshall Samora Machel praised the gesture of these Cuban Communist Party militants because, despite the fact that their salaries are practically insignificant, they were able to raise among themselves 97,000 meticals in contributions." For us it is an encouragement as well as a teaching to see these comrades who have been here for many years, away from their family, but whose sole concern is the continuing development of the revolution.

12194

CSO: 4742/394

MOZAMBIQUE

MOLASSES EXPORTS THROUGH PORT OF MAPUTO

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Jaime Rocha, director of the Molasses Export Company--one of the firms associated with the London based firm of Tate and Lyle-- revealed to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that the use of the port of Maputo by Swaziland to export molasses will earn Mozambique 1.03 million rands about 34 million meticals this year.

The above-mentioned sum corresponds to 30,100 tons of molasses that will be exported by Swaziland this year through the port of Maputo.

According to Jaime Rocha, the People's Republic of Mozambique earned the equivalent of approximately 12 million meticals in rands during the first half of the year in the same manner. That sum is derived from rail transportation charges, customs and embarkation duties, and handling charges.

Asked about the export of molasses produced in Mozambique, Jaime Rocha said that "we do not yet export Mozambican molasses because the sugar cane harvest has only recently begun. As in customary, that product is supplied by the ENACOMO [National Mozambican Trade Company]."

Molasses, a product that comes from processed sugar cane, is used as a component of animal feed, as well as serving in the manufacture of sweets, alcohol, yeasts and other products.

9935

CSO: 4742/396

MOZAMBIQUE

MIXED RESULTS NOTED IN RAILROAD CAR PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Felisberto Matusse]

[Text] Cometal-Mometal already produced 125 railroad cars of various types of the 250 foreseen in the production plan for the current year. As disclosed by Laurinda Kanji, general manager of that production unit, this quantity corresponds to 50 percent of the established goal.

According to the same source, there are good prospects for fulfilling the plans' established goals in quantitative terms.

On the other hand, the established quotas for the production of platform and container cars will not be attained for lack of certain types of raw materials.

To attain the figures set forth in the construction plan, that production unit opted for the replacement of some types of cars by tank cars.

This measure was determined, among other factors, by the lack of locally produced raw material and the reduced amount of manpower due to the assignment of some workers to other tasks.

According to Laurinda Kanji, some 200 workers are engaged in other tasks, such as militia training and professional training, and some have been drafted into the military service, thus obviously reducing the firm's production.

She also stated that despite the situation affecting that production unit with regard to the stabilization of manpower resources, the company is in a position to fulfill the pre-established goals in relation to quantity.

The other types of cars will not be produced because of the delay in the production line, whose repair is causing the immobilization of other lines.

In order to guarantee supply of raw material for the next year, some contracts will be signed as early as this year so that the suppliers may be able to correctly plan deliveries.

Furthermore, Laurinda Kanji noted that approximately 15 percent of the materials utilized in the construction of freight cars is manufactured locally, and that there are expectations that this figure may increase since there is a program geared to that effect.

Regarding the exportation of railroad cars, this will only be realized in the coming year, although there is demand from foreign countries at the present time.

Assembling of Cranes

According to what we determined from our correspondent, the assembling of cranes in the port of Nacaea will not be fully completed due to the changes made in the placement of the cranes.

According to these changes, two of the eight units already set up will be disassembled, which will be a determining factor in the nonimplementation of the program.

It is a known fact that the installation of this equipment in the port of Nacaea is considered a priority for the benefit of all Mozambicans.

12194

CSO: 4742/394

RECALCITRANT STUDENTS IN GDR SENT HOME

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Seven Moazmbican students were sent home from the GDR, where they were studying, for acts and behavior detrimental to prestige of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

A source in the Maputo Provincial Court let it be known that the group in question, despite constant warnings by comrades, insisted on acting and behaving incorrectly, which led to the imposition of this measure.

Fernando Augusto Mateus, Agostinho Arnaldo Mata, Ismael Filipe Mauque and Fernando Runo were working in the VGB [People-Owned Enterprise] tire complex of Dresden. They had arrived in the GDR in February 1980.

They are accused of performing acts that are contrary to the moral principles guiding the functioning of the residential center where they were staying.

Gregorio Varela, Jose Luis Nita and Samuel Lucas Muaquenina are the other members of group No 41 of Grobkeine. By their behavior, they demonstrated an anticollectivist spirit and contempt for the guidance of those in charge.

According to the same source, in addition to lacking respect, the group created disturbances in the dormitory where they lived, producing an atmosphere of unrest among their comrades. These attitudes were mainly the result of excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages.

9935

CSO: 4742/396

PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL: FACIM 'POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL SUCCESS'

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 17 Sep 82 pp x-xi

[Text of interview with Faria de Oliveira, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign trade, on various matters pertaining to his department; date and place not specified]

[Text] O JORNAL: Mr Secretary, you recently returned from Mozambique, where you were a close observer of the progress of FACIM [Maputo International Trade Fair]. Did you bring away any new ideas about Portuguese export products that might correspond with Mozambican needs?

Oliveira: My trip to Mozambique not only confirmed some important information that had come up during the Mozambican visit of the president of the republic and the prime minister, but added some other items, and this in a spirit that I feel is highly important: we tried to explore and benefit from the aspects that unite us and not to emphasize the existing differences between the two countries' systems.

In the industrial area, we could point out several forms of cooperation, from the formation of joint companies to the formulation of management contracts that would insure continuity over time and responsibility by both parties for the initial objectives. We also have invested largely in professional training, either through specialized firms in the sector or through state agencies.

Regarding new ideas, they pertain particularly to the progress that has been observed, specifically with respect to the possibility of Portuguese participation in a vast integrated cotton development project in Zambeze. We have in mind the formation of a joint foreign trade association with two basic objectives: to encourage trade between the two countries and to serve as a trading post, either in Portugal or in Mozambique, for exports to other markets.

FACIM was also a political success. Our pavilion not only had more to offer, in quantity and quality, but was also more attuned to the needs of the Mozambican market. At the moment we are certainly well acquainted with the most pressing needs of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

[Question] Why do you call this a "political victory"? Isn't it, rather, a commercial victory?

[Answer] I think we can consider it a political victory because it confirms that there has been a noticeable and rapid growth in the various forms of co-operation, and a political readiness, not only of two sovereign states to expand this cooperation, but most specifically a willingness of two peoples who have bonds of friendship and who wish to go forward with their mutual collaboration.

Improved Foreign Trade Situation

[Question] Specifically regarding the exportation of Portuguese technology to Mozambique, did FACIM offer anything new?

[Answer] We are assured of providing technology through numerous technical assistance agreements already signed between Portuguese and Mozambican companies. The People's Republic of Mozambique has 3-year and 5-year plans, and their own programs for the next 2 years are already defined. Portugal will play an active part in some of these, specifically in the expansion of a glass factory in Mozambique. This is one of the export sectors Mozambique is counting on to improve its trade balance. We will also cooperate in the feed and fertilizer sectors, in the automobile sector, with the construction of assembly plants for light and heavy vehicles, and in the maintenance of the Mozambican automotive park. Participation in the construction of fishing boats to improve the Mozambican fleet is also under study.

Mozambique is particularly interested in developing its industrial sectors, not only with domestic consumption in mind but primarily to expand its export capacity, namely to the Front Line countries. In our cooperation, we must always bear in mind that Mozambique must improve its foreign trade situation; in fact, this is also the best way for us to improve our relations and our own exports.

[Question] The transport question is particularly important for Mozambique. How could Portugal participate in this sector?

[Answer] We are cooperating in the repair of the rail lines, and we discussed some possibilities for participation in the equipment sector, namely in the manufacture of railway cars. Some very significant steps were taken regarding reequipment of the ports; the Mozambican Government expressed a desire for participation by Portuguese companies in two major projects now in progress: design of the administrative plan of the ports and overhaul of all the port equipment.

