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31 August 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2683

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INNER MPLA WORKINGS, POLITICAL CLIMATE REVIEWED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 15, 21 Jun 82 pp 5-6

[Text]

Recent political developments strongly suggest an intensification of the struggle between "Africanist" nationalists and pro-Soviet Marxists. The following points are noted:-

1) Henrique ("Iko") Carreira (a *mestico*) has returned to Angola with the rank of general after three years in Moscow, where he completed a training course for generals under the aegis of the Soviet Military Academy. In the late 1970s Iko (then minister of defence and Politburo member) was mentioned in a case involving, among other matters, dollars from Nigeria and diamonds. A Portuguese government official, Victor Manuel dos Santos Soares, was charged in 1978 with corruption and misappropriation of funds. In his trial he said that he acted on Iko's orders, and that Iko had used at least some of the funds in question. Dos Santos Soares was sentenced to eight or more years in jail. Iko was not charged. However his removal from the defence ministry in December 1979, and the central committee decision (AC Vol 21 No 4) to send him "abroad" for military training, made it clear that the MPLA wanted him out of the limelight for a while. Dos Santos Soares remains in jail. We understand that at least until recently he was willing to restate his evidence implicating Iko.

The above saga was seen at the time in the context of the late president Agostinho Neto's anti-corruption drive, and the weakening of the largely white/*mestico* pro-Soviet strand of the MPLA (AC Vol 20 No 2 and No 20). Iko's return to Luanda is significant because a) he has been appointed general — the first such senior rank in the Angolan army (FAPLA) — thus making him *de facto* FAPLA's military chief b) he is highly likely to be reappointed minister of defence (he may also in due course be appointed to fill one of the three new posts of vice-president), and c) his exalted return has not eradicated the events of the late 1970s. He is thus vulnerable, above all if the numerically overwhelmingly dominant anti-Soviet, nationalist groups, including the majority of FAPLA officers, effectively organise themselves. The fact that Iko's supporters now apparently

discount such possible moves by the nationalists suggest that either the pro-Soviet Marxist faction is unrealistically confident of its own supremacy, or that the Soviets directly engineered Iko's return.

2) Two weeks ago the MPLA secretary for production, Manuel Pedro Pacavira was dismissed, allegedly for misdemeanours during his previous post as minister of agriculture. Pacavira, who falls into the nationalist faction, was best known as secretary for information and propaganda, a politically important post which he held until 1980, when he was replaced by a diehard pro-Soviet black politburo member, Ambrosio Lukoki. Prominent members of the Catete Group (AC Vol 20 No 20) are also now threatened with being pushed aside. Several senior officials, including ministers, deputy ministers and provincial party potentates, have been sacked during the past three months.

Conventional analysis has for some time placed MPLA secretary-general Lucio Lara as leader of the pro-Soviet Marxists, and in a less clear-cut way, President Eduardo dos Santos as leader of the nationalists. But Dos Santos never had the authority of Neto, who was anyhow more forcibly nationalist, and Lara, appreciating the extent of nationalist support in Angola, now more often keeps on good terms with leading black nationalists.

In this indeterminate political atmosphere there has been a marked rise of the opportunist, and usually simple-minded pro-Soviet, "Marxist" bureaucrat. Notable among them is Lukoki, who has now placed similarly pro-Soviet people in key positions in the media: in February José Abrantes became director-general of ANGOP, and José Luis Cardoso director-general of *O Jornal de Angola*. Another notable is Politburo member Evaristo Domingos ("Kimba"), minister of provincial coordination and peoples' commissar (governor) of Luanda province. Kimba's career has not been smooth. In July 1979 he was removed as governor of Cabinda province and made governor of the less important Kwanza Norte province.

Both Lukoki and Kimba clearly suffered during the closing months of Neto's rule in 1979, and his attempt to reduce the ranks of pro-Soviet officials. Kimba, a Cabindan by birth who became a leading military commander there, and Lukoki, from the Zaire border region (he speaks fluent French but poor Portuguese) were also disadvantaged because of their association with the sometimes suspect outer regions of Angola. Their powerful positions today reflect a) the wane of organised nationalism after Neto's death and b), as a more recent development, the dilemma, even paralysis, of the intellectual Marxist elite, which is caught between its traditional allegiance to Moscow and popular opinion in Angola. Lara, for instance, is known to have been on fairly good

terms with Pacavira. He also defended planning minister Lopo do Nascimento during the latter's central committee "trial" earlier this year. Nor is he thought to be a proponent of purging other relics of the Catete group — such as Mendes de Carvalho, minister of health, and Lt. Col. Paiva Domingos da Silva, chief of the People's Defence Organisation.

The Catete Group anyhow progressively disintegrated after Neto's death in September 1979. There was no organised successor to it, although it appeared for a time (AC Vol 23 No 8) that the better-educated, young nationalists working under Dos Santos formed something of a group. But Dos Santos and his acolytes did not fill the political vacuum enough to prevent the progressive rise of the pro-Soviet bureaucrat class.

Reports from Luanda now indicate that several well-known political figures, including some with military backgrounds, from both the nationalist and "intellectual Marxists" (as opposed to purely pro-Soviet ones) camps, have begun to organise themselves in Angola and abroad. We understand that various nationalist meetings have already taken place in Europe. Angola has ambassadors at the EEC in Brussels, Paris, Rome, Belgrade, Stockholm and Lisbon, although at this stage it remains to be seen if any leading Angolan diplomats abroad have taken part in these discussions. (The ambassador in Lisbon has been re-posted to Brazzaville).

In the context of Angola's post-civil war political reshuffles and sackings, the return of Iko Carreira and the sacking of Pacavira, is not dramatic. (It will be recalled that in December 1978 Neto sacked simultaneously his prime minister, Lopo do Nascimento, and all three vice-premiers). But Angolan politics are now more uncertain: Dos Santos is weak; Lara appears ambivalent; the nationalists, having no effective mouth-piece, are dangerously frustrated; and the possibility of a great reduction in the number of Cubans in Angola is encouraging preemptive political manoeuvres in the run up to the party and central committee elections, which are likely to be held within the coming six months. In a forthcoming issue we will examine in more detail the above unfolding political puzzle •

CSO: 4700/1727

OIL CONTRACTS SEEN 'MOST FAVORABLE' FOR WESTERN FIRMS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 15, 21 Jun 82 p 6

[Text]

Oil pragmatism

Angola continues to look for new partners in its booming offshore oil industry in order to reduce the dominant role enjoyed by *Gulf Oil*. Oil revenue alone prevents a total dependence by Luanda on the Soviet Union, and provides President Jose Dos Santos' government with badly needed funds for the purchase abroad of basic foodstuffs and arms. Oil exports account for almost 90% of hard currency earnings, of which 60% is accounted for by *Gulf Oil*. With the fall in the price of oil, Angola earned only some \$1.5bn last year, instead of the targeted \$2bn. (1981 output averaged about 135,000 barrels a day (b/d), slightly down from 140,000 b/d in 1980). The principal problem was falling pressure in Gulf's Cabinda fields. Nonetheless, Angolan officials hope to reverse this trend in 1982 and surpass Gabon as sub-Saharan Africa's second largest producer. Last week Angolan officials announced a \$1 billion oil investment plan.

Petroleum minister Pedro Van Dunem and Herminio Escorcio, director-general of the state oil corporation, *Sonangol*, toured West European capitals earlier this year in order to drum up enthusiasm for Angola's longer-term oil potential. Dos Santos, himself a Soviet-trained oil engineer, is particularly keen to woo western oil firms, although the signals purveyed to western oilmen were ambiguous. First they were told by Angolan officials that the Soviets were incapable of providing Angola with the advanced oil technology and capital necessary to develop its offshore hydrocarbon potential.

Then they were told that in spite of support by *Gulf Oil* executives (notably Melvin Hill) against hardliners in the Reagan administration who sought to repeal the Clark Amendment (AC Vol 22 No 2), Angola wants to whittle down *Gulf's* clout. To demonstrate their good will and flexibility, Angola since the beginning of this year has sold its high-grade crude oil on a client-to-client basis, instead of following the official OPEC credo of a set price. Officially Angolan oil is pegged to the price of Arabian light with a quality and distance premium tacked on. In practice Angola has been selling its crude well below the price of the above formula.

Angola's target is to boost output to at least 200,000 b/d by 1984. Western oil groups have been lured through contracts which are considered among the most favourable in all West and Central Africa. *Texaco*, operator of Block 2, off the northern Angolan coast, makes no secret of the fact that so far its Angolan operations are among "its most lucrative" in the world, with profits of probably up to \$4 per barrel. By comparison, oil companies in Nigeria, Algeria and Libya are generally thought to earn just over one dollar per barrel. (*Elf Aquitaine*, the French state firm, and *Agip* of Italy, also make a profit of \$4-5 a barrel

in "Marxist-Leninist" Congo-Brazzaville).

Angola includes in all its production-sharing agreements a "price cap" clause, designed to trim eventual windfall profits by foreign operators. Loopholes in this petroleum legislation, which links profits to investment spending, enables the operators to artificially boost the former by fiddling with the latter. In any case, *Texaco* experienced a setback for the development of Block 2 when it was forced to abandon the Etele field following disappointing results from appraisal wells. With its Essungo and Cuntala fields presently producing around 10,000 b/d, the projected 25,000 b/d output from Block 2 by the end of the year now seems beyond reach. However, *Texaco* still has three promising structures in the southern part of its permit to drill and one in the northern corner of the concession which is said to be similar to the one worked by *Gulf* in Cabinda.

We understand that *Elf Aquitaine* officials are convinced that they are sitting upon a gusher in Block 3: its Palance 1 well was described as "remarkable", and the follow-up Pacassa 1 well confirmed the good news last spring.

CSO: 4700/1727

RST PROFITS REGISTER SHARP DECLINE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 82 p 26

[Text]

BOTSWANA RST's operating profit in the six months ended June 30, 1982 decreased from P9,1-million to ZP3,6-million mainly as a result of depressed metal prices in the period.

At the same time, the loss on currency exchange fluctuations also increased substantially from P8,2-million to P36,6-million, with the result that the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders increased to P72-million, against P30,9-million in the same period the previous year.

The accumulated deficit at the end of the six months amounted to P216,7-million, against P112,1-million in the same period the previous year.

The production and sales figure were very much the same as in the corresponding six months the previous year.

Nickle/copper matte produced amounted to 23 017 (23 867) tons. The sales of matte amounted to 23 536 (24 791) tons.

The company says plant availability and operations at both Pikwe and Selebi continued to be satisfactory and mine costs were well controlled at 2,6 percent above the level for the last six months of 1981.

The company also points out that between June 1981 and June 1982 merchant prices fell 16 percent for nickel, 24 percent for copper and 47 percent for cobalt.

The company says the substantial increase in exchange losses was due to the devaluation of the pula. This also affected interest costs, which increased from P31,7-million to P40-million. — DAAN DE KOCK.

CSO: 4700/1713

U.S., SOMALIA DECRIED FOR 'AGGRESSION' IN HORN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Dangerous Developments In The Horn"]

[Text]

The United States has begun delivering massive military supplies worth millions of dollars to the fascistic regime in Somalia. Socialist Ethiopia has strongly protested to the government of the United States over the delivery of these arms which are to be used for purposes of aggression, including hostile schemes against Ethiopia's territorial integrity and independence.

Washington's intention to provide military aid to the tottering regime in Mogadisho in return for acquisition of military bases was made known two years ago. Since then Socialist Ethiopia, which pursues a policy of peace and good neighbourliness, has repeatedly warned Washington of the danger to peace and security which these weapons will bring about in the region which has been in the grip of tension for several years.

The urgency with which the Reagan Administration is rushing arms supplies to Somalia is a matter of grave concern for Ethiopia and the broad masses of Somalia who have risen in revolt to overthrow the fascistic regime of Siad Barre which serves as a stooge of U.S. imperialism.

It is a well known policy of Washington to rush military aid to dictatorial regimes when they confront popular uprisings. But in the case of Somalia the massive deliveries of highly sophisticated arms are not only aimed at suppressing people's revolt but are also directed against the Ethiopian people. The popular revolt in Somalia is purely a domestic matter. It is the response of the broad masses of that country to the merciless oppression which the Siad Barre regime has unleashed on them.

The Siad Barre regime, which is notorious for fabricating

lies, has been shamelessly blaming Ethiopia for the internal problems inside Somalia. Socialist Ethiopia has categorically stated more than once that Ethiopian forces are not in any way involved in the fighting going on in various parts of Somalia. As the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front of the Arab League correctly stated, events currently taking place in Somalia constitute an all-embracing popular uprising led by the Somali Democratic National Salvation Front against a hireling reactionary regime.

It must be recalled here that when the regular armed forces of Somalia, supported by the U.S., some other NATO members and reactionary Arab regimes invaded peace-loving Ethiopia five years ago, certain mass media in the West echoed Mogadisho's blatant lies that Ethiopia was going to commit aggression against Somalia. The victim of open armed aggression was, without any feeling of shame, portrayed as a would-be aggressor. It is now relevant to pose the question whether the reactionary ruling clique in Mogadisho is rehearsing to launch military aggression again.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia has made this country's position very clear by saying that the U.S. decision to further arm a regime obsessed with the dream of territorial aggrandizement not only reflects the hostile attitude of the United States towards the Ethiopian people but also its utter disrespect for the decisions of African Heads of State.

As the spokesman further pointed out, the airlifting of weapons by the U.S., hoodwinked by the ruling clique in Mogadisho, at a time when the people of Somalia are suffering from serious economic hardship, serves no other purpose than further pushing the people of that unhappy land to the brink of another war whose consequences will be far-reaching.

It is significant to note here that U.S. imperialism, which has been trying hard to undermine the Organisation of African Unity, has chosen to deliver large quantities of arms to a member state of that organisation. This member state has already been censured by the OAU for its persistent violation of the Charter principles of the Organisation. It is not accidental that Washington chose to deliver the arms as a matter of urgency on the eve of the OAU Summit.

The Reagan Administration is sadly mistaken if it is delivering massive supplies of arms to Somalia in order to intimidate and blackmail Socialist Ethiopia. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia has unambiguously stated that in the light of the introduction of new weapons and the

escalation of the already tense situation in the area the Ethiopian Government will be compelled to re-examine its options and take all measures it deems appropriate.

In the face of the new threat to peace in the Horn of Africa due to the introduction of new and massive U.S. armaments, democratic and progressive forces throughout the world should mobilise public opinion against the U.S. military build-up and in sympathy with the oppressed masses of Somalia who have taken up arms to liberate themselves from the tyrannical regime of Siad Barre.

CSO: 4700/1716

WORKSHOP TO EXAMINE FUELWOOD PROBLEMS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (ENA)--A five-day national workshop on fuelwood organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Forestry and Wild Life Conservation Authority, in which representatives of mass organizations, government agencies and of international organizations are taking part opened at Nazareth town yesterday.

Comrade Aklu Ghigre, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, opened the workshop which is expected to examine closely the magnitude of the fuelwood problem and come up with general guidelines for for the possible improvement of the energy or the fuelwood situation.

Declaring the workshop open Comrade Aklu noted that Ethiopia was once covered with high dense forests amounting to 40 per cent of its land mass. Owing to the negligence and erroneous policy of the past pseudo-bourgeoise regime, the forest resources were mercilessly destroyed and grossly mismanaged, he said.

Comrade Aklu pointed out that since the onset of the Revolution there has been a continued effort to be guided by clear-cut policies and programmes to change fundamentally the management and development of forest resources. He further noted that the Revolutionary Government is presently actively involved in putting a halt to the devastation of the country's forest resources.

The permanent secretary urged the participants of the workshop to come up with concrete recommendations and proposals as to what should be done in cooperation with other institutions to solve the fuelwood crisis.