In Mozambique's Hands

[Question] How do you think the volume of exports to Mozambique will develop in the coming years?

[Answer] This year showed an improvement over 1981, since, politically, there was a very great rapprochement between the two countries, on one hand, and also because Portugal plays an important role in dealings with southern Africa, a role that Mozambique fully recognizes. In terms of the future, however, the expansion of our trade and industrial relations will depend on Mozambique's capacity to promote its own economic development, which in turn depends closely on the resolution of the political problems in the area.

[Question] What volume of exports do you think can be attained by the end of 1982?

[Answer] Last year Portuguese exports amounted to 2 million contos. This year it is natural that the figure will be between 4 and 5 million contos.

[Question] And what is the current situation with respect to the use of the line of credit between the Bank of Portugal and the Bank of Mozambique?

[Answer] At this time the line of credit is being renegotiated, with Mozambique's interests in mind. In view of its financial problems, namely exchange rate difficulties, the Mozambican administration has asked the Portuguese Government to consider the possibility of financing, albeit perhaps under different conditions, the payments for various supplies, at least for those considered in the national interest. In October Dr Rui Vilar will go to Mozambique, and then this matter, which is being negotiated between the central banks, will certainly be definitely resolved. All the changes that might possibly be introduced in the line of credit have to do with the service sector, where, according to the duration of the services rendered and their respective value, new adjustments could be made. It is certain that there will also be some adjustments to increase rates, and these are already in an advanced stage of negotiation.

Small Adjustments

[Question] Only adjustments, or could there also be substantial changes in the policy followed up to now?

[Answer] I think there will only be small adjustments. Some of them take into consideration the developments in the international markets and others have in mind the most immediate interests of the People's Republic of Mozambique. In this regard, the Portuguese Government has sought to find ways of obtaining supplemental aid, namely for foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals, for which specific credit conditions have been established.

6362

CSO: 4742/408

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PCI MEMBER'S VISIT--Giulio Bellini, head of the League of Italian Cooperatives met in Maputo with Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the permanent committee of the People's Assembly and with Ministry of Agriculture officials to discuss the participation in an agricultural project for the development of the Zambeze Valley. Giulio Bellini is a deputy of the Italian Parliament and president of the Italy-Mozambique Friendship Section of the chamber of deputies of the Italian Republic. Bellini is a member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party which he joined in 1942, having distinguished himself in the resistance struggle against fascism at the time of Benito Mussolini's dictatorship. During his stay in Mozambique which will end today, Bellini visited Zambezia Province, being subsequently received by the minister of agriculture, Col Sergio Vieira. In the field of parliamentary issues, Bellini met with deputy Teodato Hunguana, minister of justice, to discuss the bilateral relations between the People's Assembly and the Italian Parliament and their participation in the 69th Congerence of the Inter-Parliamentarian Union to be held in Rome next September. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 82 p 1] 12194

OMM MEMBER EXPELLED--The Organization of Mozambican Women [OMM] yesterday published a communique announcing the suspension of Helena Zefanias from her functions as a member of the national coordinating council and the national secretariat of the OMM. According to that document, this measure was taken after it was proved that "this OMM member is involved in cases of adultery and promiscuity, a behavior typical of bourgeois society, which is absolutely contrary to the party's political line, clashing openly with the principles orienting the struggle for the emancipation of women and discrediting the OMM." The communique indicates also that the national secretariat of the Organization of Mozambican Women analyzed the moral and social behavior of Helena Zefanias, and ascertained that it does not meet the standards of behavior expected from a leader of the OMM, thus causing her suspension from her former OMM duties. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 22 Aug 82 p 2] 12194

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION--A delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea is in Maputo on an official and work visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The delegation, which initiated talks with the Mozambican authorities yesterday, is headed by Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs of that Asian country. The exchange of information about Mozambique and Kampuchea

and also about the situation in the regions where they are located, Southern Africa and Indochina respectively, is one of the topics on the agenda of talks which began yesterday. According to information from Valeriano Ferrao, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who heads the Mozambican delegation in the talks, such contact will also allow for the exchange of opinions on international policies in general, as well as consultation on policy matters. Kong Korm arrived in Maputo last Saturday night and shall remain in Maputo until 28 August. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 82 p 1b] 12194

USSR MALARIA TRAINING--The Soviet Union will assist Mozambique in carrying out a national campaign against malaria. To this end, it is foreseen that malaria specialists, means of transportation, laboratory equipment and medicine will be sent to our country. According to TASS, Moazmbican doctors will attend a special course in the Soviet Union this year. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Aug 82 p 1] 9935

CSO: 4742/396

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS 1983 BUDGET

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Article: "The minister of finance Presents the 1983 Budget"]

[Excerpts] The minister of Finance, Quartermaster Moussa Tondi, met with the national press yesterday to present the 1983 budget.

We are reproducing this important statement in its entirety below.

As you already know, the 1983 budget amounts to 81,268,510,000 francs, including 7 billion for the National Investment Fund (FNI). The additional Public Works equipment operating budget amounts to 1,681,655,000 francs.

The general budget shows a reduction of 12,580,309,000 francs over 1982, i.e. 13.4 percent.

This budget reflects the reduction in revenues from uranium and therefore, as was already announced by the Chief of State, the necessity to make a pause and still preserve the gains of the previous period.

Indeed, we must cross the turbulence zone without suffering great damage. This is why the following principles were retained:

For Resources

- To provide, for most items in the budget, perennial and reliable resources, i.e. tax revenues, by updating some rates and improving yields, on the one hand;
- To be prudent in our evaluations in view of the ups and downs of world economy, on the other hand.

For Expenditures

- Strict austerity as far as operating credits are concerned;
- Preservation of our gains by continuing our present investments, on the one hand, and repaying national debt instalments as they become due, on the other hand, thus living up to our commitments.

As you can see, this is a realistic attitude and it has led the government to reduce the budget compared with the previous one. No need to say that safeguard measures had been taken in implementing the 1982 budget, so actual expenditures would not exceed recorded receipts.

First, Resources

Present necessities have led us to interrupt the taxation pause. As a result, the order includes new provisions to increase state resources.

As far as the various taxes are concerned, we are essentially increasing from 13 to 15 percent the tax on services, and from 18 to 20 percent the tax on production.

As far as customs duties are concerned, certain changes were made to harmonize duties and taxes within the CEA0, others to reflect the increased production tax rate for various taxation items (from 18 to 20 percent ad valorem). In spite of budgetary constraints, the government agreed to some privileged rates of taxation on health-related products and equipment.

Finally, the laws on real-estate advertising and stamp duties were also amended in the hope of improving the yield of these receipts. Let us mention in passing that some of these rates had remained unchanged since 1959.

I expect that some will think now is the right time to increase their prices inconsiderately. I am warning them that the state will not compromise in this respect.

Now that we have reviewed the essential new tax provisions, let us consider the evolution of state receipts.

The receipts are expected to break down as follows:

- Receipts from taxes: 67,060,720,000 francs, i.e. 82.5 percent;
- Miscellaneous receipts: 10,230,735,000 francs, i.e. 12.6 percent;
- Exceptional resources: 3,977,055,000 francs, i.e. 4.9 percent of the total.

As I said in opening this press conference, receipts from taxes, 67,060,720,000 francs--i.e. a 5,508,720,000 increase--will account for the bulk of our receipts. It is therefore easy to understand why our effort will bear on fiscal services. As a comparison, these receipts accounted for 65.5 percent in 1982.

We should also note the very small percentage of exceptional resources, which reflects our return to reliable sources of financing. Indeed, last year these resources accounted for 23 percent of the total, which means that the share of the total receipts they represent will be lower by 81.5 percent in 1983.

Considering the breakdown of tax receipts by type of taxes, we note that:

- direct taxes will amount to 13,520,715,000 francs, which represents a 940,715,000 franc increase (7.5 percent);
- indirect taxes: 17,539,000,000 francs, which represents a 569,000,000 franc increase (3.4 percent);
- customs receipts: 32,092,005,000, which represents a 3,942,005,000 franc increase (14 percent);
- stamp duties: 3,885,000,000 francs, which represents a 50,000,000 franc increase (1.3 percent).

The increases indicated for direct and indirect taxes result, on the one hand, from ordinary provisions concerning industrial and commercial profit taxes and the general income tax and, on the other hand, from increased rates of taxation.

Customs receipts will essentially support the taxation receipts increase.

After tax receipts, next in line are miscellaneous budget receipts which, as I said, account for 12.6 percent. The overall revenues from government property, resulting essentially from BCEAO profits, did not make up for the decline in miscellaneous benefits, fines, deductions, repayments and receipts (2,319,606,000 francs).

To finish with the receipts, as you can see we have a hard year ahead of us; I have told tax authorities that I would insist on maximum yield, and I will say the same to taxpayers who must understand that the time for fraud is past and that paying his taxes is every citizen's duty.

I am now going to tell you about planned expenditures. Since the budget adopted is a balanced budget, their amount is identical to that of the receipts.

I shall not come back on the principles that guided the government in estimating them.

Their breakdown per chapter is as follows:

- National debt: 19,944,550,000 francs, i.e. 24.5 percent;
- Government authorities: 489,535,000 francs, i.e. 0.6 percent;
- Means for services: 39,982,950,000 francs, i.e. 49.2 Percent;
- Public interventions: 20,851,475,000 francs, i.e. 25.7 percent of the budget.

In 1982, these chapters accounted respectively for:

- 16,641,455,000 francs, i.e. 17.7 percent;
- 465,890,000 francs, i.e. 0.5 percent;
- 37,286,210,000 francs, i.e. 39.7 percent;
- 39,460,264,000 francs, i.e. 42.1 percent of all expenditures.

Note that:

- the national debt increased by 3,303,095,000 francs, i.e. 19.8 percent;
- government authorities by 23,645,000 francs, i.e. 5.1 percent;
- means for services by 2,696,740,000 francs, i.e. 7.2 percent;
- public interventions decreased by 18,644,789,000 francs, i.e. 47.2 percent.

Thus, national debt accounts for one fourth of our expenditures and increases by 20 percent, while public interventions--which accounted for nearly half of the 1982 planned expenditures--dropped to 25 percent, a reduction of close to 19 billion francs. The increase in credits for means for services is also lower than last year's increase (15.3 percent). This is a proof of the austerity that the state has imposed upon itself, on the one hand to show that it is being realistic and, on the other hand, to provide 7 billion francs of credits for the National Investment Fund in spite of present economic conditions.

After this general presentation of expenditures, let us examine their breakdown by chapter.

First, The National Debt

You already know by how much it has increased and what percentage it represents. It increased less than it had in 1982 (7,902,943,000 francs)--foreign debt: 12,733,150,000 francs; domestic debt: 7,211,400,000 francs.

In 1982, our foreign debt amounted to 11,264,794,000 francs and our domestic debt to 5,376,661,000 francs.

We must now make sure that we honor our commitments and that the state retains its credibility. Variations in interest rates and in the dollar exchange rate demand that we take a closer look at the terms offered to us.

All ministries' departments must also obey a very strict discipline in managing public funds.

Chapters II and III, dealing with government authorities and means for services, will be considered as a whole in view of the similarity of the expenditures they list, viz. personnel, equipment, transportation and housing.

Changes in these items are summarized as follows: (see table)

Expenditures	1982	1983	Increase	
Personnel	23,064,541,000	24,564,240,000	+ 1,499,699,000	6.5 %
Equipment	10,333,344,000	11,419,650,000	+ 1,086,306,000	10.5 %
Transportation	3,616,435,000	3,671,815,000	+ 55,380,000	1.5 %
Housing	737,280,000	816,780,000	+ 79,500,000	10.8 %
Total	37,751,600,000	40,472,485,000	2,720,885,000	7.2 %

Thus, personnel expenditures show a small increase (1,499,699,000 francs, i.e. 6.5 percent) over 1982 (20.5 percent). This decline is accounted for, on the one hand, by the fact that an exceptional provision of 2 billion francs had been made last year to meet salary increases and, on the other hand, by the strict inclusion of the personnel listed in ministries' programs.

Expenditures for equipment show a 10.5 percent increase, compared with 16.7 percent in 1982. Actually, all credits were renewed, except those related to water and electricity consumption and to the telephone, for which planned amounts were stable and did not reflect actual prices, on the one hand, and new investments made since then, on the other hand.

Credits for transportation, which include transportation and travel, vehicle maintenance and fuel, were increased by the percentage indicated to make up for the various fuel-cost increases; 1982 credits were renewed. As for housing credits, their increase involves rent and furnishing expenses which proved insufficient.

Let us now consider chapter IV dealing with public interventions.

The credits amount to 20,421,475,000 francs, 48.2 percent less than in 1982.

We must first note the very appreciable decrease in FNI credits which, as you know, amounted to 26 billion francs last year, only 8 billion of which were actually spent due to a lack of foreign resources. Apart from this decline, most credits were renewed.

The only exceptions remain Higher Education and the Plan, in order to enable them to meet school costs.

Thus, the policy of austerity applied by the ministries is reflected in the subsidies allocated to public offices and institutions.

Once again, you will note that, faithful to its principle of operating only with the means available, the government did not hesitate to make drastic cuts wherever necessary so as to meet the imperatives of schooling and investment.

In conclusion, I would say that this budget results from a realistic decision which, considering present economic conditions, consisted in looking for receipts where they had to be looked for, and allocating them to priorities. Therefore, everybody must know that 1983 will be a hard year. This is why I request from all officials optimum management of all credits made available to them. In view of the collective discipline which must be our sacrosanct rule, I think this is a good time for me to say that the Administration has rules concerning its expenditures, and that their non-respect will solely involve the responsibility of those who break them.

ATTITUDE OF MALAN, DEFENSE FORCE SCORED

MB071142 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Oct 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Too Ready To Strike?"]

[Text] A note of unseemly arrogance and bombast is increasingly creeping into the public tone of the defence force. Certainly there is no evidence that the Seychelles debacle and the national embarrassment of an armed intrusion into Zimbabwe have left it chastened.

The bellicosity of the minister of defence, Mr Malan, this week offers a case in point. Naturally a country cannot fight a war without going into battle--and equally naturally it will have a sense of pride when it wins battles. We also recognise that countries have a duty to defend themselves. Thus the shooting down by South African Mirages of a Soviet-built Mig fighter over Angola can be seen as a military triumph.

We commend the evident skill and courage of our own fliers and express heartfelt relief that it was they who emerged victorious. What we cannot commend is the sabre-rattling reaction of the minister.

The attack took place when our planes were in the air space of a foreign country. True, the explanation is that the enemy is building up a formidable arsenal across the border but it is almost certainly true that the enemy will accuse South Africa of doing the same thing and South Africa would not regard that as a justification for Migs to overfly Namibia.

Whatever the military imperatives, confrontations such as this one obviously harm the settlement negotiations upon which real peace depends. The South African objective must always be to advance the diplomatic initiative: to contain the fighting where it can. There is no such thing as a military solution to South-West, and no one can view with any satisfaction the prospect of young lives risked (and lost) in such a war. None of this seemed uppermost in the mind of Mr Malan when he dismissed the territorial intrusion airily--"Recce flights over the area are quite normal"--and issued a warning to Mig pilots to "watch their step or we will clobber them."

That is the biggles-style language of a soldier spoiling for a fight. It is at odds with the defence force's usual claim that it has a defensive, not offensive, role. Are we declaring war on Mig pilots flying in a foreign land with the permission of the host government? Surely not, when official policy is that armed might is only a stop-gap safeguard while politicians resolve the problem.