Also addressing the opening session Mr. H.A.H. Dall, representative of FAO in Ethiopia appreciated the convening of the workshop and noted that the Ethiopian Government is aware of the magnitude of the problem and is taking unprecedented measures to reverse the situation.

Mr. Dall pointed out the importance of the workshop as it is preceding the regional seminar on fuelwood for 10 East African countries to be held next September. He said this national workshop would be an input and can serve as model for other African countries.

Mr. Dall further noted that FAO will give general attention to the conclusions and recommendations of the workshop and pledged that FAO stands ready to assist

the government of Ethiopia in the follow-up-of the programme which the workshop may recommend.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Mulugeta Ayale, General Manager of the Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Authority reviewed the history of the forestry and wildlife resources in Ethiopia and noted the alarming rate at which the country's forest resources are being depleted. He disclosed that at present the forest area has been reduced to four per cent and that 96 per cent of all energy is non commercial energy in the form of wood.

It is understood that the workshop will make extensive deliberation on fuel-wood crisis in Ethiopia, soil and water conservation and energy planning development. The participants of the workshop are also expected to discuss not only their own efforts to solve the energy crisis but also to bring concrete recommendation which will ultimately contribute to a nation-wide action programme.

CSO: 4700/1716

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS--1 AUGUST

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Arefayne Hagos in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

Serto Ader, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, has called on all cadres to integrate themselves with the masses. Unlike the dismantling of the feudal ruling machinery in the past, the current struggle to lay strong foundation for socialism is more complex and seeks superior competence, it said. Cooperatives, for instance, cannot be consolidated by agitating from far away places. Consequently, the paper said, giving leadership and guidance by being present at the spot is indispensable. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam underscored this fact during the Fourth Plenary Meeting of COPWE Central Committee saying, "in order to acquaint the working people with the current revolutionary tasks and unite their struggle, being present among the people, exchanging views and researching on all aspects for the attainment of victory is necessary."

The Revolutionary leader's directive does not imply physical presence alone; revolutionaries should strive hard to assess the objective reality in the country and give appropriate guidance, the COPWE CC organ noted. Although the directive is mainly for

cadres it also concerns public office bearers. That is why this issue occupied prominent place in the recently held AETU and AEPA Congresses. Learning from the exemplary deeds of our revolutionary leader, *Serto Ader* reiterated, revolutionaries should give guidance based on practice and integrate themselves with the masses.

Addis Zemen, the Amharic daily, has appraised the resolution passed by the Third AEPA Congress to actively participate in the formation of the party of the working people, in building socialist economy and in the establishment of an indomitable defence force. As the AEPA resolution was endorsed by representatives of the majority of the population, the broad masses have great respect for it, the daily noted.

Ethiopian peasants have sacrificed their lives in defence of the victories of the Revolution and unity of the Motherland during the past eight years of revolutionary struggle. They will undoubtedly consolidate their gains in the years ahead. The new structural reorganization of AEPA

will thus enable the peasants to fulfil their revolutionary obligations. Since the eminence of the active engagement of the peasantry in the ongoing struggle need hardly be emphasized, they should bolster their ideological knowledge and strive for the consolidation of socialist production relations in rural Ethiopia. To effect this, many cooperatives are now mushrooming throughout the nation. The revolutionary government has done and will continue to do its level best in this respect, the paper underlined.

During the decisive struggle against reactionaries, subversives have tried to disrupt the exchange of goods and services between villages and towns and sought to maintain self-centredness. The broad masses have taken and are taking measures to arrest this negative trend, and much is expected from the peasantry in this respect, *Addis Zemen* stressed.

The Oromo language weekly, *Be-rissa*, featured the objective situation in Somalia today. The Mogadisho regime, the odd man out in the Horn of Africa, is at logger-heads with almost all neighbouring countries, because of its expansionist policy, the paper noted. Besides, it is faced with grave economic crisis and infested with corruption. As a result, the oppressed masses of Somalia have risen against the staggering regime of Siad Barre.

But as usual, Barre has launched a diversionary tactic, *Bevissa* observed,

that of making baseless allegations of Ethiopian "invasion". The allegation was immediately echoed by the Secretariat of the Arab League. Nonetheless, progressive member countries in the League which have realized the objective conditions — viz. Algeria, Libya, PDRY, Syria and PLO, exposed the gross distortion on the part of the Arab League about the true events in Somalia, noted the Oromo weekly. On the contrary, the US government is doing its best to keep Barre in power, it further stated. As the sinister plot of imperialism is to maintain reactionary influence in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East, it obviously can never get an effective puppet in Somalia but Barre, the paper stressed.

Ethiopia had successfully rebuffed invading forces of Somalia. Despite this fact, however, if the Mogadisho regime uses the fabricated "Ethiopian invasion" lie as a pretext to invade Ethiopia again, its adventurism will be frustrated, the paper noted.

The Amharic weekly *Ye-zareitu Ethiopia*, on its part commented editorially on urban dwellers' associations. UDAs, which Monday celebrated the seventh anniversary of their founding, are the symbol of the victory of the Revolution, the paper noted. They have played significant role in the revolutionary process, it noted. UDAs, which are the fruit of the Revolution serve as the bridges between city residents and COPWE and the Revolutionary Government, the Amharic weekly observed.

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS--8 AUGUST

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Kifle Djote in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

The recently concluded national seminar under the theme "The Needs of Ethiopian Children and Basic Services Available to Them", which conducted three-day deliberations here at Africa Hall was extensively dwelt upon in editorials, articles and other columns of the Ethiopian press during the course of the week.

A front-page article in *Serto Ader*, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, noted that great deal was expected of the seminar in creating essential conditions for the proper upbringing of the nation's children sufficient to guarantee that they become conscientious and productive adult citizens of tomorrow.

Stressing the need to delicately nurture the children with loving kindness providing them with all the material, social and psychological needs, *Serto Ader* enumerates the commendable steps taken one after the other in the post-revolution period to reverse the ugly legacy of the reactionary regime of the past with regard to the attitude and treatment of the nation's

children. The paper lauds the earnest strivings of the revolutionary leadership to improve the lot of Ethiopian children in a number of ways including the establishment of the National Children's Commission, the Children's Village, of increasing number of kindergartens and with the provision of educational opportunities, nutritional needs and health and other services.

Serto Ader, however, makes particular note of the fact that although these and other efforts of the revolutionary leadership in providing essential provisions for the more than 45 per cent of the country's population are quite encouraging steps, they are still modest in comparison to the increasing number of the nation's young population in dire need of governmental care and protection. The paper points out that over three million children under the age of seven are out of reach of the services of kindergartens and other child welfare establishments, and that millions of others are becoming victims of malnutri-

tion, diseases and remain exposed to retrogressive cultural environment due to lack of the services of kindergartens and other institutions.

Still others, the paper further points out who, due to natural and man-made disaster, had either lost their parents and rendered needy or were incapacitated and obliged to be reduced to the position of beggars, are desperately looking for public support. *Serio Ader* believes the just-concluded national seminar in which representatives of public and mass organizations have participated will lay the essential conditions in alleviating the poor living conditions of millions of our children and is regarded as a major step forward in revolutionary endeavours to build a new social order on the basis of justice to all.

Three other newspapers, the daily, *Addis Zemen*, the Amharic weekly, *Yezareitu Ethiopia*, and the Arabic weekly, *Al Alem*, devoted their editorial comments to the same subject stressing the significance of proper upbringing of children in building a socialist order.

For its part, the Oromigna weekly, *Berrisa*, came out with an editorial comment emphasizing that the active participation of the masses is decisive for the successful accomplishment of the work of people's Control committees. The paper goes on to point out that the nation's resources, which have been accumulated over the years through heavy sacrifices and struggle, have to be carefully and economically utilized in the interest of the welfare of the working people and the forward march of the Revolution.

On other topics of interest, *Tekeste Ketema* of *Addis Zemen* calls on pertinent authorities to devise ways and means of enforcing a workable traffic regulations system in view of the growing number of traffic accidents in the streets of the capital. Quoting the head of the Addis Ababa Traffic Police, *Tekeste* says one-hundred and forty-five people lost their lives, and eight-hundred others were wounded as a result of more than two-thousand traffic accidents which occurred in the year 1972 E.C. The writer also points out that in the following year, the occurrence of over two-thousand traffic accidents claimed the lives of one-hundred and fifty-two people and left one-hundred and eighty-three others wounded.

Tekeste stresses the urgency of taking remedial measures in this regard in view of the increasing rate of casualties to human lives due to traffic accidents recurring in Addis Ababa.

In yet another editorial comment during the course of the week, *Zemen* pays particular tribute to the broad masses for displaying unfailing commitment to the success of the on-going literacy campaign designed to wipe out illiteracy and ignorance from the country in a short time as possible.

The paper singles out for special praise the financial and material assistance provided in support of the National Literacy Campaign by a number of public and mass organizations last week as an exemplary gesture of the working people in promoting the well-being of the masses through a vigorous literacy drive.

The paper says the National Liter-

acy Programme not only provides the adult masses in the urban and rural areas with the basic skills of reading and writing, but also enhances their creative abilities in their respective spheres of occupations and development undertakings.

While commending past achievements in this sphere of the national endeavour and the enthusiastic participation of the masses in this area of struggle, Zemen calls for yet more concerted efforts on the part of all, since continued public support is required with the expansion of the literacy drive. The paper notes that the remarkable successes scored in this field of endeavour, particularly our ability to extricate over ten-million adults from the yoke of illiteracy in a short period of three years, should serve as a basis for further encouragement in gaining still more victories in the struggle ahead.

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BRIEFS

KEREN PROVINCE DAMS, TERRACES--ASMARA (ENA)--The construction of dams and terraces and the setting up of agricultural demonstration sites are underway in different localities in Keren province, Eritrea region, under the direction of the provincial peasants' organizing and agricultural development department. In Lalemba locality a dam capable of giving water supply service to 70,000 residents has been constructed under the food for work programme. Over 1,500 km long of terraces have been built as of the last may in Keren and Elabered towns. Planting of seedlings is also underway starting this month, according to the provincial branch office of the Ministry of Agriculture. Meanwhile, in the same region, briefings were given to youth association members who would be deployed to carry out population census in Asmara city. A briefing to the youth was given by Comrade Afework Berhane, head of the Asmara city, during a meeting held at the assembly hall of the regional COPWE Office. A number of speakers explained to the youth the importance of the population census, which was launched last week in the city's seven kebeles. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Aug 82 p 1]

NEW GOVERNMENT PLATE NUMBERS--ADDIS ABABA (ENA)--The Road Transport Authority (RTA) announced here yesterday that vehicles using government plates will have new plate numbers beginning August 2, 1982. The changes will be effected as follows: Plate nos. 1-5,000 Aug. 2 - Aug. 31 Plate nos. 5,001-10,000 Sept. 1-Oct. 5 Plate nos. 10,001-15,000 Oct. 6 - Nov. 9. The Authority notified vehicles with the afore-mentioned government plates to report to the Addis Ababa or regional branch offices of the RTA to effect the requisite changes, which do not affect military and police vehicles. Special registration fees will be as before, the Authority announced. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Jul 82 p 1]

ELECTRICITY FOR SOUTHERN AREAS--ADDIS ABABA (ENA)--An agreement has been signed for the construction of an electric power supply line from Shashemene to Melka Wakena at a cost of 19 million Birr, according to the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA). The Agreement was finalized between EELPA and the Yugoslav firm of "Inergo Invest". The Authority disclosed that a 162,000 volt line will be installed for Melka Wakena while a 66,000 volt line will be installed from Melka Wakena to Robe. The Melka Wakena-Robe transmitting station will supply electricity to Robe, Goba and Agarfa towns. When the Melka Wakena hydro-electric power station is completed, it will supply electricity to towns in the southern regions. The project is launched in accordance with

the programme of EELPA to replace diesel-powered stations with supply lines connected with hydro-electric power grid. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Jul 82 p 6]

DEFENCE SQUADS ORIENTATION--ADDIS ABABA (ENA)--Revolutionary defence squads in kebele and higher urban dwellers' associations of Zone four of the capital are attending orientations in Marxism-Leninism according to ENA report. The orientation is to be given half day every two weeks in order to broaden the awareness of revolution defence squad members in their day-to-day revolutionary engagements. COPWE zone representatives who opened the orientation session noted the significance of Marxism-Leninism. They said that the defence capability of a nation would ensure the success of a popular revolution and that revolution defence squads are and still are part of the national defence effort. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 p 4]

IDEOLOGY FOR KEREN PEASANTS--ASMARA (ENA)--Peasants in Keren province, Eritrea region are being given ideological orientation and military training in order to enable them better defend themselves against terrorist bandits and maintain local peace and security. Comrade Siyum Berhe, COPWE representative of the province, said the trainees have been drawn from 12 kebele peasants' associations and AEPA executive bodies in the area. Comrade Siyum pointed out that the local peasantry, now freed from the grip of the secessionist bandits through the sacrifice of the Second Revolutionary Liberation Army, is participating enthusiastically in efforts to rehabilitate the local economy and normalize life. The COPWE provincial representative pointed out that the people in the area, spearheaded by the peasantry, is poised to be fully involved in the decisive struggle now underway to end secessionist banditry and brigandage once and for all. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Jul 82 p 6]

CSO: 4700/1716

PARLIAMENT RATIFIES SENEGAMBIA PROTOCOLS .

AB191423 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Banjul, 19 Aug (AFP)--The Gambian Parliament has ratified the first protocol agreements under its pact with neighbouring Senegal creating the Confederation of Senegambia.

The protocol, adopted yesterday by parliament, concerns Senegambian institutions--the presidency, vice-presidency, cabinet and parliament--financial regulation and coordination of foreign policy.

The Senegambian Confederation was created on 17 December last year and came into effect on 1 February.

The protocol agreements were signed here 1 July by Senegalese and Gambian Foreign Ministers Moustapha Niasse and Lamine Kiti Jabang. Senegal's parliament ratified the agreement two weeks later.

Under the agreements, the confederation's president would be assisted by a general secretariat which would ensure presidential decisions were carried out.

The new parliament would be composed of 60 members, with one-third from Gambia and two-thirds from Senegal.

Foreign policy would be regularly coordinated and information exchanged at presidential and foreign ministers' level under the agreements.

President Sir Dawda Jawara told MP's that the abortive July 1981 coup in Gambia had made him realise how vulnerable the little west African state was.

He said his government would do all it could to foil what he called the manoeuvres of foreign countries which saw Gambia as "the soft underbelly" through which they could control the region.

Sir Dawda said these measures would include the creation of Gambian interior and defence ministries and the imminent establishment of a regular army.

He said a police force would replace the paramilitary field force, from which most of the rebels in last year's coup came, nothing that the new security measures would not be fully effective if Senegal were not involved.

Last year's uprising was put down by troops from Senegal which Sir Dawda called in. Gambia is a coastal enclave inside Senegalese territory.

CSO: 4700/1782

LAW PROVISIONS ON SPECIAL TRIBUNALS ANNOUNCED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3391, 2 Aug 82 p 2018

[Text]

The PNDC has announced two laws regulating the operations of public and special military tribunals which are to be set up.

With regard to the law on public tribunals, a board will be established with responsibility for their administration. Members of the board are eligible to sit on the tribunals as well as other members of the public appointed by the PNDC. Membership of the tribunals will be made up of at least three and not more than five persons selected by the board. The tribunals may be located at such places as the Council may determine. They will deal with offences arising out of reports of committees of inquiry as well as other criminal offences referred to in the law. In particular, they will have jurisdiction to try any person or group of persons who, while holding high office of state or any public office in Ghana, corruptly or deliberately abused the office for private profit or benefit, as well as collaboration with such persons. Any person or group of persons who acted in breach of statutes or laws, thereby causing financial loss to the state or its security or causing damage to welfare of Ghanaians, are also triable under the law.

Other offences include the incitement or procuring of any person to invade Ghana with armed forces and preparation to procure by force any alteration of the revolutionary path of the people, the creation, through false information about the government of disaffection thereby lessening the effectiveness of its acts, programmes and policies designed to improve the welfare of the people.

It is also provided that in the case of an offence of corruption, a person who unlawfully gives in money or confers the benefit or advantage is guilty too of the offence, and in the case where goods are sold above the maximum price prescribed by law, the purchaser is also deemed guilty of an offence.

The proceedings of the tribunal are to be generally held in public and accused persons are given the right to engage counsel of their choice and the opportunity to cross examine prosecution witnesses. The tribunal will receive all the relevant evidence and proof or disproof of the charge and is to be guided in all its proceedings and decisions by the rules of natural justice. A special public prosecutor and assistant public prosecutors are to be appointed by the PNDC to institute proceedings before the tribunals.

Among the penalties for offences is death for such offences as may be specified in writing by the Council or where the tribunal is satisfied that every grave circumstance made in such a penalty has been revealed. Terms of imprisonment as well as terms of communal manual labour of such nature and for such time as the tribunal may determine are also among the penalties.

No court or other tribunal has power to entertain any action or proceedings questioning any decision, judgement or order of the tribunal set up under law. Provisions are made for the trial in absentia of persons who fail to present themselves for trial, despite reasonable notice given either personally or publicly by way of announcements on the national

radio, newspaper, publications or other mode of mass communication.

The law on special military tribunals provides for the trial of a member of the armed forces who assaults or molests any person or unlawfully arrests any person. Civilians may also be tried by the military tribunal for engaging or encouraging military personnel for such unlawful arrests or using a member of the armed forces for any unauthorised purpose. Civilians who parade as members of the armed forces whether in uniform or not are also triable under the law.

CSO: 4700/1725

BRIEFS

DAMUAH TO SPAIN--Member of the PNDC, Rev. Dr. Damuah, recently left for Madrid to explore the possibilities of economic co-operation between Ghana and Spain. Rev Damuah said before he left that there was much Spain could offer in terms of drugs, agricultural machinery and techniques to improve farming in the country. He said he would also discuss with the host government assistance for Ghanaian students to study Spanish. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3391, 2 Aug 82 p 2018]

MONEY SUPPLY INCREASE--Provisional figures released by the Bank of Ghana show that money supply increased by C380.9m. or 3.8 per cent to C10,430m. at the end of February 1982 compared with a decline of C99.6m. (0.9 per cent) in January. The most significant contributory factor for the monetary expansion was an increase in the overdrawn position of Cocoa Marketing Board's account with the Bank. During the 12-month period ended February 1982, money supply rose by C3,950m. (61 per cent) compared with an increase of C985.4m. (18 per cent) during the 12-month period ended February 1981, while the domestic debt rose from C14,830m. at the end of January 1982 to C14,990m. at the end of the following month. Ghana's net uncommitted gold and convertible foreign currency reserves fell by C47.4m. from a net assets position of C20.8m. at the end of January 1982 to a liability position of C26.9m. at the end of February. The net reserves position at the end of February 1981 was C181.7m. During February, arrears of short-term external debts increased to C1,600m. The arrears of current imports also rose by C98.6m. to C968.5m. while the arrears of accrued service payments increased by C17.6m. to C252.5m. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3391, 2 Aug 82 p 2019]

CSO: 4700/1725

WANING PRO-SOVIET INFLUENCE REPORTED

[London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 15, 21 Jul 82 p 6]

[Text]

GUINEA-BISSAU: WINKING TO THE WEST? The long-awaited cabinet reshuffle in mid-May by President João Bernardo Veira (widely known as Commander Nino) confirmed the ascendancy of African nationalists to the detriment of pro-Soviet radicals within the ruling *Partido Africano da Independencia de Guiné & Cabo Verde* (PAIGC). As predicted (AC Vol 23 No 3), the powerful minister of economic coordination, Vasco Cabral, was the main loser in the PAIGC realignment. The Marxist minister of national education, Mario Cabral, was also pushed out of the government. Both were given senior posts in the party, but they are highly symbolic for men who have held key government portfolios since independence. Vasco Cabral's eclipse also darkens the future of his key allies in Bissau, notably Ladislav Dowbar, a Brazilian Marxist close to Cuba, and members of the *Portuguese Communist Party* (PCP) previously ensconced in his ministry and wielding substantial power. Moderate African nationalists, symbolised by the new prime minister, Victor Saude Maria, who is particularly close to the United States, have for the moment carried the day in the power struggle which has gone on in Bissau since the overthrow at the end of 1980, of President Luiz Cabral. Another pragmatist, Samba Lamine Mané, was appointed as foreign minister.

An intriguing move was the attaching of the armed forces and national security ministries to the president's office. We understand that late last year a coup attempt by elements of the Bissau tank battalion was quietly snuffed out. (The former ambassador to Cuba and the Soviet Union was also implicated. Col. Iafai Camara is to be vice-minister of the armed forces, and the trade unionist, Jose Pereira, takes over as vice-minister of national security. Col. Paulo Correia and Col. Manuel Saturino da Costa, respectively former ministers of the armed forces and national security, were eased into minor cabinet portfolios.

With this effort to clarify the political atmosphere in Bissau, President Veira can also now get down to reorganising his foreign alliances. While a significant rapprochement with Washington cannot be expected, pro-Western proclivities can be satisfied with the building of a special relationship with the tandem of Portugal and France. The Portuguese may provide military and security aid to Bissau, while France already supplies large doses of general financial assistance. Efforts have also been made to patch up relations with Senegal and Gambia through the expulsion of Kukoi Samba Sanyang, the leader of last year's aborted Gambian coup. Bissau is now apparently contemplating joining the Gambian River Valley Organisation. The outstanding dispute over the continental plateau frontier with Senegal stands a better chance of solution now that both countries are preparing briefs for the International Court of Justice in the Hague. Conversely,

the Veira regime is unlikely to make much effort to patch up frosty ties with President Sekou Touré's Guinea-Conakry. Bissau officials remain extremely wary about Toure's proclaimed design to eventually create la Grande Guinée. Nor is Touré's pro Arab-Islamic leaning particularly appreciated in the secular-oriented PAIGC leadership.

CSO: 4700/1727

PRIME MINISTER EXPRESSES VIEWS ON NATIONAL SITUATION

Interview

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 Jul 82 pp 5-6

[Interview with Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Jugnauth, you have been in office 3 weeks now. What general impression have you obtained from your initial contacts with the state apparatus?

[Answer] These first 3 weeks have been very busy. We have been literally submerged in work since the beginning, with the crown address, the opening session of the council, the installation of the new government, and the requirements of protocol. There have also been urgent problems we have had to resolve. I have had to meet with many visitors. We are still overloaded with work, but I hope that things will begin to stabilize.

We promised many changes in the state apparatus, but first of all we have had to deal with the priority tasks and to make contact with the personnel. We will return to the task shortly.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the conditions under which the transition took place?

[Answer] Absolutely. We had an ideal situation. I do not think we could have hoped for better, above all in a country in which the outgoing government had been in power for more than 15 years, and in which the cabinet ministers were so attached to the state that their hearts were heavy at the very idea of losing control of the machinery of state. In this overall context, therefore, I cannot but be very pleased. The transition was completed in the most civilized and democratic fashion possible.

[Question] It will have been noticed that you have insisted in these early weeks on maintaining a certain decorum at government headquarters.

[Answer] In fact, I have. I think that there are certain things which must be eliminated, but others which should be retained. We are trying to balance

all of this so that the atmosphere will be more relaxed, but so that at the same time the state can maintain the dignity of its functions.

[Question] How would you evaluate the conduct of public affairs since you took office?

[Answer] We have encountered no problems in this connection. On the contrary, we have even seen officials with close ties to the outgoing government showing the will to cooperate. Of course we will make changes in government personnel, but gradually.

[Question] What about the attitude of the foreign countries said to be close to the outgoing government?

[Answer] There again, I am entirely satisfied, and I have no complaints against the behavior of the Western nations in general. Even the United States and Great Britain have had a perfectly correct attitude, and their behavior has been positive. I would take this occasion to confirm our desire to establish privileged relations with France and India and with the islands in the region. We will consolidate our relations with these countries first of all, without neglecting the others. Our policy is clear: it is a policy of friendship and good relations with everyone. We will do nothing to damage our relations with any country at all, while maintaining our policy of neutralism. We do not want anyone to come here and dictate anything. With that understood, our relations with all nations will be proper, given respect for our independence and territorial integrity.

[Question] How would you describe the role of prime minister within the government?

[Answer] I am discovering that the functions of the prime minister are not very different from those of his colleagues. The prime minister is a minister too, with the same obligations, and what distinguishes him from the other ministers is the authority attached to his post.

His duties are surrounded by rigid protocol, of which I feel myself something of a prisoner. Before taking on these duties, I enjoyed full and total freedom. Now I am not supposed to go about alone, which bothers me greatly. I have had the habit of going alone by car, going where I want, whereas now I am followed everywhere and always accompanied. I can do nothing but accept it.

But the fact remains that in my view, government is still a team effort. I do not believe that a prime minister should be a dictator, and I do not believe myself to be infallible, as the outgoing prime minister is said to have thought he was. I have confidence in the team surrounding me.

[Question] Are you still accessible to the people?

[Answer] Not as much as I would like. What happened was that at the beginning, I gave people access to me too freely. I soon understood that this was

not possible, for this takes up considerable time and we were in a difficult period. So I then made people understand that we could not welcome voters in the office all day long. This was, however, against my principles.

It is not possible to do serious work if there is constant coming and going in the offices. At my own home, a tremendous number of people still continue to come to see me about legal or daily affairs, and I am trying to organize this properly as well.

You see, everyone in Mauritius believes that it is necessary to see a government head personally to solve every small problem. It is necessary to reeducate the people, because this is a bad habit the outgoing government let people develop. The people must understand that there is vast work to be accomplished, that the labor heritage is very burdensome, that we spend our days in committee meetings and that we work from morning until night! I cannot sit down and discuss matters with each of the individuals who comes to ask my help in getting work. I cannot be a prime minister-broker! People must get used to this idea. For work, one must see the minister of employment.

Sometimes those who come to see me owe money, others want me to intervene with the police to get a charge dismissed. Do you believe that it is the task of the prime minister to get police charges dismissed? It is necessary to get rid of all these bad habits.

That having been said, we will maintain contact with the people through party and other meetings and celebrations. My deputy colleagues can meet with people much better than the ministers initially. Later, we will see. But the people must decide what they want: whether we should work or spend our time listening to complaints. The voters must understand that the cabinet members have political, social, protocol and family obligations, and that they work very late and very hard. I have practically no time any longer to devote to my family, between my official duties and the study of files. We are going to organize matters as the weeks go on in order to allocate time better, but personal problems must not be brought to cabinet members at this stage, for there is a tremendous amount of work to be done.

We are certainly not going to spend our time getting misdemeanor charges dismissed or resolving petty problems! There is a whole way of thinking which needs to be changed.

[Question] What is a day's agenda for a prime minister like?

[Answer] Look at the files on this desk!

Every day I leave my home at 8 am and return late in the afternoon. I frequently stop at Reduit to consult with the governor general, but as soon as I reach my office, believe me, there isn't even time to breathe. I study file after file, I meet with numerous delegations, I encourage a number of committees. I only stop for a quarter of an hour at about 1 pm to walk a little.

In the afternoon, I take a number of files home. Serving in the cabinet is no pleasure cruise! For three weeks I have not had one minute of leisure time! I meet with other individuals at my home in Vacoas, and in some cases they come unannounced. I think that in the early months of this government, the deputies will have to work very hard in order to relieve the burden on the ministers somewhat where the voters are concerned. We meet regularly with the deputies to consider their problems.

[Question] In certain circles one hears it said that the government is not moving very fast. What would you answer to this?

[Answer] As the saying goes in the vernacular, "Ca qui attrappe poelon la qui so salere!" How long have we been at government headquarters? Barely 3 weeks, and we will be there for 5 years. There are many changes desired by our militants and we know that. We must study all the legal implications of these changes. And there is the constitution which must be taken into account and which must be amended in some cases. What we can say, for our part, is that we are working as speedily as possible. We have just amended the constitution. There have been many criticisms of the SSS [State Security Service], for example. But people forget that the SSS is a branch of the police force, that it includes policemen, regular members of the police force. We cannot dismiss government employees at every turn, after all, as some would like to see us do. We will proceed with transfers, study the whole issue, and see how this department needs to be reorganized to put it in good order. And then, in the ministries, we cannot dismiss people right and left. What do some people want? That I gaze into the faces of people and dismiss those I do not like? That is no way to act!

I work from one basic principle, that the government employee is there to serve the government, whatever it may be, loyally. Thus I cannot, simply because employees served the outgoing government in the past, say that they are no longer entitled to remain in public service.

We are studying the whole issue, but you will understand that I cannot give you details today. But changes there will be, gradually. I have already made changes in the SSS. There will be others, I can assure the people.

(Mr Jugnauth then responded to a question about the best-loser system. In view of the controversial nature of the issue, his response was published in LE MAURICIEN yesterday.)

[Question] What role do you hope to see the parliament play in the future?

[Answer] I would like to be perfectly objective. There have been four parliamentarians chosen who will henceforth constitute the opposition. I believe that this is a healthy thing. Thus those who voted against us can express their viewpoints, and thus this is a good thing for the parliament itself.

[Question] Are you personally in agreement that they should be there?

[Answer] The point is that the constitution says they should be there. What I may think does not count in this matter. I will say however that since there is only one party coalition in power, the presence of four members of an official opposition can only be beneficial. This is a personal point of view. Now we must see what stand the four new parliamentarians will adopt, whether they will sink into demagoguery or not. But I am confident that the four new legislators will not adopt such an attitude. My position in this whole matter is clear: the constitution says that they should be there. The supreme court says that they should be there. Thus I have nothing further to say.

[Question] Didn't you oppose the appointment of Sir Gaetan Duval as opposition leader?

[Answer] Here again, what I think is not of great importance. The constitution says that there should be an opposition leader in the parliament. The governor general, on the basis of his discretionary authority, appointed Mr Duval opposition leader. There is nothing we can do but submit to this decision. Thus I will recognize Mr Duval as opposition leader and allow him to play that role. Whoever the opposition leader appointed by the governor general may be, I will deal with him in normal fashion! I have said in the past that the opposition leader has a constitutional status and that he should be consulted more frequently. I will maintain the principle of consultation, and I will give the opposition an opportunity to express its views on the current major issues.

[Question] Another matter of interest to the nation is the issue of the republic. When will the country acquire this status?

[Answer] We are proceeding very quickly with this issue. I have already discussed it with the court officials. Now we must specify the type of republic we want and issue the appropriate instructions with a view to constitutional amendments. What I can tell you is that in any case, before the 15th anniversary of our independence in March of 1983, we will already have become a republic.

[Question] You told an Indian journalist that SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] will definitely not be president of the republic. Did this truly reflect your basic thinking?

[Answer] Yes. I recall that my offer was made conditionally. I had said that this could be foreseen if SSR could retain a proper hold during the Labor Party campaign. The first reaction from SSR was positive and I personally was encouraged. I believed that he was moving in the right direction. Then he withdrew, under pressure from his ministers, and said he was not interested. But, more serious still, he launched a veritable campaign of sectarian terror. The outgoing government fabricated the affair of the Libyan documents, which did it tremendous harm, moreover.