The mood is infectious. If Mr Malan is bent on engaging the enemy, his men on the home front seem bent on engaging those who, while not enemies, may be described as critics. Twice recently the RAND DAILY MAIL has published letters from readers expressing fears about aspects of the defence force operation. One asked why the defence authorities issued distorted statements on what was happening in Angola. The other asked whether indiscipline and/or inefficient supervision caused the many deaths from shooting and explosives accidents. The letters were forthright but raised legitimate concerns. In each case the defence force was invited to comment. And in each case the reply was so arrogantly and offensively couched as to convey the message that mere citizens should not presume to question their military overlords.

It is a tone more usually found in places where the army runs the country than in places where the country runs the army.

CSO: 3400/55

ANGLICAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Apartheid was not "dead", as claimed at Cabinet level in 1979, but was still being rigidly enforced, the Cape Town Diocesan Conference of the Anglican Church was told at the weekend.

Opening a discussion on apartheid, the chairman of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, Mr Matt Esau, said apartheid and racism were more entrenched than before and the proposed constitutional changes would give greater permanence to the system.

"White racism is being maintained by escalating violence and oppression," Mr Esau said.

The "adapt or die" statement of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the "apartheid is dead" statement of the Minister of Co-operation

and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had been seen in 1979 as signs of hope.

"But when we look at the state of South African society today we witness an apartheid more entrenched than ever before."

Mr Esau said the Group Areas Act, continued uprooting and relocation of Black people, influx control and increasing security legislation were among the entrenching factors.

"The ruthlessness in enforcing apartheid is accompanied by an alarming increase in militarism. The defence budget seems to receive top priority over subsidies for bread and other basic food commodities."

In the apartheid system, rampant Black unemployment, an acute shortage of skilled man-

power and the sharply rising cost of living all added fuel to an already explosive situation.

The Prime Minister's constitutional proposals appeared to entrench the system still further. Not only would the proposed executive president be elected by a White majority in an electoral college, but only the majority parties would take part in that election.

The president would be above Parliament and vested with enormous power. With political power removed from Parliament, the inclusion of Indians or Coloured people in Parliament would be meaningless.

Mr Esau said the church had to be seen opposing apartheid. The church had to emphasise the call for a national convention, for decent housing and for free and non-racial education. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1974

EDITORIAL REACTION TO BEIRUT MASSACRE REPORTED

Israeli Image Damaged

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] **THE HORROR** of Beirut continues. Not long after this war that has dented the Israeli image considerably, and besmirched those Western powers connected with Israeli, the massacre of refugees in a camp has shocked the world.

The shock in these almost animal-like blood-lust is exacerbated by the fact of Israeli's history. One finds it impossible to understand the minds of people who have themselves suffered under shocking conditions for years to act in this beastly fashion.

The Jews have an unbelievable history of persecution and genocide, the like that very few humans would be able to forgive and forget. It does not seem to be doing their historic anguish any good if they are the perpetrators of similar acts.

The Israeli army's thrust into Beirut had its bad moments. Amongst the most terrible was the way innocents and civilians were caught in the angry cross-fire. This is not unusual to war, and one would almost accept it. But it appeared afterwards that the Israelis were going on in some kind of maniacal fury that was very difficult to understand.

Israel was after all not under direct assault and it was obvious that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would not last out for long.

This problem is fraught with dreadful undertones of hate and fear and one even gets apprehensive about making the wrong statements. There is fear that one may be interpreted as being anti-Semitic or something simply because the tragedy involves Jews and Gentiles.

We are sure most sensible people have no truck with racist and religious hates like apartheid and anti-Semitism, but wars such as this inevitably bring forth such things.

The world-wide cry of outrage is understandable, particularly because the pivotal issues behind the war, that is the presence of the PLO for one, were removed. The PLO have moved out of Beirut and they were ostensibly the object for Begin's determined manouvre to break the back of all Palestine.

There seems to be something almost evil in the way this war has been conducted. The fact that America is implicated and other Western

countries share the blame by default makes the issue even more odious, particularly to Third World peoples.

Finally, what was almost exultingly called the Camp David talks which presumably presaged peace in the Middle East, must now sound almost something of a hollow joke. There's now no way in which the Israelis can be seen to be earnest in having a stable Middle East — or at least live in peace with her Arab

neighbours. We are sure even the most conservative of Arab states will now have to face the reality of an inimical Jewish state — a military juggernaut — in their midst.

The state of Israel used to have a certain amount of glory through its vitality and obvious valour. Many of us who were not exactly the best friends with Israeli, a state amongst those millions of Arabs, had a reluctant admiration for their grit, their spunk.

All that has now been destroyed by the acts of a few madmen.

Sharon Ouster Backed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Massacre"]

[Text] NOTHING could be more ghastly than the massacre of civilians in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

We hold no brief for the Palestinians, but we deplore the killing of men, women and children, as we have done wherever such terrible events occur.

The Israeli forces have been held indirectly responsible.

Some reports claim that Israeli troops stood by on the road outside when Lebanese Rightist militiamen went into a camp to seek out Palestinian terrorists and turned on the civilians.

Israel has rejected allegations that it was in any way responsible, claiming that Lebanese militiamen entered a refugee camp where terrorists were hiding, and that as soon as they learned of what was happening, the Israeli forces put an end to the slaughter and forced the Lebanese unit to evacuate the camp.

We cannot say for certain what actually happened.

But the fact that the Israeli forces stormed into West Beirut to avert threatened violence and anarchy after the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel, but did not prevent the massacre of the civilians, will be held against Israel, whatever the truth of the matter is.

Thus the blood of the innocents has been smeared on Israel's hands though no Israeli soldiers were involved.

Israel, indeed, is coming out of the Lebanese situation with a gravely damaged image.

There was justification in invading Southern Lebanon to eliminate the PLO bases used in attacks on Israel's northern settlements.

But the hostile world reaction, with the number of civilian casualties grossly exaggerated even by organisations like the Red Cross, should have been warning enough that there was danger in proceeding further.

Then came the siege of Beirut, with claims again of unnecessary suffering inflicted on civilians.

The fact that the PLO were eventually forced out of the Lebanon (Israel claims that 2000 remained behind in West Beirut in breach of the ceasefire agreement) did not bring Israel any approval.

On the contrary, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, despite its terroristic background, was able to capitalise on the anti-Israel feeling, tinged with great dollops of anti-Semitism, which swept round the world.

Then came the Israeli over-reaction to the murder of Gemayel, with the Israeli forces thrusting into Moslem West Beirut.

And now the massacre.

World outrage is aimed not at the Lebanese militiamen who committed the atrocity but against Israel.

Jews will protest that Israel has been unfairly accused all along. They may even agree with Israel's Cabinet that condemnation of Israel over the massacre is a "blood libel".

But nothing they say will convince the country's enemies and critics that Israel is not culpable.

What can Israel do now?

Some Israelis would like Mr Menachem Begin to resign, but the Israeli Prime Minister is not going to bow out.

Others would like to see the Israeli Minister of Defence, Mr Ariel Sharon, quit, since Mr Sharon has been too tough militarily and too uncaring of the consequences to Israeli's image of the invasion and subsequent events.

He should go.

But only one thing can save the day — and that is an Israeli withdrawal not just from West Beirut, but from the Lebanon itself.

Let the Lebanese fight their own battles — even if it means fighting among themselves, as they have done for the past few years.

If the PLO returns to the Lebanon, let the consequences be on the heads of Paris, London, Athens, Bonn, Rome and the Vatican, which favour the PLO and the Palestinian cause.

And if terrorism gets an image of acceptability because of the way Yasser Arafat is now treated, let the world bear the consequences of making terrorism a passport to success.

What Israel should not do is allow itself to be the country that tries to sort out the Lebanon's problems.

It will get no thanks for doing so. Instead, it will heap on its head a hate which the Jews have not had to endure since the Holocaust.