Thus I think that he can no longer aspire to this post. Moreover, I have the definite feeling that the people do not want him as president of the republic. Thus the matter is no longer an issue.

[Question] Do you plan to offer SSR some other post?

[Answer] I do not think so. I have already provided him with certain facilities on the basis of the role he has played in this country. SSR created this country to a great extent, we must not forget. In view of his age, his years of service to the country, providing him with police protection and a vehicle was the least we could do. I would personally have been greatly saddened if anything at all unpleasant had happened to him. This would have stained our victory. It was to prevent any incident that I decided to provide him with certain facilities.

Even this decision was criticized. It is difficult to please everyone in this country! The lump sum issue was also criticized. What we will do is consistent with our policy of establishing a "contributory scheme" for the ministers and deputies. We will deduct from SSR's "lump sum" all that he should have contributed, and we will give him the difference. This is the least we can do, and it is very reasonable.

[Question] You will resign shortly as president of the MMM in order to devote yourself to government work. How do you see the development of the MMM after that, as a party?

[Answer] In fact, I will resign as president, but some of us will remain members of the Central Committee. There are many who could take over from us and I am confident that the party will manage very well without us.

[Question] You are currently receiving heavy criticism from your left. How do you react to these criticisms? And is there a risk that the MMM will be overwhelmed from the left?

[Answer] I am confident that the people will soon see the results of the work this government is currently accomplishing, and that our left wing will not criticize us. That having been said, it is perhaps a good thing for us to be needed from the left so that the government and the MMM will be prevented from deviating.

[Question] What results do you expect from the visit Mrs Gandhi is scheduled to pay to Mauritius soon?

[Answer] We want to relaunch cooperation between India and Mauritius, which was put to a harsh test by the actions of the outgoing government. Thus this visit will serve to reestablish the privileged links existing between India and Mauritius.

And also, there has been in the recent past a violent campaign against the MMM represented as being anti-Hindu and anti-Indian. This visit will serve to

prove that all of this is entirely false, that there is nothing to fear in terms of relations between India and Mauritius, and that we will keep these relations intact.

[Question] According to Mr Guy Penne, the government has mentioned the possibility of French military aid to Mauritius. What form would this aid take? Is there a possibility of a defense agreement between Mauritius and France?

[Answer] Not exactly. I believe that there is no need for a formal defense agreement. I do not believe that we have to fear any foreign menace. Where the domestic situation is concerned, we are sufficiently well equipped to maintain order and peace. The SMF [Special Mobile Force] and the police force have sufficient personnel. But there is in fact a security problem where the mercenary threat is concerned, etc., and it is possible that we will need to have defense relations with certain countries. However, I must say that we have not yet discussed in any depth the form military cooperation will take. Meanwhile, the French, British and Indian military forces training our army will remain where they are.

We will need aid in patrolling our maritime economic zone and providing surveillance of the Mauritian territorial waters, and it is here that we will seek aid. It is in this direction that more work is doubtless needed, for basically, I do not place much credence in the risk of destabilization. I have never really believed the rumors we have had of coups d'etat.

[Question] Two final questions, dealing now with the economy. You stated recently that you were personally in favor of 30 percent wage compensation "for those at the bottom of the scale." What do you mean by "those who are at the bottom of the scale?"

[Answer] I regard all those in Mauritius who earn a wage of 700 rupees per month, as a ceiling, as "being at the bottom of the scale." Above all, if they have to pay rent. One truly wonders how they manage to live. Thus an effort of solidarity oriented toward them, first of all, needs to be made.

This was what I had in mind when I answered that famous "catch question" on television, and it seems that my answer was misunderstood. When THE NATION asked me the question, I thought it was in reference to a statement made by Paul Berenger prior to the elections, but I talked about it with Mr Berenger later and he told me that he had never mentioned the 30 percent compensation figure in any connection whatsoever, and that he was awaiting the economic evaluation with a view to seeing the economic situation clearly.

Later, when the economic situation was clear, we realized that it is categorically catastrophic. Catastrophic! To the point that we even wonder if this 30 percent can be given to those lowest on the scale.

[Question] Will the country then have to move toward austerity?

[Answer] The situation is much, much worse than we had thought in our most pessimistic moments! It is the duty of each individual to reflect seriously

on this: the situation is catastrophic. If each individual in Mauritius seeks to obtain "his pound of flesh," we are finished! There would be no more hope for this country. The time has come for sacrifice, not for unreasonable demands. Economic recovery is needed, to offer the hope of creating jobs for the 60,000 unemployed. We must change our eating habits, try to exploit each scrap of earth for cultivating our own vegetables, and consume less rice and flour, as we did during the war.

I am weighing my words: the situation is more difficult than it was during World War II. Each of us must be well aware of the gravity of the situation and must agree to personal austerity. We must look the future straight in the face, and it will be very, very difficult! We have terrible obstacles to overcome.

Press Conference

Port Louis THE NATION in French 10 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] In taking questions from the press, the prime minister dealt with a number of current issues.

ADVANCE: What do you think about the walkout of the back benchers Tuesday morning?

[Answer] I was not aware that a walkout was planned. I was surprised. There was disruption and in our view it was a violation of discipline. I do not think it will be repeated.

WEEKEND: You have just said that the SSS will be reorganized. Have you contemplated dissolving it?

[Answer] In the light of the facts, I think that there is more need for re-organization.

WEEKEND: Were there SSS agents involved in the demonstration Tuesday? And are any here at this press conference today?

[Answer] If they are here, they are on working assignments.

LE MAURICIEN: Do you find it normal that the SSS should be represented here?

[Answer] I see nothing wrong in it. There are policemen around me.

WEEKEND: In the past, was the SSS kept away from MMM press conferences?

[Answer] As prime minister, I am escorted by policemen. I do not truly see any need for the intelligence service as such to be here.

WEEKEND: You have referred to your proclamation. Now, you oppose the emergency laws. In the event of famine or war, wouldn't you have recourse to such measures?

[Answer] We respect the law. The constitution gives me authority. I would act.

MAURITIUS TIMES: Did the SSS accompany you here, or is it submitting some kind of report?

[Answer] I do not believe it has any other master but the government.

WEEKEND: Referring to the best-loser issue, don't you think that public exasperation is evident?

[Answer] I reiterate that it will be discussed in 1987.

ADVANCE: Squatters have taken over the cottages in Curepipe. What steps will be taken?

[Answer] This is not a new phenomenon. Action will be taken as in the past.

[Question] Is it true that 300,000 signatures are being solicited to demand the elimination of the sectarian clauses in the constitution?

[Answer] Numbers of signatures mean nothing. How can it be proved that they represent 300,000 different individuals?

MAURITIUS TIMES: Will SSR be appointed president of the republic?

[Answer] I have never discussed it as a fact, but only as a possibility based on certain conditions which have not been fulfilled.

THE NATION: The document published by the minister of finance shows a public debt of 6.8 million rupees. Do you plan to seek foreign aid?

[Answer] We will have an overall plan. We are making an approach to certain friendly countries and institutions.

THE NATION: Does the government foresee an austerity program, then?

[Answer] I believe that the people realize that they must make sacrifices. If they forget this, the country will be engulfed.

THE NATION: Why did the crown address make no mention of the nationalization promised in the program?

[Answer] The constitution must be amended in order to allow nationalization.

THE NATION: A mini-summit meeting will be held shortly. What will its goals be?

[Answer] It is necessary to consolidate the bonds of friendship and cooperation and to develop trade.

THE NATION: Will you discuss oil in Tripoli?

[Answer] Of course.

L'EXPRESS: When will Mauritius be a republic?

[Answer] A series of laws are being drafted. I hope it will be before the end of the year.

WEEKEND: What do you think about the editorial L'EXPRESS carried?

[Answer] I congratulate Dr Forget. I believe he is sincere in his desire to see Mauritius advance and to see our nation become a reality.

WEEKEND: You have just said that signatures do not count.

[Answer] I said that signatures do not represent a referendum, for example.

WEEKEND: Don't you believe that in being unwilling to see the constitution change, you are failing to take the demands of the public into account?

[Answer] Certainly not. I want to satisfy the people.

WEEKEND: Don't you regard it as unhealthy for the four opposition deputies to represent the general population rather than a political philosophy?

[Answer] There is a constitution and one must respect it.

LE MAURICIEN: What are the priority issues on the agenda for the OAS?

[Answer] The problems pertaining to the Indian Ocean area, Diego Garcia and cooperation will be discussed. Within the framework of our economic situation, we will seek aid, while maintaining our policy of neutralism and rejecting encroachment on our sovereignty.

LE MAURICIEN: Have you made contacts other than with the traditional countries?

[Answer] We are pursuing a policy of open channels with France, for example. We hope for greater aid from that country. We are of course initiating talks, and we will inform the people of them when there is something specific.

THE NATION: The British government has just reasserted its right of sovereignty over Diego Garcia.

[Answer] We are continuing our pressures. I have already said that we cannot declare war. But the two superpowers must be made to understand that they must give up. The British will no longer need Diego Garcia.

LE MAURICIEN: Will the census be based on ethnic groups?

[Answer] Until the law is changed, that will be the case.

WEEKEND: On the subject of the airport in the north, has this been discussed with China?

[Answer] We are already engaged in such a discussion.

WEEKEND: On the subject of wage compensation, do you still maintain the same attitude?

[Answer] Where those in the lowest bracket are concerned, well, they must live a decent life.

WEEKEND: You have repeatedly referred to the law. Don't you believe you are committing the sin of excessive legalism, while the MMM once acted differently? Will you guarantee that no demonstrator will be prosecuted?

[Answer] Any government must ensure respect for the law. I can give no guarantees. Even the most socialist government must function within the legal framework.

WEEKEND: Does your offer of 30 percent to those at the bottom of the scale still stand?

[Answer] When I responded to this question, I allowed myself to say that there was a promise. Now, this is not the case. Faced with reality, one's view changes.

LE MAURICIEN: What can you say about the exasperation of the MMM leadership with certain of its members?

[Answer] That is democracy.

WEEKEND: What is your opinion of the Asgarally motion?

[Answer] My stand is clear, and it cannot change.

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CSO: 4719/1223

NEW MINISTER DESCRIBES PLANS FOR ISLAND TERRITORIES

Port Louis THE NATION in French 25 Jul 82 p 3

[Interview with Minister of Rodrigues Island Affairs Serge Clair; date and place not given]

[Text] The OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] rejects Marxism and does not accept any imported ideology, whatever it might be, seeking rather a realistic policy taking man into account and giving him his full dignity. The efforts of the new minister of Rodrigues Island affairs will be oriented toward this type of development, Mr Serge Clair told THE NATION, specifying that his attention will be devoted to the problems of Rodrigues as well as those of Agalega and St. Brandon. He made these statements in an interview the main portions of which our readers will find below.

[Question] In recent years, you have served your brothers and mankind in a different fashion. Can you explain what led to this new approach to service?

[Answer] I have always believed that a priest should commit himself to the service of his brothers in the social, cultural, economic and political sectors. Since priests are forbidden to engage in active politics, I considered the matter with my friends. I came to see that the citizen of Rodrigues was an individual plunged in ignorance and thus subject to a rather special form of exploitation. I asked myself if it did not represent a failing to do nothing, to fail to look the reality in the face. At the invitation of my brothers on Rodrigues, I decided to plunge into active politics, not destructive politics, but to make the true meaning of politics known. I did not make my decision alone, but with the people of Rodrigues.

Thus I had to choose between saying nothing or indeed raising the issue of the dignity of the people of Rodrigues, making its value known. The work of consciousness raising and training has not been easy. For five years, it has been necessary to try to change the colonial thinking prevailing on Rodrigues, despite the wave of slander and criticism which broke over us.

[Question] Of what did this consciousness-raising effort consist?

[Answer] Our goal is the revalorization of man, and this is why we have always talked of a socialism suited to Rodrigues. There was prejudice: the people of Rodrigues had been led to believe they lacked competence.

We wanted the people of Rodrigues to become aware of their dignity and their capabilities. With respect for our adversaries, we made the people of Rodrigues understand that they could take their destiny as human beings into their own hands. There has been a vast effort to educate and inform. Certain establishments, the Catholic and Anglican churches, have contributed greatly to this campaign.

An example: We urged a return to the land, not so that the people of Rodrigues would become its slaves, as some claimed, but because the country has an agricultural orientation. The dignity of a people is manifested in work. This is why we encouraged communal undertakings.

[Question] What have these undertakings been?

[Answer] We have established a cooperative to prevent bus fares from going up uncontrollably and also to guarantee transportation for sand and farm products. We encouraged the establishment of small groups for the cultivation of small gardens and joint livestock raising. We also worked toward a printing cooperative, but in many instances our efforts were blocked.

We have, however, also established small enterprises: a print shop, dress-making establishment and electricity-powered bakery. Outside Port Mathurin, bread is poorly baked.

We sought to develop villages by creating responsible teams and educating the fishermen so that they could claim their rights.

In brief, we have sought better distribution of the wealth on the production level.

[Question] This then is more or less your policy?

[Answer] The OPR has a specific policy for man, a policy taking the reality of the country into account. Any policy should be based on man. This is why we reject Marxism. We do not want an imported ideology. Our political philosophy is based on man, who should be happy and should live in freedom. This is why we would like to see government officials go willingly to Rodrigues, and abandonment of that mentality according to which someone is sent there to impose punishment. Relations between the peoples of Mauritius and Rodrigues must be rebuilt on a basis of equality.

[Question] Hasn't there been talk about anti-Mauritian feeling on Rodrigues?

[Answer] That is not correct. There have been justified reactions against a certain mode of thinking resulting from the colonial system. There have been some officials who have wanted to show their superiority. The citizen of Rodrigues has been awakened, informed and educated. Moreover, our weapon has been education. We are going to establish educational structures on all levels: for cadres, heads of families, mothers and young people.

[Question] What is the literacy level on Rodrigues?

[Answer] Sixty percent. It has been necessary to teach people to count and to explain to them where budget money comes from. They believed all the rubbish they were told.

We will combat this illiteracy by every means. It will be necessary to plan for courses at all sites, in the clubs, everywhere. For cadres courses will be taught at the university.

[Question] What else are you planning?

[Answer] There is a need to rationalize trade. Too many people are being exploited because they do not even know how to sell their own products. We must have consumer cooperatives and farm cooperatives, and eventually, a fishermen's center.

[Question] Can Rodrigues again become the breadbasket of Mauritius?

[Answer] Certainly. I believe that much can be done in the realm of livestock raising, using the 33 million rupees from the EDF [European Development Fund]. Meat, from beef and goats, can be produced. The cultivation of non-perishable crops such as beans, garlic, corn, and onions should be started again. But in this connection, it is necessary to avoid losses in transportation from Rodrigues to Mauritius.

All of this can then be done, to the extent that development is launched again. I am happy that the report by Mr Vink of the EDF links up with the OPR program.

I would add that the priorities should perhaps involve reorganizing the pastureland and mechanizing agriculture. The Rodrigues citizen prefers organic manure to chemical fertilizer.

[Question] How can the water problem be resolved?

[Answer] We must learn how to save our water, to store it, and to prevent spring water from being lost to the sea.

Ten underground pumps will be installed and the water retained by the dikes will make irrigation possible.

The heavy work will be the laying of the pipe. The EDF has provided for the use of a certain sum of money for this purpose.

Finally, there is the reafforestation project which the young people will undertake with the help of the ACCT [Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency].

[Question] One last question. What is your opinion of education on Rodrigues?

[Answer] It requires review. My colleague in the education department will study the problems. The JSS got off to a bad start. Mauritian teachers were dispatched, leading to a housing problem. There are certainly aspects which need review.

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CSO: 4719/1250

MINISTER OF FINANCE ANALYZES ECONOMIC SITUATION

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 15 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The catastrophic economic and financial assessment made public clearly shows that those who have directed the country since 1976 knew very well that they would be swept out during the elections, and adopted the slogan "after me the deluge." This outgoing regime also bears the blame for having failed to pursue a policy of truth and having floundered in economic and financial mismanagement. This was what was stated yesterday by Minister of Finance Paul Berenger within the framework of the discussion of the economic evaluation published a week ago entitled "The State of the Mauritius Economy--June 1982." Speaking of the economic management of the outgoing government, the minister of finance termed it irresponsible. "Their irresponsibility was equaled only by their incompetence," the minister emphasized. The outgoing regime never wanted to set a good example by demonstrating a spirit of sacrifice, and its administration was a veritable hindrance to economic development and economic undertakings.

The minister of finance stressed the policy of truth announced by the MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] government, and added that this policy of truth and dialogue is highly valued by the country, which would not want this policy to cease. Moreover, the officials of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) currently visiting Mauritius to consult with the Mauritian government congratulated the minister of finance and the minister of economic planning and development yesterday morning on the policy of truth being pursued, which they termed "unique."

At the beginning of his address, Paul Berenger stressed that the publication of the evaluation is the realization in fact of a promise made by the MMM/PSM during the electoral campaign, within the framework of its policy of truth. It is an honest work document showing the full truth about the economic situation of the country, without any concealment or manipulation of figures, the minister emphasized. This document has been submitted to the representatives of all the economic sectors involved. Since the first printing of the report has been exhausted, a second will be published in the days to come, Paul Berenger announced.

One special aspect of this report is that Rodrigues, which was neglected for years on end, is included in it, as are the figures pertaining to unemployment and manpower on the island.

The minister indicated that no statistics on the development of the cost of living on Rodrigues had ever been published in the past. This situation has been corrected.

Hour-Long Address

Continuing with his address, which lasted about an hour, Paul Berenger said that the facts and figures set forth in the report speak for themselves and "leap to the eye." It was these facts and figures which led the minister to write on page 40 of the report that "Mauritius is confronted with an economic crisis of momentous proportions as a result of what has taken place since 1976."

Where unemployment is concerned, the current statistics show that 50,000 people are without work, but that 9,000 young people are added to the labor market every year. Where unemployment and concealed employment are concerned, they would be difficult to measure, although the figures indicate that underemployment runs to about 40 percent at the DWC [Development Works Corporation] and 32 percent at the TDA [Tea Development Authority]. The solution to this situation requires an attack on the problem rather than on the wage earners involved.

With regard to inflation, there was a 17.1 percent increase between 1976 and 1981, and the increase between 1981 and 1982 was about 13.5 percent.

Concealed Deficit

The figures concerning the state budget deficit are flabbergasting, and with the two-speed devaluation effected in September of last year, the state deficit was camouflaged. This devaluation made it possible to transfer a part of the state deficit to the Bank of Mauritius--90 million rupees in additional expenditures for the purchase of rice and flour. The turncoat PT [Labor Party]/PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party]/CAM [Moslem Action Committee] government gave assurances to the IMF that this was a "short-term measure." Paul Berenger said that the outgoing regime concealed the real state deficit because it was not willing to reveal the loans contracted with the commercial banks in Mauritius. These loans came to 262.5 million rupees in December 1981. "With the 90 million rupee gap in the budget deficit, this 262.5 million rupee loan was another delayed-action bomb we inherited from the old regime," the minister said. Thus the budget situation is a tragic one.

Debt Servicing

Paul Berenger said that the report also made public for the first time the true figures pertaining to the public debt (domestic and foreign) and the development of the servicing of this debt. Foreign debts, which totaled 262.9 million in June 1976, reached 5,213,000,000 rupees last May. The public debt came to 6,751,000,000 rupees in May, while debt servicing came to about 599 million during the last financial year, as compared to 20 million rupees in 1976-77.

Drafting a projection for the future, excluding any new loans--which would be practically impossible to obtain given the present situation, the minister of finance expressed the view that "total external debt servicing" will increase to 1,084,000,000 rupees in 1982-83 and 1,309,000,000 in 1983-84. "Total public debt servicing," which came to about 913 million rupees in 1981-82, would, according to this estimate by the minister, reach 1,399,000,000 rupees in 1982-83 and 1,617,000,000 in 1983-84.

Crime

Paul Berenger then went on to say that the word "crime" would not be too strong a term for describing the financial administration of the outgoing government. In fact, the majority of the loans were "Eurodollar loans," for which the repayment rates are very high. In addition, the minister harshly criticized the failure of the outgoing government to ever take the trouble to see to the accounting on IMF loans. "That regime acted as if the loans were gifts," he remarked. Repayments on IMF loans will come to 5.10 million SDR [special drawing rights] in 1982-83, or about 61 million rupees, provided, however, that Mauritius is successful in obtaining 100 percent of its IMF quota--400 million SDR. Repayments for 1983-84 and 1984-85 will come to 19.6 million SDR and 44.2 million SDR, respectively.

On the subject of the balance of payments, the minister was categorical. In view of what has been happening since 1976, it is inconceivable that Mauritius could do without the IMF in the course of the coming months or years. However, the essential thing with the IMF, as with the World Bank, is to pursue a policy of truth.

Where the World Bank is concerned, Mauritius obtained a 15 million dollar loan in 1981-82 under the structural loan agreement. Discussion of a second 20 million dollar loan began shortly before the last elections. The conditions involved in the first proposal called for the World Bank to be consulted on every development project exceeding 200 million rupees, and the outgoing government committed itself to making cuts in the expenditures of the TDA, the CHA [Central Housing Authority], the DWC and in education. What about the conditions which will be imposed in the provisions of the second loan? "It is a fact that these conditions will not disappear, because bodies such as the World Bank are unmoved by the wind of change which blows through Mauritius," Paul Berenger explained.

With regard to the IMF, Mauritius was to be allowed to draw 180 million rupees in foreign exchange between June and December of this year within the framework of the standby agreement for 1982. But in order to be entitled to this sum of 180 million rupees, the outgoing government was bound to respect certain clearly defined criteria, including a reduction in the level of state expenditures, and the holding of discussions with the IMF concerning the 1982-83 budget, elimination of the "dual exchange rate" for rice and flour within a period of 6 months, although this deadline was extended to August 1982.

The Economic Truth

Paul Berenger then stressed that we must look the economic truth in the face. The discussions with IMF officials in which the minister is currently engaged will continue until this weekend, and may be resumed in Washington in the coming months. The situation is hardly an easy one, he explained. The present policy of truth is designed to incorporate everyone in the task.

The profound causes of this situation have not necessarily been the hurricanes and the drought alone, but also include the waste of income resulting from the sugar boom, mismanagement, incompetence and irresponsibility.

However, the ministers of the previous government are not the only ones responsible. Managers and heads of enterprises are also guilty of mismanagement, incompetence and irresponsibility, and refusal to pursue a policy of truth.

The objective sought by the government in publishing this report, the minister stressed, is to show that Mauritius finds itself today in an urgent economic situation, and that we must bring about economic recovery in order to rescue the country from the current situation. However, the minister said that certain painful adaptations are unavoidable. It is a question of facing up courageously to the economic reality as it is.

National Collaboration

In conclusion, Paul Berenger stressed that the MMM/PSM/OPR government enjoys considerable goodwill with wage earners, the unemployed and the heads of enterprises. Within this context, he made an appeal for national collaboration in order to save the country from economic bankruptcy. "I am also making an appeal to the trade unions which are seeking or might seek to obtain this or that sectorial advantage, asking for a response to the government's appeal for implementation of the policy of truth and dialogue we are urging." And he added: "This government will be able to demonstrate firmness when the future of the young people and the neglected demands it." Paul Berenger added, however, that he is confident that the trade unions and the wage earners will understand the appeal of the government. He also appealed to the current opposition--which includes the former minister and which is responsible for the current situation--for its active collaboration in ensuring the recovery of the country. Paul Berenger believes that the government, the deputies (those of the MMM/PSM/OPR as well as those of the opposition), and the population as a whole have no right to allow the country to return to the vicious circle in which it has been trapped since 1976.

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CSO: 4719/1231

NEW HEALTH MINISTER DISCUSSES PLANNED CHANGES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 15 Jul 82 pp 5-6

[Interview with Minister of Health Daniel Jocelyn Seenyen by Judex Acking; date and place not given]

[Text] The Ministry of Health, of which Daniel Jocelyn Seenyen (PSM) has just been appointed the head, is one of the key ministries for government action. Meeting with us for his first interview, he expressed his satisfaction, as have all his colleagues, with the "freedom to make decisions" which they have been given for the future. Thus they have carte blanche for ever bolder and more realistic undertakings and proposals. Here we will learn of some of them, which will not please everyone.

Minister Seenyen comes from the education field. But we find him here already familiar with all the issues in this "explosive sector," as he terms his ministry. At the heart of his concerns is the dignity of the patient and the development of preventive health care. Thus our first question was as follows:

[Question] What strategy might your ministry adopt with a view to the further humanization of the health sector, hospitalization in particular?

[Answer] Referring to the MMM/PSM government program, I would tell you that the new regime is committed to undertaking a reform of the hospital system as a whole, along with the development and the regionalization of medicine. Health, which is a goal of development, is also a prerequisite for it. And above all, it is a basic right of the individual, a right acknowledged by all of the member nations of the World Health Organization (WHO) At the Alma-Ata (USSR) conference in 1978.

In my view, this humanization, this general overhaul of that vast domain covering the treatment of disease and the promotion of health necessarily involves dialogue, discipline and participation by all. My colleagues and I hope to create a psychological atmosphere on all levels which will favor such development.

On the administrative level, for example, I have met since I took office or will meet with the heads of departments and medical superintendents in charge of the regional and district hospitals. Moreover, I have undertaken tours

enabling me to learn about the problems hindering precisely this humanization so much desired by the public. For example, on a visit to a regional hospital, I saw dogs and cats wandering about, even in the wards. Here is one immediate step to be taken and this will be done. I also noted the lack of equipment in a number of parts of the institution, even a shortage of benches in the out-patient department. The physical framework thus urgently needs to be reviewed.

I am also concerned about the need to establish a psychological atmosphere among health care and paramedical personnel and between the latter and the patient, for whom I have asked for better treatment. The patient is a public service customer and, according to the traditional formula, he should be king.

The practice of medicine is teamwork, but unfortunately I found tense relations among the various socioprofessional groups. To correct this, the reestablishment of dialogue among them is necessary. Further humanization also requires welcoming the patient to the establishment sympathetically and listening to him, and above all giving him information. I view the right of the patient to information as a priority. Without a doubt, due to ethical considerations, the physician controls certain aspects of his relations with the patient, but the latter must at least be informed of the nature and the progress of his illness, and this is not altogether practiced today.

Along the same line of thinking, I have put forth the idea that, as is the case with the administrative department at the ministry, the employees, department heads, doctors, nurses, etc in the hospitals, dispensaries and health centers should wear identification badges so that patients will know with whom they are dealing. This would also help us avoid the undesired presence of unauthorized individuals. While eliminating anonymity, the wearing of identification badges would establish a new kind of relations between the doctors and the patients. The latter would then know with whom they are speaking and have greater confidence than when dealing with an unknown element.

Finally, since I have also spoken of discipline, I should also mention the respect any employee should show toward the state, his employer. Let everyone be at work on time. Let the public also understand that the tolerance of doctors, nurses, etc must not in any way mean that the patients can in the future make greater demands or show arrogance. This kind of improper conduct has also been noted recently, and I have been informed of it. The public will only be better served if they are cooperative. If there must be change in this sector, then, it should be a change in thinking, with mutual respect replacing arrogance.

[Question] You also make surprise visits.

[Answer] There are in fact some scheduled visits and also some which are unexpected. The very day I took office, I paid a visit (early in the evening) to the Victoria Hospital. Since, I have visited other establishments and departments under my ministry. I will devote a half a day a week to visiting hospitals. Often, other officials will accompany me. I also paid a recent visit to the "Vagrant Depot" of the GRNO, where the ministry vehicles, including the ambulances, are repaired, to see at what rate the work is being done.

As to surprise visits, I would like to remind you that this is a part of my responsibilities, which I intend fully to assume.

Better Medicines

[Question] The maternity departments in a number of hospitals urgently need improvement. When will this be done?

[Answer] This is true. I have noted that there are often unsanitary conditions, for example, in these departments in particular. I also know that often two women who have just delivered babies are assigned to the same bed. This is an acute problem and I will make a solution to it one of our priority actions. But it should be noted that temporary measures have been adopted here and there and that improvements are under way. At the Civil Hospital, a plan for the building of a modern maternity ward has been drafted and is awaiting European Development Fund financing. We will soon have, moreover, a postnatal care ward equipped with more beds. At the Victoria Hospital, a better equipped delivery room is already in use. I can assure you that everything which can be done immediately and in the short run will be done.

[Question] Will your government implement a new pharmaceutical policy? What trade relations will exist with the local Mauritius Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company Ltd (MPM) and foreign exporters, including those in South Africa?

[Answer] Our commercial relations with the Mauritius Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company Ltd are governed by two considerations: our formal commitment to aid local industry and our membership in the World Health Organization, which wants each country to be self-sufficient in the medicines sector. Having said that, we will not neglect other considerations, first of all the quality-price ratio. It is known that the MPM does not engage in the full production of medicines, but turns them out on the basis of imported active ingredients. Our relations with it can thus be maintained as long as we are satisfied with the quality-price ratio. I have indeed insisted on better control of the products sold to us.

On the subject of the price of medicines, it is the Ministry of Commerce, industry, prices and consumer protection which is responsible for domestic products. As to those intended for the health sector, I believe that my ministry should have its word to say, above all where the quality-price ratio is concerned. I will, therefore, discuss this with my colleagues in the ministries mentioned here, and we will inform the government of the matter. This action will be undertaken with a view to controlling the various aspects of price-fixing, both for domestic medicines and those which we obtain elsewhere.

I would return to the subject of the WHO, to mention that it has drafted a list of medicines (about 200) for the Third World countries. The concept is excellent. But I, as well as others, believe that it is hardly possible, if not impossible, for the consumer to switch from one medication to another overnight. Psychology plays a great role here. What we should have above all is information, and even better, advanced training for the public as to the proper use of medicines. We will go to work on this.

In connection with our imports and what they cost, it should be realized that those coming from South Africa in 1981-1982 came to only 314,000 rupees out of a total of 8 million. It is an error to believe that the bulk of our needs are met by that country.

Our relations with the Republic of South Africa are not without certain advantages to us. There is the price-distance factor, for example, which, because of regular air links, provides us with safeguards when emergencies occur. However, these relations would have to be interrupted if the government were to implement its trade relations exclusion policy with South Africa in the future. The Ministry of Health could only conform. But meanwhile, we should have been finding other sources of supply offering the same advantages and others.

In another connection, as is known, we enjoy the privilege today of sending patients requiring surgery which cannot be done here to South African establishments, not to mention the 50 free tickets for their transportation provided us annually by the South African Airways company. This is why I, for my part, along with Harish Boodhoo, say that in this connection, we should pursue the policy which serves our interests. (Interviewer's note: Reference was made in the crown speech to the government's decision to break with South Africa "gradually.")

Abuses in Private Practice

[Question] How will preventive medicine be strengthened?

[Answer] Preventive medicine should be organized on several levels. We enjoy excellent organization in the realm, and it will be enriched, particularly through greater use of the mass media. We will examine the need to publicize our health education program at a more convenient hour via television with all of those involved. A reduced audience has been noted since it has been offered at an earlier hour.

It has been said that henceforth individuals must see to their own health. They should take an active stance and individually and collectively seek to ensure their own good health. For if the strategy of prevention involves vaccination and other protection programs, it involves first of all proper hygiene, nutrition, housing conditions, abundant safe drinking water, etc.