CSO: 4700/1974

TMA GROUP RECOMMENDS SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT

MB071528 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya, metropolitan editor]

[Text] Nelspruit--A committee of the powerful white Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) yesterday implicitly recommended the entrenchment of separate development, rejecting political power-sharing at any level of local government.

In its report, discussed behind closed doors by representatives of 110 local authorities at the annual congress of the TMA in Nelspruit, it rejected several key president's council proposals.

Although the TMA's official view will be made known today, it is virtually certain that the overwhelming majority of the 275 delegates will support the committee's counter-proposals.

Several key elements of the report:

--endorsement of separate municipal authorities for each race group in the right of self-determination;

--rejection of coloured and Indian participation in white local authorities;

--rejection of "neutral income"--from rates on commercial, industrial, mining, agricultural, government and government designated business institutions together with other sources suggested by the PC--to finance the activities of metropolitan/regional authorities on a pro-rata basis;

--rejection of PC proposals that "hard functions" be carried out by nominated regional authorities and "soft functions" by elected local authorities;

--rejection of PC proposals on a "weighted" franchise, where the number of votes each person is entitled to would be determined according to residential and property qualifications;

--rejection with qualifications, of a PC view that ethnicity must not be the only or decisive factor to be considered in establishing a new municipal authority;

--rejection of the PC view that municipal government is primarily a service-orientated economic activity and should be de-politicised as far as possible.

The report's counter-proposals:

--there is no reason why areas of different races within a single urban conglomerate should not be separated for the establishment of a new municipality such as the fragmented homelands;

--instead of a joint services committee, there should be joint committees to consult on regional services--and any consensus would be confirmed by respective primary municipal authorities, and where no consensus is reached, a municipal arbitration board will decide;

--"neutral income" is based on "socialistic doctrines"--possibly leading to white municipalities subsidising black towns; and,

--commuters of all races from outside core cities financially burden municipalities--the government should urgently set up three taxes for municipalities--establishment, investment and employees' taxes.

CSO: 3400/55

TUCSA CHIEF WARNS ON ILL-CONSIDERED STRIKE ACTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by: Murray McNally]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — Workers should be advised against strikes unless the chances of a resulting settlement were reasonably good, Dr A Scheepers, President of the Trade Union council of South Africa told delegates at Tucsa's annual conference yesterday.

Ill-advised strikes brought more hardship and misery to workers and their families and caused inflation by boosting overall production costs, Dr Scheepers said in her presidential address at Tucsa's 28th annual conference.

South Africa experienced a sharp increase in the number of strikes last year which brought more hardship than relief to workers, she said.

In most cases strikers were dismissed and later selectively re-engaged.

She pointed out that prospective employers paid particular attention to the reason for dismissal

and for strike involvement workers had little chance of re-employment.

Dr Scheepers said of 342 known strikes last year, in two cases only had the Labour Relations Act been complied with. As such, most of the strikes were illegal in terms of the Act.

During the first half of this year there were 182 strikes.

"To take strike action is always a risk but careful consideration should be given before this drastic action is taken, said Dr Scheepers.

The trade union climate in South Africa was cause for concern and she regretted that the emerging unions were not concentrating on helping disorganised workers in areas where there was a desperate need for improvement and protec-

tion.

Instead of entering this field the well-established and properly functioning unions had become vulnerable and this was disrupting for both unions and employers in industry.

She pointed out that since the introduction of the industrial council system in 1924 and the establishment of industrial councils, there had been fewer strikes and improved industrial relations had been established.

But, "emerging" unions had recently viciously attacked industrial councils, either through ignorance of the system or for obscure political motives, Dr Scheepers told delegates.

She said Tucsa had consistently opposed detention without trial and appeals had been made to the authorities to speed up investigations.

"We believe that if a person is guilty of an offence, that person should be tried without delay and if found guilty, they should be punished in accordance with the offence. But if not guilty, the person must be freed," said Dr Scheepers.

Tucsa had been requested to make representations in regard to individuals who were sometimes unknown to Tucsa's officers.

"Because we were not prepared to do so, we had some disaffiliations from unions and Tucsa was criticised for refusing to take up individual cases.

"Tucsa opposes the principle and practice of detention without trial but cannot be expected to take up cases of individuals we hardly know or do not know at all," she added.

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED ENGINEERS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

THERE is an acute shortage of professional engineers in South Africa according to a survey conducted by the Federation of Societies of Professional Engineers.

And the shortage is expected to last for some time.

The area of greatest concern is civil engineering, where the supply will approach only a quarter of the annual demand by the mid 1980s.

There was a shortage of almost 2 000 professional engineers last year, the survey showed.

There was a shortage of 1983 professional engineers in 1981, while a slight decrease of vacancies could be expected in 1983 with the shortfall put at 1 832 with the shortage worsening to about 2 080 in 1985.

Thus, an expected shortfall of 64 percent is

expected in 1985. The survey indicated shortfall figures in the various engineering professions as follows:

- Agricultural engineering: an expected 50 vacancies in 1983 and 1985;

- Chemical engineering: an expected 107 vacancies in 1983, and 100 in 1985;

- Civil engineering: Expected shortfalls of 773 and 868 in 1983 and 1985;

- Electrical engineering: Expected shortfall of 369 and 437 in 1983 and 1985.

- Mechanical engineering: Expected shortfall of 405 and 422 in 1983 and 1985.

- Metallurgical engineering: 1983 and 1985 shortfall put at 31 and 35.

- Mining engineering: Expected shortfall of 60 and 55 in 1983 and 1985.

The survey indicated that the profession of civil engineering was moving towards a manpower crisis, and unless the situation was rectified, the future growth of South Africa may be severely limited by the lack of this essential skill.

The future manpower needs of South Africa would have to rely on White women, Coloured, Asiatic and Black engineers, if the workforce essential for growth is to become available, according to the survey.

While all disciplines in professional engineering are suffering from a lack of manpower, the lack is

believed to be even greater in the technical areas of engineering. Often professionally qualified engineers are used at the technical level because of the lack of technicians.

The authors of the survey, Dr P J D Lloyd and Prof R P Plewman, recommend a stimulation of the flow of immigrants with professional qualifications, on-going long-term efforts to boost the supply of White women, Coloureds, Asiatics and Blacks into engineering, and efforts by the profession to stimulate awareness of both professional and technical careers in engineering, which should be continued at as high a level of activity as could be sustained.

ANC WILLING TO HOLD TALKS, SAYS TUTU

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] THE African National Congress (ANC) would lay down their arms if a conference to dismantle apartheid in South Africa were organised, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference after his return from America, Bishop Tutu said the ANC were not a "blood-thirsty" organisation, although they chose to campaign for their rights through the armed struggle.

Bishop Tutu, who met with a number of top ANC people in Ame-

rica, said they had not tried to deviate him from his mission of seeking peace through peaceful means. He said he did not have ties with any party or organisation.

Namibia

"My loyalty is to our Lord Jesus Christ only," he said.

He had also met with the American Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker. Dr Crocker had told him America was throwing every effort into the Namibian settlement, or, as Dr Crocker put it: "We have all our eggs in the Namibian basket."

On the Cuban question, which is threatening to disrupt talks in Namibia, Bishop Tutu said the Cuban soldiers in Angola were there to help the Angolan Government against the invading South African forces. He saw no reason why the Cubans could be a stumbling block in the talks.

Grants

"It seems to me there is a reluctance to solve the Namibian question," said Bishop Tutu.

He had also received two large grants, one from the Ford Foundation and the other from the National Council of

Churches. The money, which amounts to R135 000, will go into the SACC's education projects, supporting families of detainees, and looking after their legal expenses.

He criticized the Eloff Commission and said it was a Government strategy to discredit the SACC.