Special concern should also be devoted by the authorities responsible and all citizens to combating the spread of pollution. Everyone contributes to pollution, if only by inattention to the proper place and method for disposing of household refuse. It is important to be less egotistical and to think of the health of the collective. Our activities within this context will lead us to work with the departments at other ministries--youth and sports, education and social security, as well as the municipalities and other district councils. Finally, I should tell you of the imminent commissioning of two new mobile units for preventive care.

[Question] Have you any intention of reviewing the status of private medicine?

[Answer] This is a major issue, and one which requires a "major policy decision." It must be considered dispassionately and through dialogue.

By private medicine, you obviously mean to distinguish between that practiced by doctors employed by the state and that of private physicians. Now, this must be placed within a whole socioeconomic context wherein, the resources of the working classes being what they are, there is inevitably an increasing demand for publicly provided medical care. The so-called private physicians have to make a living too, and it must be said that there is a certain category of people who can pay for their services.

All of this has already led us in fact to contemplate the practice of such physicians. As to "private consulting," it must be understood that this is a privilege the minister of health grants the beneficiaries. And it is subject to strict conditions. Thus this privilege is accorded to specialists and must be exercised outside the normal working hours for the hospital departments. Now, we have found that these requirements are not always observed. We have in the majority honest and highly competent doctors. But, as is unfortunately the case in any profession, there are also those who seek to and succeed in getting around the difficulties and thinking only of their own interests. Therefore, we believe that if the conditions imposed for providing private patient consultations are not met, there is justification for taking the pertinent action.

We have also noted that, while specialists enjoying this privilege are also required to see patients only in connection with their respective specialties, some are also engaging in general medicine. Others neglect their hospital duties in order to be in their offices. While appealing to professional ethics, I can also state that we will put an end to this abuse.

Moreover, we plan to review the matter of establishing honoraria to be paid to specialists and other practitioners. The current law refers to "reasonable fees," which is rather vague.

We also plan to deal with that other aspect of private medicine involved in the operation of clinics. Here again, there is need to amend the law. Currently, in fact, a license is issued authorizing any clinic to operate almost indefinitely. We must arrange for the issuance of an annual license which will only be renewed if the norms established by the ministry are being respected. Thus we have the standard to be ensured, and it is to be enforced. I and my staff are working on such a change, and subsequently, the approval of my colleagues will be sought.

Where hospital and surgical fees, etc., are concerned, it is impossible to establish standard rates, because not all of the clinics offer the same quality of service. It is even more difficult to check on this diversity than on the qualifications of medical care and paramedical personnel. However, I plan to meet shortly with clinic directors and propose the establishment of a scale to them. This would allow the patients and their families to know what they will pay for a given level of service. I assure you that nothing will be imposed until there has been prior discussion with the directors. I will also inform them of my recommendation that the resident medical officer be included among the personnel. He would be a doctor who would be better able to deal with emergencies and to call upon the needed colleagues.

[Question] What will be done in the training sector?

[Answer] We are aware of its importance, since medicine is a dynamic discipline. It is important to provide solid continuing training for doctors, nurses and other individuals within the paramedical context. In this connection, we will go back to the concept of establishing an advanced training center, an idea which was pursued shortly prior to his death by the Indian professor Atam Prakash. We are expecting a visit from another leading personality within the context of this project.

As to medical training within a faculty at the University of Mauritius, it is really not possible to give this priority. The idea is an old one, and the University of Paris VI was to cooperate in making it a reality. Two local studies concluded that such a project was not timely. There are various reasons for this. Let us examine two. Currently, Mauritius is seeing the return of 40 to 50 doctors every year, many of whom do not find work. Also, the government does not have the capacity to absorb this manpower. This explains why we cannot put an end to private practice. From that, then, to training other doctors here....

[Question] Are you also devoting concern to labor medicine?

[Answer] We assign it capital importance in the industrial and health contexts. I have just learned of a proposal in connection with this field. Interministerial action will be required here. We will soon be paid a visit by an expert on occupational diseases, who will advise us about the develop of labor medicine and the promulgation of legislation concerning occupational hazards.

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CSO: 4719/1230

PARLIAMENT MODIFIES POLICE ACT

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 28 Jul 82 p 7

[Report: "'The SSS Is Dead! Long Live the NIU!'"]

[Text] The Police (Amendment) Bill, which Prime Minister Jugnauth submitted to parliament, was passed yesterday. The bill calls for the dissolution of the State Security Service (SSS) and the establishment of the National Intelligence Unit (NIU).

Following Jugnauth's presentation, which explained the creation of this new intelligence service, Finlay Salesse stated that in his opinion the only thing which was different was the name while its powers would remain unchanged. He emphasized the need for the prime minister to exert strict control over NIU activities.

After the speeches of A. Parsuramen, B. Khodabux, D. Fokeer and Sir Gaetan Duval, Berenger explained that the draft bill had been submitted for the purpose of allowing the minister of finance to submit a statement on some NIU expenditures during the presentation of the budget on Friday. He added that the government is currently engaged in the total reorganization of the intelligence service. Berenger said that only the name had been changed for the time being and that other amendments will be submitted later. He specified that some SSS activities, such as "opening of letters," and "taping of telephones," had now been terminated.

Sylvio Michel, Anil Gayan and J. Nundalalee took the floor before Jugnauth wound up the debates. He agreed with Berenger's thoughts and insisted on dispelling the fears of some parliamentarians regarding NIU activities.

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CSO: 4719/1253

LANGUAGE CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER

Port Louis THE NATION in French 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "National Language Conference to Be Held in September"]

[Text] A national language seminar will be held in Octave Wiehe Hall, Mauritius University, probably the last week of September. A national consensus will be its main purpose, for nothing will be forced on the Mauritians.

This was announced by Ramduth Jaddoo, minister of education, in the presence of R. Poonoosamy, minister of culture, and several officials, including Prof J. Manrakhan, vice chancellor of the university, J. Purang, permanent secretary, and R. Ramdoyal, H. Gopaul, D. Unmoll, Dev Virahsawmy and R. Ruhee, ministry PAS and PRO.

Jaddoo said that the question of languages causes emotional reactions. For this reason it was decided to hold a national debate. No one should be offended or feel that one language is used to the detriment of another. However, the time has come to put an end to the confusion for this linguistic juggling is detrimental to the development of the Mauritian who is looking for an identity and dignity. Although the educational system will be reviewed by a national commission, the language problem requires an entirely separate study.

Jaddoo congratulated all those who have worked on the language problem. He is convinced that all Mauritians are impatiently waiting for a clearly formulated plan.

The minister emphasized that the seminar will have four sessions: language and national awareness, education medium, role and contribution of popular, ancestral and international languages, and suggestions for a coherent policy. Jaddoo said that the seminar is important because it will allow the free participation of anyone interested in the problem. The papers which will be presented will be the basis of a more methodical work before a final decision can be reached.

Those interested should contact D. Unmoll who, along with Virahsawmy, Gopaul and Ruhee, will be a member of the seminar secretariat (Tel 54-1074, ext 21).

Let us emphasize that Dev Virahsawmy made a brief statement saying that the seminar will issue an opinion on the status of the languages (national, official, teaching medium) so that a concensus may be reached.

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CSO: 4719/1253

PARLIAMENT APPROVES ESTABLISHMENT OF ILOIS TRUST FUND

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 28 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] The two draft laws put forth by Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth were unanimously approved by the parliament yesterday. The first pertains to the establishment of an Ilois Trust Fund to generate the compensation to be granted islanders pursuant to the agreement signed by the British and Mauritian governments last 7 July. The other draft law pertains to the dissolution of the State Security Service (SSS) and the creation of the National Intelligence Unit (NIU). Moreover, Paul Berenger informed the legislative assembly yesterday that Father Jocelyn Patient had been appointed president of the Ilois Trust Fund.

In presenting the first draft law, Mr Jugnauth said that the Ilois Trust Fund will have the duty of administering the 4 million pounds sterling (80 million rupee) compensation granted by the British government to the Ilois and the 20 million rupees (in land) made available to the Ilois community by the government of Mauritius. The prime minister said that the proposal of this draft law represents the culmination of years of struggle and effort pursued by the Ilois with a view to regaining their dignity and obtaining adequate compensation after their arbitrary removal from the Chagos Islands early in the 1970s. The prime minister praised the efforts of the various organizations, particularly the Ilois Committee (Fraternal Organization), the National Front for Support of the Ilois (FNSI), and the Joint Ilois Committee (JIC), as well as other individuals, including Messrs Paul Berenger, Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, K. Offman, Silvio and Elie Michel, among others, who have done everything to ensure that the Ilois could obtain "some form of justice for all their tribulation and suffering." Mr Jugnauth also described some of the stages in the struggle of the Ilois, including the appointment of an ad hoc committee to incorporate them in Mauritian society and the dispatch of a delegation to London last year to negotiate with the British government. All of this, he said, was made possible thanks to the efforts of these individuals and organizations. He gave assurance that the signing of the agreement with the British government in no way threatens the sovereignty of the island of Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia.

"The bill safeguards the sovereignty of Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, and follows on the agreement which we have made absolutely sure has no bearing whatsoever, explicitly or implicitly, on the

question of sovereignty, but is concerned solely with the compensation to the Ilois and the Ilois community," Mr Jugnauth said.

Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Information and Cooperatives Harish Boodhoo, for his part, said that "No man, no patriot in love with justice and fair play, with a sense of nearness of heart to the downtrodden and suffering mankind, can remain insensitive to the tremendous sufferings and miseries of the Ilois and the Ilois community" since they were ousted from the Chagos Islands. Mr Boodhoo believes that if the outgoing government had shown "a keen and serious interest" in the welfare of the Ilois, their tribulations would long since have ended. He said that their suffering will leave a scar on their lives which can never be removed. The vice prime minister expressed his admiration for the Ilois, whom he termed a "heroic people" who have suffered stoically for many years "as a result of the inhuman treatment meted out to them." With the introduction of this draft law, Mr Boodhoo went on to say, he hopes that the saga of the Ilois will come to an end and that the Ilois community can finally regain its dignity. "The Ilois community can now breathe the air of dignity and respect and can now look forward to their welfare with confidence and joy," Mr Boodhoo added.

In conclusion, Mr Boodhoo thanked the British government for its "sympathetic and humane approach," although this comes rather late for the Ilois people.

Mr Paul Berenger, for his part, said that there is no way money can ever compensate for the total suffering the Ilois community has had to endure for long years. He hailed the Ilois for their courage and noted that the compensation offered by the British has been accepted in a spirit of compromise. He said that every effort has been made to ensure that the signing of the agreement with the British government in no way prejudices the sovereign rights of Mauritius to the Chagos Archipelago. He also added that elections will shortly be held to choose the five representatives of the Ilois community who will serve on the board of the Ilois Trust Fund. He emphasized the stubborn nature of the struggle to improve the fate of these people. He said that the British came in the end to understand their responsibilities with regard to this community. The long calvary of the Ilois is coming to an end with the proposal of this draft law, he said.

Messrs Sylvio Michel, Madun Dullo and K. Offman also spoke on this draft law.

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CSO: 4719/1251

NRM BACKGROUND, LINKS WITH SOUTH AFRICA REVIEWED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 15, 21 Jun 82 pp 1-5

[Text]

Throughout the year the *Frelimo* government has come under increasing military pressure from the *Resistência Nacional Mocambicana* (to be called hereafter as the MNR). There is now anti-*Frelimo* action in 7 of Mozambique's 11 provinces. Manica, Sofala and Inhambane provinces are considered unsafe outside the main towns; nearly 1000 km of the main north-south road is subject to attack, and traffic between Malawi and Zimbabwe via Mozambique has virtually stopped. As a measure of the extent of the guerrilla offensive, the MNR has moved into some areas of Inhambane province visited by President Samora Machel during a tour last February. Machel was forced to cancel his planned July visit to Europe in order to take personal command of the battle against the MNR.

The *Frelimo* government itself is in no danger: the present MNR orbit encompasses the least populated areas of Mozambique, affecting less than 3m. of the country's 12m. total population. Much of the area is game reserve, forest and semi-desert, and most MNR actions are carried out by roving and widely dispersed bands of 100 to 200 men. Once attacked or destroyed, positions are rarely held. In general, the guerrillas avoid populated areas and concentrate their attacks on small villages, particularly the newly created "communal villages". (The half dozen small towns successfully attacked during the past two years have all been in remote areas away from main roads). Some areas, however, especially near the River Save, are controlled sufficiently by the MNR to prevent government forces and officials from entering without military escort. However, none of these MNR-held areas can be termed "liberated zones", where alternative administration and commerce has been established. Although the MNR captors of John Burlison, the British zoologist, moved freely, they never showed him villages they controlled. The inability of MNR spokesman, Evo Fernandes, to carry out his written offer to a third party in Maputo "to visit the areas under the control of the MNR" also

points to a lack of solid territorial control.

The MNR's military strength appears to be composed of about 3000 trained fighters, with at least as many youth undergoing "in service" training. (*Frelimo's* strength was 10,000 at independence; the present Mozambican army is about 25,000). Mozambique's size (783,000 sq. km.) and geography makes it hard to protect lines of communication. Thus the MNR has concentrated on mining roads and railways and attacking road and rail traffic: the two railways from Zimbabwe to the ports of Maputo and Beira have come under repeated attack; the road and rail bridges near Beira were sabotaged last October (the rail bridge reopened in December and the road bridge was due to reopen in early July); in early May this year a train near Chimoio was attacked and at least 40 passengers were killed.

Mozambique Railways (CFM) continues to move all Zimbabwean cargo sent its way, largely because both lines are now used to less than half capacity, so that backlogs can be cleared quickly after any disruption. The opening of the oil pipeline from Beira to Mutare (ex-Umtali) was delayed for six months, not because of attacks (apart from a minor incident on 14 May); but because of a dispute as to who would pay for oil lost in the event of future attacks.

Disruption of internal traffic is nevertheless sometimes serious, most importantly in the marketing of this year's food crops. Road mining and attacks have isolated some development projects, as has the increasing MNR interest in foreign technicians. At least 12 foreigners have been killed or captured in the past 7 months (of whom 7 are Portuguese). As a result, studies of iron and gas reserves have been delayed, and Sweden had to withdraw 50 workers from the showcase Ifloma forest industries project near Chimoio. (Ten Swedes have since returned, and the others are expected to go back shortly). A Chilean engineer is still missing.

The former director of the Rhodesian *Central Intelligence Organisation* (CIO), Ken Flower, fostered and created the MNR as a fifth column inside Mozambique (AC Vol 23 No 9), initially relying largely on Mozambicans who had fled to Zimbabwe in 1974-75. Many were members of opportunist anti-*Frelimo* groups such as the Portuguese secret police (PIDE), the commandos, and the GE Special Group, most of whom feared retribution if they stayed in Mozambique. CIO first turned to Orlando Cristina, who had brought with him to Rhodesia all the GE files. Cristina used these to identify GEs among the Mozambicans in Zimbabwe. They were then recruited into the MNR. CIO provided a training camp at "Retreat Farm" near Bindura, north of Harare. When Mozambique imposed sanctions on Rhodesia in March 1976, the first MNR bands, including a few Portuguese mercenaries, moved into Manica and Tete provinces and attacked shops and medical posts near the border. In June 1976 CIO opened an anti-

Frelimo radio station, *Voz da Africa Livre* (Voice of Free Africa), which broadcast from Gwelo, Fort Victoria, and Umtali.

The South African, Rhodesian, and Portuguese intelligence services had always kept very close contact, and it is clear that BOSS was fully informed about, and approved of, the CIO project. (Gordon Winter, the under-cover BOSS agent, in his book *Inside BOSS*, is wrong in saying that BOSS established the MNR, and that its first actions were carried out by South African commandos. He was, though, accurate in stating that "I was its number one propagandist right from the start." In 1976, articles by him about the MNR began to appear in the South African press. In 1977 he faked a picture supposedly of MNR men training "inside Mozambique").

The MNR did not take on a life of its own until the end of 1976 and the arrival of André Matzangáissa, who had joined *Frelimo* in 1972, becoming a platoon commander in the Gorongosa area. At the end of fighting in 1974, he was put in charge of Dondo, near Beira. In 1974-75 many *Frelimo* guerrillas felt they deserved compensation for the many years fighting in the bush, and that they had a right to take what they wanted. The *Frelimo* leadership cracked down hard, and sent many ex-guerrillas to reeducation centres. André, accused of stealing a Mercedes car, was sent with other ex-guerrillas to a camp at Sacuze, near Gorongosa. He escaped in October 1976 and made his way to Rhodesia. By April 1977 CIO had made him head of the MNR. One of his first acts was to attack his old reeducation camp and free a number of other ex-guerrillas, who were promptly recruited to form the core of his army.

By 1979, CIO had an operations headquarters for the MNR in Baker Road in Umtali, and had established new camps at Inyanga and Chisumbanje (both close to the frontier). Supplies were airlifted into Mozambique. By mid-1979 the MNR was strong in Manica and northern Sofala provinces, and was able to attack and hold a few administrative posts. It frequently attacked the railway linking Malawi to Beira.

A temporary demise

On 11 September 1979 the Lancaster House talks opened. In October the Mozambican army began its assaults on the main MNR base on the top of the Gorongosa mountain. With no chance of holding the position, on 18 October Rhodesian helicopters lifted off the mountain all non-Mozambicans. On the same day, André led a diversionary attack on Gorongosa town, at the foot of the mountain. He was fatally wounded, and died in a helicopter returning to Rhodesia. Gorongosa fell on 22 October.

When Lord Soames arrived in Salisbury, the Rhodesians were asked to stop supporting the MNR. (the delay in the withdrawal of Mozambican troops from

Rhodesia was probably linked to this issue). On 18 February 1980, George Mitchell, the CIO's Mozambique section head, called a meeting with Cristina and others to say it was all over. *Voz da Africa Livre* stopped broadcasting on 20 February. Cristina and most of the remaining MNR men went to South Africa. (The alleged flight of 5,000 Muzorewa auxiliaries to South Africa probably included a sizeable number of MNR men). Remaining MNR fighters in northern Manica and Sofala provinces were told to make their way to the Sitatonga mountain, near the Chimanimini mountains in Zimbabwe. One of the last groups crossed the main Beira-Umtali road in May, destroying two turbines in the Mavuze dam.

By 1979 South Africa was airlifting supplies to the MNR to airstrips on white farms near Chipinga. Then South Africa established for the MNR a new base at Sitatonga. In June 1980, *Voz da Africa Livre* began broadcasting from northern Transvaal. (One recent report says that it now also transmits from Transkei).

On 30 June 1980 the Mozambican army captured the Sitatonga base, claiming 272 MNR men dead, 300 captured, and the appropriation of a large quantity of South African arms. Leaderless and with only a few hundred men left inside Mozambique, the MNR was shattered. With no base and no supplies, the remaining groups dispersed and turned to uncoordinated banditry. They began to attack the main North-South road, and killed several people working on the census in the rural areas in August 1980. Afonso Dhlakama, André's successor, admitted that "when André died, the MNR was on the road to total destruction", and that Sitatonga was a "shameful defeat".

After André's death, three men emerged as candidates for the leadership: Orlando Macomo, Lucas M'lhanga, and Dhlakama. (The MNR sometimes spells his name "Jacama" in internal documents). Macomo was a well-known Maputo criminal released in 1974 in exchange for helping *Frelimo* clean up Maputo. In 1977 he moved to Rhodesia, but was killed at the end of 1979, probably to put him out of the running for the MNR leadership. The two others were former *Frelimo* soldiers. Dhlakama, like André, was thrown out of the army in the 1974 corruption purges. The Rhodesians backed M'lhanga. Cristina backed Dhlakama, had photographs of him published in the South African press as the new MNR commander.

The Rhodesians proposed to divide the MNR into two commands under Dhlakama and M'lhanga, but that was never accepted. The contest resulted in a shootout in June 1980 at the Chisumbanje base. Dhlakama won, and it remains unclear whether M'lhanga was killed or escaped. Some M'lhanga men, including the MNR political commissar and a radio operator, gave themselves up to the Mozambican army.

In a report dated 9 November 1980, Dhlakama admitted that "many fighters died this year, including

commanders and other heads, and others were maimed and crippled — all because of a 'power struggle'." Maputo claims that Dhlakama has now been made a full colonel in the South African Defence Force. Meanwhile, Domingos Arouca, a wealthy Mozambican exile in Lisbon, has claimed to be MNR president.

South Africa takes complete charge

Cristina then convinced DONS (BOSS) and South African Military Intelligence to take its support role more seriously. Dhlakama went to South Africa for consultations, and by October 1980 the MNR was ensconced in a base at Zoabostad in the Transvaal. A set of apparently genuine MNR documents found stuffed down a latrine when the Mozambican army captured an MNR base at Garagua on 7 December 1981, include reports and minutes of meetings between Dhlakama and the South Africans at Zoabostad in October and November 1980. One somewhat odd report quotes Dhlakama as saying, "you South Africans are like my parents", and that "everything depends on you". He also thanks them "for evacuating my wife from Zimbabwe to South Africa". In one minuted meeting, a "Colonel Charlie" says he will send specialists and instructors to teach the MNR how to use heavy weapons and carry out sabotage. Charlie adds: "The instructors who go to Mozambique will not only teach, but also participate in attacks". (Charlie has been identified as Col. Van Niekerk of South African Military Intelligence).

The still unidentified white man blown up last October trying to mine the Beira-Umtali railway was probably one such "instructor". In his pack was an unfinished novel he was writing about the war in Northern Ireland, and vocabulary lists translating English into Portuguese and Shona. This suggests he may have had a similar history to one of the South African commandos killed in the raid on Matola (a Maputo Suburb) in January 1981: British army to Rhodesian SAS to South African Forces.

The minutes of the 9 November 1980 meeting quote Cristina suggesting that the MNR "destroy the power line transporting energy from Cabora Bassa to South Africa to mask the existence of South African support." (Cristina told Dhlakama that as South Africa gained only a little power from Cabora Bassa, it would do no harm. During the unusually cold winter of 1981, the lack of Cabora-Bassa power resulted in electricity cuts in the Transvaal). But in a broadcast on 8 March this year, *Voz da Africa Livre* said "we do not refuse help from anyone, including the government of South Africa." In exchange for that help, it promised South Africa "a warmer winter" this year by not cutting the power line.

This more open acknowledgement of South African

backing may be due to the failure to gain European support. The minutes of the South African meetings tell of Dhlakama's trip to Portugal, Germany, and France in November 1980. Dhlakama claims to have met with the "chief of security in Portugal" and with the vice-president of the *Social Democratic Party* (PSD). The latter would have been Pinto Balsemao, now prime minister, who visited Mozambique in June 1982. Despite promises of moral support, however, the notes make clear Dhlakama came away empty handed.

The handover of the MNR to South Africa obviously did not preclude links on MNR matters between Pretoria and Salisbury, nor the willingness of both to use the MNR for other purposes – as shown by the case of Amaro Silva, who was sentenced to death in June 1982. A well-paid Maputo secondary school teacher, he crossed to South Africa in 1978 and turned himself in to the police and was sent to police headquarters in Pretoria, which passed him to the MNR training camp in Bindura, Rhodesia. Eventually he became an MNR officer, and under CIO instructions assigned other Mozambicans to attempt (unsuccessfully) to bomb the Maputo house of Robert Mugabe. He returned to Mozambique and was arrested. In 1981 he escaped and went again to South Africa. This time the South Africans used him for the kidnapping of ANC member Joe Pillay from Swaziland. Next he was sent on an anti-Swapo mission to Namibia. Finally, he returned to Mozambique with the MNR, and was caught again.

"Rhodesian"-South African links continued through the MNR well after independence in Zimbabwe. On 29 October 1981 the rail and road bridges linking Beira to Umtali were sabotaged. The attacks were probably timed to coincide with the movement of four trainloads of arms for the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade of the Zimbabwe army then being trained in Umtali. (The Umtali CIO station chief had not changed since the late 1970s. He left Zimbabwe shortly after the attacks).

The kidnapping of Pillay and the sabotage of the bridge were one-off events which have not been repeated, and there seem to be few South Africans inside Mozambique (although a South African army veteran was among those sentenced to death in Mozambique in June). The main South African involvement remains command, training, and supply.

In the October 1980 meetings, South African military intelligence promised to step up supplies, although it said that air drops were too expensive and some shipments would have to go by sea. Supplies have been landed on beaches north and south of Beira. But some air drops continued. In convicting a man in June 1982, the Mozambique Military Tribunal said that this year his MNR group in northern Inhambane had received night drops from South African Dakota aircraft, which pro-

vided uniforms, sacks of rice and sugar, crates of ammunition and weapons, including mines and mortars.

In addition to increasing ordinary supplies, South Africa is also providing more sophisticated weapons and communications equipment. Burlison's captors, for example, were in radio contact with a central base three times a day. And Mozambican officials allege that South African reconnaissance planes are flying inside Mozambique to locate Mozambican troops for the MNR.

By late 1981 the MNR had expanded substantially. It moved back into northern Manica and Sofala provinces, and opened a new front in northern Inhambane (as well as the semi-desert area of northern Gaza). A new base was established in an isolated hunting reserve in the northwest of Inhambane province. At the same time, however, the Mozambican army was sweeping through southern Manica, and captured the main MNR base at Garagua on 8 December. Many guerrillas pushed out of that base moved to Inhambane, and by March the MNR was moving throughout the province.

Increased South African backing brought with it a radically changed strategy. Rhodesia wanted the MNR primarily for intelligence, such as the location of ZANU bases. Only a secondary purpose was to attack economic targets. Thus the MNR under the Rhodesians made some effort to win over the population. They often distributed food and clothes brought from Rhodesia, which made the MNR quite popular in northern Sofala during the 1979 drought there. Indeed, the MNR was probably on the way to creating "semi-liberated" zones. Initially, after the hand-over by the CIO to the South Africans, the CIO remained most influential. In the minutes of a 9 November 1980 meeting in South Africa, Dhlakama complained: "we were oppressed by the Rhodesians . . . The English Rhodesians (sic) determined where to attack and where to recruit."

As the 1980 documents make clear, the South Africans also wanted to call the tune. But they wanted the MNR to attack transport links: railways, roads, and the oil pipeline. A prime overall objective is to disrupt the *Southern African Development Cooperation Conference* (SADCC), which was formed to reduce dependence on South Africa. It set transport as the priority. The two rail lines from Zimbabwe to Maputo and Beira are crucial to reducing this dependence. Hence they have come in for the heaviest MNR attacks. The other broad change in tactics has been the complete jettisoning of attempts to win popular support and create "liberated" zones. The MNR's prime objective now appears the terrorising of the population. Passenger trains and buses have been attacked. In addition to the tradition of cutting the ears off *Frelimo* supporters, the MNR also now cuts off lips and breasts.

The MNR seems intent to drive peasants out of the countryside into the towns if necessary, presumably to

stymie the harvest and cause food shortages. (Reports from Gorongosa confirm reports that the MNR is now harassing people out of their homes). And in Inhambane, it is killing people and stuffing the bodies into wells to poison what little water there is in that particularly dry area. Perhaps equally important, as we note below, the MNR has moved into areas where it has no tribal base, and thus cannot recruit effectively.

Mozambican authorities still dismiss the MNR as "armed bandits", but it is clearly much more than that. All the fighters are Mozambicans, and some peasants feed and at least tacitly support them. There has been a steady stream of disaffected people switching to the MNR. The first group was obvious: PIDEs, GEs, commandos, etc. who had consistently opposed *Frelimo*. The second set, such as commanders André and Dhlakama, were guerrillas, soldiers, policemen and the like who could not accept the rigid *Frelimo* morality or the lack of rewards after the war. A third set of people are those who tried unsuccessfully to rise in the *Frelimo* hierarchy. Notably in Inhambane a number of candidates defeated in local elections in 1978 have since joined the MNR. Attacks on reeducation camps were a favourite way for the MNR to recruit those dissatisfied with *Frelimo*.

Recruiting tactics for ordinary soldiers are relatively simple: young men (and sometimes women) are kidnapped from buses or villages. In the army newspaper, *Combat*, one young man told how during a 250 km recruiting trip 500 people were collected this way. As Burlison reported, those caught escaping are shot. After basic training, each new "recruit" is sent out with a more experienced fighter and forced to shoot a villager. Then he is told that because of the killing, he will be executed by *Frelimo* if he is caught. So he becomes part of the group. But it also seems clear that the excitement and promises of money, compared to the dull, poor life in the countryside, is enough to make many quite happy to stay with the MNR.

CSO: 4700/1727

'AFRICA LIVRE' ACTIVITIES, POSSIBLE MERGER WITH NRM REVIEWED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 15, 21 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

There has also been anti-*Frelimo* military activity in Zambezia province in the mountainous area bordering Malawi. Much less is known and reported about events here, but there have been attacks on tea estates, shops, and villages; the main road to the border town of Milange is considered unsafe. Mozambican authorities describe it as extended MNR activity. In fact most of this northern guerrilla action is the work of a separate group, *Africa Livre*.

In 1965 a group split from *Frelimo* in Dar-es-Salaam and formed *Coremo* (Revolutionary Mozambican Current). Its vice-president was Amos Sumane, a former member of the *Frelimo* central committee. In 1967, a new group, the *African National Union of Rombezia*, was established under the leadership of Sumane. It called for an independent state in the northern half of Mozambique - from the Rovuma River to the Zambezi River (hence, Rombezia). The movement was created by PIDE and Jorge Jardim. As President Banda's representative in Mozambique, Jardim envisaged Rombezia eventually being merged into a greater Malawi.

Nothing was heard of it, however, until just after independence. By then it had been transformed into *Africa Livre* (still headed by Sumane), and had begun attacks in Milange district from bases in Malawi. Some *Africa Livre* men are thought to have been trained at the MNR base at Bindura, near Salisbury. Otherwise there were no apparent links with MNR.

Africa Livre was partly broken in late 1980 when its main base and some of its top leaders were captured. In June this year, Samora Machel said that Sumane himself is being held. Another founder, the nurse, Matias Tenda, who left *Frelimo* in 1967 to join *Coremo*, was sentenced to death in June 1982. Other leaders were executed in February 1981, including Capt. Waquiri (Vasco da Silva) who headed one of the bases; Antonio Araujo, head of recruitment in Mozambique; and Myriasse Mpaso, who led attacks on administrative posts.

The movement has some local support, and has recently attracted a number of *Frelimo* defectors, including Joaquim Veleia, former Gurue district political commissar for *Frelimo* and later a member of the district council. In 1979 he joined *Africa Livre*, and was immediately made Gurue district head, where he used his prestige to recruit other members. Veleia was sentenced to death last month. One of those executed in 1981 was a local farmer who was in contact with the group's leaders in Malawi and used his tractor to take supplies to bases in Mozambique. Others given prison sentences in 1981 include a Mozambican army defector and a woman who infiltrated the *Mozambican Women's Organisation* to recruit women to supply food to *Africa Livre*.