The multi-million campaign of disinformation by South Africa in America was producing good results, he said. Most people, except those who were in constant touch with the real situation, were in the dark about the true happenings in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/1974

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SWAZI BORDER TALKS--Swaziland will continue negotiations with South Africa over the controversial Ingwavuma and KwaNgwane land deals even if other African countries are hostile to such talks. This was stressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R V Dlamini, who said Swaziland was lobbying for support among African countries on the border-adjustments issue. "Africa has so far demonstrated understanding, although many countries are cautious not to commit themselves," Mr Dlamini said in the Swazi government's first public statement on the land deal since King Sobhuza died three weeks ago.--SANS [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Sep 82 p 3]

ARGUS CIRCULATION ERROR--The circulation figures of the Argus publication, The Sowetan, have been wrong since the paper's inception in February last year. The manager of The Sowetan Mr Pim Orban, said the figures have been out by an average of 170 copies a day because circulation figures included free and voucher copies. "It is an administrative error on the part of our publishers, Allied Publishing Ltd., who supplied our circulation figures," Mr Orban said. "There was no way we could have known about the mistake. "We only discovered it recently as there was a shortage of newspapers being distributed. As a result the net sales certificates are wrong," he said. In an Audit Bureau of Circulation circular to its members it is recommended that the certificates issued between February 1981 and June 1982 be withdrawn. The circular states the reason for requesting the withdrawal is that The Sowetan had received advice from the publishing company that free and voucher copies had not been excluded from the circulation figures. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 2]

FELLOWSHIP FOR PRINCE--Cape Town--Fellowship membership of the Institute of Administration and Commerce of South Africa has been conferred on the Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 2]

PFP CANDIDATE--Cape Town--The Progressive Federal Party has announced the name of its candidate for the Provincial by-election in Stellenbosch. He is Mr Johann Gilomee, a farmer from the Bredasdorp area. Mr Gilomee (58) will be involved in a three-cornered fight between the PFP, the National Party and the Conservative Party.--SAPA [S. Moller] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 2]

FARMERS WARNED--Mooi River--The economic recession was becoming more critical and would influence the demand for agricultural products, the Deputy Director of Commodity Services of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr Jack Raath, said yesterday. In his address to the Mooi River Farmers' Union, he said high interest rates had a "tremendous effect" on the economy of the agricultural sector. This sector was fighting to retain the Land Bank as a source of finance. "The South African Agricultural Union plays a major role in this respect. Interviews have already been held on general agricultural financing and submissions have been made to the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Agriculture and of Finance, the Reserve Bank and the De Kock Commission, with some degree of success," Mr Raath said.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 12]

ZAPU LEADERS REMANDED--Harare--Five supporters of Opposition Leader Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party were remanded in custody yesterday to October 4 for alleged involvement in an attempted coup against the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. The Zimbabwe African People's Union men are alleged to have been among a group of gunmen who fired shots at Mr Mugabe's official Zimbabwe residence in the early hours of June 24. They were not formally charged.--SAPA-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 10]

TROUBLED ECONOMY--The executive director of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr Fritz Stockenstrom, said yesterday there were disturbing indications that many South Africans were still not aware of the seriousness of the country's economic situation. At the same time, he said, it did appear that more businessmen were becoming concerned. But the hard fact remained that many South Africans were not yet fully aware of how serious the situation was. "It is up to every citizen to make a contribution to solve the critical economic, social and military problems of the country," he said. South Africa is facing a particular type of problem which required deep attention and cooperation between both the Government and the private sector. Fortunately a sound foundation for constructive action had been laid at the two summit conferences, in Johannesburg and Cape Town. It was vital now that neither the Government nor the private sector run out of steam in striving to achieve the aims set out. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 4]

INDIAN PARTY BACKS REFORMS--The leader of the Indian Democratic Party, Mr J. B. Patel, says that his party is prepared to give serious considerations to the government's constitutional proposals, but with certain provisos. These include an acknowledgement by the government that the proposals are only the first step in an on going process of constitutional reform. Mr Patel said in Durban this morning that his party discussed the proposals at great length and noted that the government had departed from its hitherto inflexible attitude toward constitutional reform. He said that although the proposals did not go far enough, he hoped that through consultation and dialogue with other racegroups, consensus would be reached on sensitive issues. [Text] [MB071421 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Oct 82]

UPPER VOLTA

BADEA FINANCING FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 31 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] What is the situation as far as our country is concerned?

The administrative council of the BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] has approved the allocation to the Republic of Upper Volta of \$9 million in financial assistance.

The present loan brings the total amount of loans made to the country from BADEA resources to \$18.08 million.

In 1976, Upper Volta benefited from \$4.5 million in assistance for a rural development project, \$1.88 million in aid in 1978 within the framework of the emergency aid program, and an FSAA [Special Arab Fund for Africa] (whose resources were incorporated with those of the Bank) loan for \$2.7 million in 1974, granted for supplementary aid. Thus the Bank has been the source of an appreciable amount of the total Arab assistance to this country.

The current loan is intended to cofinance a development project for the road network of Upper Volta and is the more important because it reflects a national as well as regional dimension.

According to national treasury data, the gross national product of Upper Volta has increased by only 6.6 percent between 1970 and 1980 at 1970 prices, i.e., about 0.6 percent per year. Taking into account population growth, the increase does not exceed 1 percent. These results are cause for great concern since, as a Sahelian country, Upper Volta not only has a harsh climate but also has relatively poor soil. In those areas where the soil is fertile, in the valleys, the infectious blindness which is rampant along the water courses seriously hinders agricultural development. An equally serious obstacle to the latter is an embryonic and ill-suited transport system. Any action aimed like the present project at altering this situation is regarded by the authorities as having priority.

Outline of the Project

Beneficiary country: Republic of Upper Volta.

Project: Construction of the Fada-N'Gourma-Niger Border road (169 kms).

BADEA financing: A loan for \$9 million (38 percent of the portion financed by the BADEA and 26 percent of the total cost of the project), repayable in 10 years after a liquidation deferral of 5 years and bearing interest at the annual rate of 5 percent.

Other sources of financing: EDF: \$11 million Kuwaiti Fund: \$14 million; government: \$0.7 million.

Description of the project: Transportation plays a key role in the country. It contributes particularly to its unity, to the transfer of food products from the fertile regions of the south west to the arid areas of the north, to the effective implementation of education and health activities. The chief line of communication with the outside world of this enclosed country is the Ouagadougou-Abidjan railroad (1160 kms, of which 520 are in Upper Volta). Although it is undergoing rapid development, air transportation, as far as commercial traffic is concerned, remains marginal by comparison with the tonnage using the road to or from the usual outlets of the country, the Abidjan, Tema (Ghana), and Lome ports. Expansion of road transportation is in full swing to judge, for example, by the consumption of gasoline and gas oil, increasing very rapidly, by the growing number of vehicles on the roads, or by the amount of external financing of investments in the country allocated for transport and communications; 20 percent for the period 1972-1980 as against 33 percent for agriculture.

The road network, 8,714 kms in length, includes less than 10 percent of asphalted roads, whereas traffic estimates (1980-1990) anticipate a growth rate of 10 percent per year, taking into consideration a 34,000 fleet of vehicles in 1981.

In these circumstances, the construction of new roads, and the maintenance and improvement of the network constitute urgent economic imperatives. The project supported by the BADEA concerns the Fada-N'Gourma section of the Ouagadougou-Niamey road. The surfacing of this road has been completed for the Ouagadougou-Koupela section, is under way for the Koupela-Fada section and for the section between the border and Niamey. The project comprises two aspects: construction and asphaltting of the Fada-N'Gourma-Niger Border section, i.e., 169 kms of 6 metre wide pavement; technical supervision of the works. The route to be constructed is divided into two sections: one 60 kms in length (Fada-Piega) financed by the EDF, and the other 109 kms in length (Piega-Border) financed by the Kuwaiti Fund, the BADEA and the government.

Project objective: Fada-N'Gourma and the Nigerian border are presently connected by a land route that can be used only intermittently. Consequently, one of the main advantages of the project is to guarantee a permanent road link between Niger and Upper Volta. In addition, the project is located on the proposed trans-Sahelian Dakar-Ndjamena road, one of the transnational routes whose construction is recommended by the Decade of Transport and Communication.

This new road will also enable Upper Volta to open up the area east of Niger with surer access to Lome port.

Based on the savings which should be realized on the costs of vehicle operation and road maintenance, on national and regional traffic plans, and on road circulation estimates extending as far as the year 2000, the economic analysis reached a very appreciable high (24.7 percent) and low (20 percent) estimate of the internal rate of profitability.

Execution of project organization: The project, which is scheduled for completion in 12 months for section A, and 18 months for section B, after the commencement of the work, will be placed under the supervision of the General Management of Public Works. This management, which is dependent on the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Urbanization, will be assisted by exterior consultants.

9824

CSO: 4719/1395

EXPANDED RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL GRATIFIES PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY

Lisbon O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO in Portuguese 17 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial by Cartaxo e Trindade: "Portuguese Cooperation in Zaire"]

[Text] Portuguese-Zairian relations are once again taking a new and progressive course with the signing of an economic and trade agreement and with the scheduled visit to Lisbon by Zairian Secretary of State for Cooperation Lengema Dulia in October. As a matter of fact, the Portuguese community in Zaire (the most prosperous, largest and dynamic community there) has greatly contributed to the development of relations between these two countries which have been tied by history since the arrival of the Portuguese at the mouth of the Zaire of Congo River in 1482. Moreover, the Zairian ambassador in Lisbon, Mabolia Tra Bwato, has tried, through all Portuguese political and governmental means, to resume and activate relations. He has not merely left them to the significant efforts undertaken by the Portuguese community in Zaire. Without a doubt, his work has borne fruit.

Much is expected from Luis Fontoura the secretary of state for cooperation, who is knowledgeable about African problems and has been dealing with them for many years, for the consolidation and development of relations between Portugal and Zaire. Fontoura is, above all, an expert in the area of foreign cooperation resulting from his experience in the International Relations Committee where he succeeded Pinto Balsemao as chairman.

Various Portuguese political and economic circles find it strange that trade relations and cooperation with Zaire are not in harmony with the Portuguese community of 20,000 living in this African country.

Portuguese cooperation has been requested several times by the Zairian authorities and even by the office of the president of the republic and the great effort of the Portuguese community toward the economic development of Zaire has been appreciated.

Despite everything, Portuguese exports to Zaire have increased considerably. While during the first quarter of 1981 Zaire imported goods from Portugal valued at 87,177 contos, during the same period this year Portuguese exports to this African country totalled 155,584 contos, which is not insignificant.

The Portuguese community, which is respected and admired in Zaire, has in the capital, Kinshasa, a flourishing cultural and sports association of long standing and an exemplary school which teaches up to the entrance level of Portuguese universities. This school is officially recognized. The role played in favor of Luso-Zairian relations by the Honorable Jaime Vianna, a Portuguese born in Zaire and a person of great dynamism and activism, stands out within the Portuguese community. His work has already been recognized by President Mobutu of Zaire who awarded him a high decoration of the nation. Also, on the Portuguese side, his work has merited him a commendation from the Portuguese Government.

Zaire, the most important African nation from an economic point of view, has been going through a deep crisis for some years, greatly aggravated by the international situation. Despite the fact that many Portuguese left Zaire during the time of the extensive nationalizations, those who remained in this African nation persisted. As a result their effort and perspicacity are now greatly appreciated by the government. Mobutu's government has tried to capture the sympathy and trust of numerous Portuguese who abandoned Zaire. This has led some to return and help in the economic takeoff of Zaire.

Zaire is practically without the necessary infrastructures for its economic takeoff. It is a nation that lacks, above all, railroads and roads. It has faced various internal problems, namely the wars in Shaba Province, in the south, fomented by the communist opposition supported by communist regimes which want to establish a regime there of their own ilk. Moreover, the transportation of its minerals, which were initially transported by rail to the port of Lobito in Angola and later through Zambia and Mozambique, is practically paralyzed due to the breaks and operational difficulties of the railroads in both Angola and Mozambique.

In Zaire, where the gigantic hydroelectric complex of Inga, a significant factor to aid the economic and social development of the nation, is being built with international assistance, the government is pledged to end corruption and halt the Marxists who are trying to undermine internal stability. While traveling in the West, Mobutu has not been loath to beg for financial aid in the European Economic Community, the United States or the International Monetary Fund. In truth, if anyone is serious about Zaire, there is enough wealth there to pay for all the debts incurred in putting up the necessary infrastructures. Work is currently beginning in the preparations for the Franco-African summit which will be held in Kinshasa with France as the big partner.

Within this framework, economic and trade cooperation with Zaire, whose authorities are receptive to Portugal and the Portuguese, is an absolute necessity. The visit by Lengema Dulia will certainly contribute to a new dynamism in Luso-Zairian relations.

9935

CSO: 4742/396

CONSTITUTIONAL INCONSISTENCIES TO BE CORRECTED, SAYS MUGABE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] HARARE. — Distortions inherent in Zimbabwe's Constitution needed to be corrected, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Harare yesterday.

Opening the 10th session of the executive committee of the Union of African Parliaments, Mr Mugabe said Parliament must be reformed to reflect the new order in Zimbabwe.

"The question we are grappling with at the moment is how far the Western Parliamentary democracy would be adapted to suit our condition and

situation in Zimbabwe," he said.

"What purpose is served by African Parliaments which are carbon copies of our erstwhile master?" he asked, adding that this was the kind of issue the union should be concerned with.

There was a "persistent view" that unless African institutions were shaped in accordance with Western ideas, they vitiated democracy.

"Democracy, according to this view, is either Western or non-existent," Mr Mugabe said.

However, if Parliaments were re-shaped, it was vital that the ordinary people should be involved if true democracy was to prevail.

Zimbabwe could not afford "the luxury of protracted and sometimes nauseating, obstructionist debates that tie down Ministers and delay the practical implementation of Government's programme," the Prime Minister said.

Debate for the sake of debate neutralised the efficacy of Parliament and undermined its competence as both a deliberative and a legislative institution.

"I must similarly state that in a multi-party State like our own, opposition for the sake of opposition becomes at times a characteristic feature of

the deliberations in Parliament, since those in opposition operate to the gallery of the constituents who voted them into power, generally to oppose and not support the Government."

With the exception of "the handful of Republican Front members," however, Zanu, Zapu, UANC and White Independent members of Parliament had worked satisfactorily on all major issues, and had voted as a group, he added.

Nevertheless it was the belief of Zanu (PF) and most Zimbabweans that a one-party Parliamentary system was more effective than the multi-party system, "provided, of course, that the one party in question is so broadly based as to constitute a party of national unity."

In a one-party State the party's Central Committee would be the first forum for policy formulation.

"The Cabinet then becomes the second forum for planning legislation to implement policy and Parliament becomes a third forum for deliberating on and enacting the law proposed by the Cabinet."

"As all the members of Parliament will have become familiar with the policy sought to be implemented at the party level, where the pros and cons of such policy will have been exhaustively discussed, no protracted debates would really be necessary," Mr Mugabe said. — Sapa.

PROJECTED WHITE EMIGRATION FIGURES OFFERED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by: Aida Parker: "Emigration: light on a dark picture"]

[Text] ON statistical projection, Zimbabwe's remaining White population will probably fall below the 100 000 mark some time in 1983.

The present White population probably hovers around the 120 000/130 000 mark, itself a far cry from the figure of 170 000 still used in major British and US financial journals when assessing Zimbabwe's investment climate.

Based on official monthly returns for 1980-81, 1982 should theoretically reflect a slight fall-off in White departures: an estimated 20 351 for the year, against 20 534 in 1981 and 17 240 in 1980.

The 1982 estimates, however, to do not take into account the drastic drop in White confidence sustained over the July-September period.

Taking recent morale-shaking events into account, White departures this year will probably close in at around 26 348.

These statistical projections, calamitous for foreign investor confidence, are contained in a confidential report on Zimbabwe prepared for a major US bank.

The analysts preparing the projections worked on barometric readings of the country's emigration statistics over the period 1961-1982, correlating these with relevant political trends.

The overall impact of current confidence-shaking events, says the bank, has not yet reflected itself in official departure figures, mainly because it takes departing residents four to five months to wind up their affairs.

This process could take even longer now, because of the lengthy delays in processing emigration procedures by inexperienced administrative officials.

Examined over a 20-year period, says the report, the Rho-Zim emigration statistics provide an illuminating picture — "a picture South Africa, and particularly South African political leaders, would do well to study."

The important barometric readings, each co-

inciding with substantial political change, were:

1. The adoption of the 1961 Constitution, a power-sharing concept designed to lead gradually but inevitably to majority rule.

2. The period following UDI.

3. The 1976 acceptance of instant majority rule under the Kissinger formula.

4. The Lancaster House Agreement, and the coming to power of Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF Government.

These events, says the bank, should be read together with certain other factors, the most over-riding being pressures from outside Africa.

"Southern Africa, with its open spaces, abundant resources, climate, scenery and way of life, did offer tremendous attractions for settlement in the post-war period, as tempting as was the US in the 18th and 19th centuries.

"But the immigrants came in fairly small numbers, largely because of the European decolonisation programme conferring independence on colonial states totally unprepared for it.

"This led to chaos in most newly independent Black states, leading to an exodus rather than an influx of Whites.

"In many ways, therefore, White emigration figures constitute a fairly accurate barometer of the host state's stability, both political and economic, and its ability to maintain reasonable standards of

justice, law and order, education and health services.

"Another critical factor was the apportioning by communist agents of all blame for the chaos and turmoil on the previous 'oppressive' colonial regimes.

"This encouraged Black nationalist leaders to blame White settlers not only for all past inequalities or lack of opportunity, but also for their own inadequacies and inabilities in technological societies demanding high administrative, agricultural and economic expertise."

The report then deals with the historical "blips":

Post-1961 Period

- **Post-1961 Period:** Under British pressure, Rhodesia was forced to adopt a more liberal Constitution providing for eventual majority rule.

"Despite generous White moves to break down inequalities and discrimination, opposition from self-appointed Black nationalist leaders increased, as did their demands.

"Each concession was regarded as weakness and surrender. Demands for total political power began to be made with increasing violence and acts of intimidation.

"This, allied with the break-up of the Federation, the Rhodesian Government's vacillation in the face of Black demands and British Government equivocation, produced a lack of morale among Whites.

"In 1964, emigration

reached a record 13 638, exceeding immigration by 6 508."

Post-UDI-Period

"The strong, determined stand taken by the new Rhodesia Front Party and its leader, Mr Ian Smith, restored White morale and confidence in Government.

"In spite of international sanctions and virulent international attack, internal peace and order returned to Rhodesia.

"Radical, revolutionary leaders were detained. any suggestion of further massive political concessions was dismissed. Whites felt, with determined and positive leadership, that they now had a chance of stemming the tide of communist-supported Black nationalism.

"Immigration from 1965-75 soared to 121 900, with emigration totalling 68 870, resulting in a net gain of 53 170 — nearly 10 000 a year.

"The country's biggest White population figure of 270 000 was reached. The economic situation was sound, race relations good. Some 80 percent of the country's security forces were Black volunteers."

Post-Kissinger Period: 1976-79

"In 1976 Ian Smith and his advisers, under pressure from the South African Prime Minister, accepted of instant majority rule in return for certain vaguely promised safeguards.

"A split occurred in the ruling Rhodesia Front. White morale began to plummet.

"White emigration figures suddenly increased from 9 242 in 1975 (itself by far the highest figure for 11 years) to 13 013 in 1976.

"It was also the first time in 10 years that emigration exceeded immigration, the net loss being over 5 000."

Post-Lancaster House Agreement

"While large numbers of Whites, averaging 1 500 monthly, left in a steady stream, there was not the wholesale exodus expected after Mugabe's shock election victory.

"This could be attributed to his soft-sell policy of 'conciliation' and his appointment of a coalition-type Cabinet."

Other factors were at work. Many younger people had already left. Restrictions of movement of capital (Z\$1 000 a family) made it difficult for emigrants to begin life anew elsewhere. There was also a lack of employment opportunities in suitable settler countries.

"Possibly the most potent reason of all was that potential emigrants to South Africa (constituting the largest majority) feared they could be jumping from the frying pan into the fire."

The report visualises sharply accelerated White departures over the next eight months, largely because of the Mugabe Government's inability to maintain law and order; the increase in dissident and terrorist activity; the deteriorating standards of justice, health and education; the introduction of the recent harsh "bonding" requirements for White apprentices; and worsening conditions both in the general economy and in race relations.

"When South Africans really appreciate the realities of Black Marxist rule and the fact that potential Black rule in the RSA will be Marxist then there may be a renewed stiffening of attitude there," the report says.

"White South Africans will have even more limited opportunities to emigrate than did the Rhodesians as more and more countries go communist."

UNITED FRONT URGED ON WORLD ISSUES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Sep 82 p 10

[Text]

HARARE. — Africa should present a united front at international forums on the main political and economic issues facing the world, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday.

Opening the 10th session of the executive committee of the Union of African Parliaments, Mr Mugabe said this was necessary even though there were differing forms of government and a diversity of political beliefs within Africa.

"I believe the Union of African Parliaments has the capacity to advance the larger world causes to which we, as African leaders, are committed," he said.

He cited these as decolonisation, human rights, nuclear disarmament, a just international economic order, respect for national boundaries and the right of each sovereign state to self-determination.

"In the modern world,

independence also means interdependence and co-operation among nations and it is in this spirit that we take seriously our membership of the African Union of Parliaments."

Africa had united in the quest for Zimbabwean liberation and must continue to work for independence in South West Africa and South Africa.

Mr Mugabe said he hoped Parliaments represented at the conference would continue to reinforce the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity to defeat colonialism in those two countries.

Zimbabwe supported the liberation struggles in South West Africa and South Africa, he said.

The Prime Minister also called on African countries "in collaboration with its friends in the Middle East" to help the Palestinian people find a home and "in denouncing the Zionist acts of aggression against the Palestinians"

The union was started in Abidjan in 1976 with nine founding members. Its membership has now swelled to 25. Eighteen countries are represented at the Harare session. — Sapa.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

TRACTORS FROM BRITAIN--Zimbabwe has been presented with eight tractors and two water drilling rigs worth over \$200,000 by Britain. The rigs will be used in the Midlands Province and the tractors are to be used in different parts of the country. Speaking at the presentation ceremony, the British High Commissioner, Mr Byatt, gave an assurance that more assistance will be given under the British aid program. [Excerpt] [MB061307 [Harare] Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 82 MB]

PARTY OFFICIAL RELEASED--The vice president of the newly-formed Botswana Progressive Party, BPU [as heard], (Mr Apawo Haboreke Molake), was released from custody this morning after signing a bond of 1,000 pula. One other person also signed a surety for (Mr Molake), in the same amount. (Mr Molake), former subordinate tribal authority from (Ahalape) appeared before the Gaberone magistrate court on 3 September for allegedly being found in possession of five (?rough) diamonds valued at more than 1,000 pula. He was arrested at his home in (Ahalape). (Mr Molake) will appear for mention this afternoon in the Gaberone magistrate court. [Text] [MB161412 Gaberone Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Sep 82 MB]

DANISH AID--Zimbabwe will receive aid worth about \$9 million from the Danish Government in various projects. An agreement signed by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development on behalf of the government will include projects such as rural afforestation, veterinary research, improvement of rural roads and health care. The agreement also covers technical cooperation. The Danish Government has also expressed its willingness to fund the building of a training centre for communal women. [Text] [MB080757 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Oct 82 MB]

CSO: 3400/55

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