Africa Livre was given a temporary blow by an apparent agreement last year between President Banda and Samora Machel under which Banda agreed to stop supporting *Africa Livre*. The agreement had broken down by the end of the year -- if it was ever put into effect. *Africa Livre* has since stepped up its activity, spreading recently into southern Niassa province. It is not clear if it retains its independent leadership, or if after the capture of Sumane and other top figures it has now been taken over by South Africa and merged with the MNR ●

CSO: 4700/1727

RURAL VILLAGES' RELOCATION MAY PRESENT PROBLEMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Albano Naronomele: "All Districts Will Have Pilot Communal Village"]

[Excerpts] A program is now underway for the creation of pilot communal villages in the province of Cabo Delgado, our reporter learned in Pemba from the Planning Department of the Provincial Commission of this sector. The work involves the selection of a rural community in each district which will benefit from the special support given by all agencies directly or indirectly connected with nationalization of the rural areas, aiming at the real political, economic, and social development of the villages covered.

The political and administrative agencies of each district have the responsibility of not only picking the village but above all guaranteeing greater and consistent political assistance to the people involved.

Relocation of Villages

Our reporter also learned in Cabo Delgado that the provincial agencies are aware of the needs for relocating various villages in some districts. This work has been quite delicate since it must not exactly signify a dislocation of the population to another locality.

The initiative now underway is aimed at the improvement of the housing situation of the peasants. This fact, according to the purpose of current efforts, is inseparable from the production conditions of the area in which an organized rural community is set up.

To prevent any failures, the village relocation program in Cabo Delgado was developed on the basis of the proposals of the villagers themselves who are most familiar with the housing and production conditions in the areas in which they live.

The program is a consequence of the establishment of the fact that many peasants annually move from their village for a distance for 7-8 km, looking for fertile land to grow crops on.

The experience shows that those villagers remain away from their communities until the end of the harvest.

"And when those people return," I was told by a peasant from the district of Chiure, "they find their homes looking abandoned."

This situation is quite well known in the southern part of the province where the ready acceptance by the population of the idea of organizing themselves in communal villages was not efficiently responded to in organizational terms by the government agencies connected with this sector--and in some cases there was no response at all.

No Goals To Be Imposed on Cooperatives

However, starting with the next harvest drive, the agricultural cooperative members in Cabo Delgado will no longer be given production targets. The assignment of a production target to a cooperative will depend on the proposals and the organizational conditions of the cooperative members.

These two factors will be coordinated with the concrete support which the various government agencies connected with the sector's development--[ministry of] Agriculture, MECANAGRO and others--promise to provide.

5058

CSO: 4742/354

GAZA COOPERATIVIZATION MOVEMENT PROGRESSING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Numerous scattered family farms are being grouped in collective production units, giving rise to the new agricultural cooperatives in the province of Gaza. This phenomenon is taking place in the town of Nuvunguene where a strong desire for individual production prevailed until a short time ago.

As our reporter was able to find out in Gaza, the individuals who now make up these agricultural production cooperatives, in a still rather basic phase, have already expressed a desire to live organized in a communal village.

To speed up the development of collective farms with a view to transforming them gradually into cooperatives, the National Commission of Communal Villages entered into a contract with MECANAGRO. This enterprise will do clearing work in a vast area set aside for crop cultivation.

The 3 February Communal Village is now developing a series of five agricultural producer cooperatives which shortly promise the rise of the respective communal villages; an official of the '3 February' Communal Village in Gaza told our newspaper about this.

The same individual noted that this was the best way to implement the rural development strategy. On the other hand, he recalled that all of the currently existing rural communities sprang up as a result of the floods in this province. In the opinion of our source, this does not permit the peasants to attain the real value of collective work. "This is why we have communal villages with an economic base that was not available in the system of individual production," he concluded.

Another one of the factors that attracted persons to the construction of the new communal villages in that region of the country is represented by the benefits which are beginning to come out, although somewhat slowly. The economic and social infrastructure facilities, which permit a considerable improvement in the life of the people, are the main moving forces in this field.

The existence of mills, mass media, people's government organs, electric energy for making the day longer, a post office to put an end to isolation--these are more effective than a thousand mobilization meetings, we were told at the '3 February' village in Nuvunguena.

SATISFACTORY TEA PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Benjamim Faduco, Zambezia: "More Tea Than Ever Before"]

[Excerpts] Mozambican tea production during the last agricultural harvest, which ended on 30 June, reached a figure of 23,000 tons of processed products, in other words, 6,500 tons more than the biggest output figure attained during colonial times. These data were collected by our reporter during a visit to the tea plantations in Gurue, Region of Upper Zambazia.

During the next agricultural harvest drive, in 1982-1983, which is now under preparation, it is hoped that Mozambican tea output will be more than the figure during the 1981-1982 season.

The results of the next harvest drive will be attained through the introduction of new equipment starting in December of this year. The equipment is already being set up as part of the tea rehabilitation project launched in 1980.

Financed by the BAD (African Development Bank), the tea production rehabilitation project includes the introduction of new technology into the harvesting and processing of tea, to be accomplished in two phases.

The first phase of the tea rehabilitation project has been practically completed and comprises the installation of new processing equipment in four out of the current 12 factories constituting the EMOCHA tea complex.

The second phase of the rehabilitation project, whose financing has already been approved, will comprise the installation of another two processing plants which will handle this strategic export product.

The project, as we said, includes the introduction of mechanical tea harvesting. This experiment has already been successfully carried out for the past 3 months in the vast plantations in Gurue.

Mechanical tea harvesting will not signify under-utilization, nor will it mean unemployment among farm workers.

On the contrary, this mechanization will lead to the better distribution and stabilization of the labor force in keeping with the necessities of the enterprise since its output is not confined only to tea but includes various other products, including food for the workers themselves.

BRIEFS

VACATIONING STUDENTS FROM GDR--Ten Mozambican students are now in Maputo after having taken various courses at the Mining Academy in Leipzig, GDR, since 1980; they studied especially geology, geophysics, mining engineering, mineral separation engineering, and mining topography. After 2 years of on-the-job training, these students returned to the country with good theoretical and practical knowledge. They will spend their vacations here with their families in the provinces of Maputo, Zambezia, Nampula, and Sofala. During this period of time, they will have to visit some enterprises connected with the mining industry. According to these students, there are now 32 Mozambicans attending various courses connected with the mining industry at the Mining Academy. This academy, the oldest in Europe, has direct contacts with the Eduardo Mondlane University, the institution which sponsors these students. The Mozambican students in the GDR are all members of an organization called Union of Mozambican students in the GDR. This union was established several years ago and has the task of discussing and solving problems of students and organizing cultural and recreational events as well as good fellowship and commemoration of Mozambican holidays. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 82 p 2] 5058

ITALIAN, YUGOSLAV FOOD AID--Italy pledged yesterday to give Mozambique a gift of 7,000 t of rice, agricultural tools, and medications to support the victims of natural disasters. The pledge was signed yesterday in Maputo by the lady who is the national director of international cooperation of the People's Republic of Mozambique and by the Italian ambassador to Mozambique. In 1981, the Italian government made an offer of 5,000 tons of rice which arrived early that year in Mozambique, a source in the International Cooperation Directorate told us. Another gift for the same purpose, consisting of 30 tons of meat, offered by the Yugoslav government, is scheduled to arrive in Mozambique early in August. For this purpose, the distribution of 10 [illegible] tons of food, offered to Mozambique by the World Food Program, will be organized in Nampula, the province most hard-hit by 2 years of drought, in the country's northern part. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

TRADE PROSPECTS WITH PRC--MAPUTO, August 6--Mozambican Foreign Trade Minister Salamao Munguambe has left for a visit to China amid signs that the two countries are stepping up their trade relations after a lull of several years. Last month, as managers of a dozen Mozambican state companies toured China, the Chinese announced their decision to have an exhibit at this year's Maputo international trade fair, their first since 1977. Before leaving Maputo, Mr. Munguambe said he expected to sign several agreements while in China. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Aug 82 p 25]

'BERLIN CLAUSE' DROP FOR FOOD--BONN--West Germany will send food aid to Mozambique now that the Maputo Government has dropped its refusal to accept a so-called "Berlin Clause" in the aid agreement, the Economic Cooperation Ministry said this week. Bonn insists that West Berlin be included in all normal treaties between West Germany and other countries. The pro-Soviet governments of Mozambique and Angola have rejected the clause until now. Mozambique will receive 3 000 tonnes of maize in famine relief and has become eligible for further development aid by accepting the clause. A Ministry spokesman said the agreement was signed in Maputo last Friday. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Aug 82 p 2]

DPRK DELEGATION--A high-level delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Vice Premier Kye Ung-t'ae, has been in Maputo since yesterday on a working visit. Kye Ung-t'ae, alternate member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Workers Party of Korea, and Premier of the DPRK, was welcomed at the International Airport of Maputo by Mario Machungo, member, Political Bureau, FRELIMO Party, and planning minister. The Korean delegation came to the country to discuss ways of expanding cooperation between the two countries with Mozambican authorities. During the conversations which begin today, they will analyze currently existing cooperation and they will also study possibilities of having that country participate in the various development projects of Mozambique. The areas covered by this cooperation, particularly agriculture, fishing, industry, public works, and technical assistance. The conversations are also intended to discuss trade for the next year and the financial framework for the implementation of projects. As a result of cooperation with Korea, there are now 700 hectares of irrigated land in Cabo Delgado of which 250 hectares are already in production. The second irrigation project was started this year in the province of Zambezia, in the area of Nante, and in addition the Koreans are participating in study and research on the utilization of algae. They also made a prototype of an artisan fishing boat 7 meters long, with a flat bottom. In Sofala, Korean technicians participated in the production of water pumps worth 16,000 contos, while in Inhambane they were involved in the construction of a salt flat at Nova Mambone, which produces 7,500 tons of salt per year. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4742/354

OPPOSITION LASHES TSWANA HIERARCHY'S LIFE-STYLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

THE OPPOSITION
Ipeleging Democratic Party has attacked the ruling second-tier DTA-affiliated Seoposengwe Party, accusing it of unfairly benefitting its own party officials and supporters through the Tswana Administration that it controls.

A statement by the Secretary of Ipeleging, Gregor Mogletle asks why the leaders of Seoposengwe all received "farms with big houses while they are not strong farmers."

Mr Mogletle suggests it was hypocritical of Tswana member of the Ministers' Council Gregor Tibinyane to insult the Owambo Executive (in the National Assembly recently about its alleged enrichment through public money.)

"His own executive acts in its own interest, but the Minister does not open his mouth," Ipeleging's

Secretary says.

He mentions two properties which the Kaptein of the Tswanas bought — first one for R85 000 and "then a new one for R454 000."

"But the Minister (Tibinyane) remains silent."

According to Mr Mogletle only R1 000 was voted for "needy people" while not all the needy amongst the 6 500 Tswana could be cared for with that amount.

He goes on to suggest that the MEC for Education and Health Mr Thataone resign since he handed over both portfolios to the Central Government.

Leaders of the Seoposengwe who received "farms with big houses" include Minister Tibinyane, Mr Bernold Mokatu (member of National Assembly), Bernard Lebesilu, Kaptein Kgosimang, Lourens Mosimane and Paul Thataone.

"Some of them received stock loans while the

strong farmers are put in the camps," says Mr Moglatu.

Another criticism he lists is the use of Government vehicles by White officials for their holiday trips to SA.

"Further", he says "the Tswana Administration serves no purpose.

"The Tswana Administration will soon have an Opposition in its midst "because the cloaked dishonesty has become intolerable."

The statement concludes by referring to a previous offer Ipeleging made to talk only to Seoposengwe's members in the National Assembly and not those in the Administration or the Kaptein's Council, which was turned down.

This resulted in growing support for the Opposition as people become disenchanted with Seoposengwe, Mr Moglatle says.

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RESERVE APPROVAL COULD DOOM SAN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Article by David Pieters: "No to Nature Reserve in Bushmanland"]

[Text]

THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL is expected to make a final decision soon on the possible scrapping of a proposed nature conservation reserve covering the whole eastern quarter of Bushmanland except the capital Tsumkwe.

Research by visiting American anthropologist to the region John Marshall, has sparked a controversy with his disclosures of certain alarming population trends threatening the San people with extinction, especially if plans for the reserve go ahead.

Competing efforts by the Government and a private trust financed by the Marshall estate, to introduce animal husbandry amongst the surviving hunter-gatherers in Bushmanland have strangely found themselves both headed for a collision course with the proposed reserve, spurred on by growing opposition to the reserve amongst those local inhabitants recently turned to stock raising.

This has led to recent assurances by member of the Ministers' Council, Geelbooi Kashe who is from Bushmanland, to the

locals, that the proposed reserve will not materialise.

CONFUSION

Amidst the confusion, it appears that the Department of Nature Conservation is proceeding with preparations to establish the reserve, while Mr Kashe's spokesman, secretary and interpreter, Francois Ströh this week explained that a new government experimental breeding farm is in fact being developed, near Tsumkwe.

A development plan authored by Mr Marshall was submitted to Mr Ströh this week which is to form part of submissions within the next month to the Ministers' Council that the planned reserve be revoked and replaced by agricultural schemes.

Mr Marshall has also written a report on Bushmanland in which some startling disclosures

about the state of the indigenous people are made.

These include:

- A 0,03 percent population growth — therefore a decline — for the San population.

There are about 4,500 San in Bushmanland.

- Rapidly growing crime rate, alcoholism, diet imbalance, and breakdown in the established social system.

- Significantly improved socio-economic performance in the three settlements started by the Marshall fund, compared with the Government-initiated settlements, all practising animal husbandry.

SCEPTICAL

While Mr Ströh is quite sceptical of the Marshall report, he acknowledged this week that underdevelopment at "a revolutionary pace during the past three years have

landed Bushmanland in a cultural and spiritual vacuum."

While Mr Marshall has avoided becoming directly involved in the controversy, Windhoek authoress Olga Levinson has decided to throw her weight in behind the anti-reserve lobby.

"If they go ahead with the reserve, we can say goodbye to the Bushmen," she told The Advertiser.

Mrs Levinson pointed out that the area of Bushmanland has shrunk from 45 000 sq kms in the 1950s (when the deceased Laurence Marshall first started research in the region) to 17 750 sq kms today.

Cutting away another quarter of Bushmanland from what remains for the nature conservation area would be disastrous, she argued.

CONTENTIOUS

The whole matter has become politically charged and contentious with White officials in the region being accused of obstructing the development of stock farming by the anti-reserve lobby, and Mr Marshall seemingly emerging as a threat to Minister Kasche's influence on his own homeground.

Both Mr Kasche and Mr Marshall are agreed, however, that eastern Bushmanland's more readily accessible water resources are necessary for the success of livestock farming in Bushmanland as a whole, although there are other serious differences between them.

While Mr Marshall's report completed last month after fieldwork during the past year, shows that the average water table in eastern Bushmanland is between 20 and 25 metres compared to 130 metres in the west, Head of the Department of Nature Conservation Polla Swart told The Advertiser the east is not better off than the west.

According to Mr Swart, the pans in eastern Bushmanland only contain water in summer, and subterranean water is at the same depth in north-western Bushmanland.

He also maintains that experimentation by the Army with the introduction of animal husbandry amongst the San, "does not appear to be a success at this stage."

Mr Swart also said an inter-departmental committee was established to investigate the entire question of the conservation area and agricultural development in the region.

The original idea was to create a nature conservation area in eastern Bushmanland in which San, hunters and gatherers, would have the right to pursue their traditional activities inside the reserve but under certain conditions such as not using guns and horses, Mr Ströh

explained.

IRRECONCILABLE

It was later realised, however, that the reserve and animal husbandry were irreconcilable.

The original idea was approved by the Bushman Advisory Council in 1978, and Mr Swart indicated that nothing formal has since passed to change that.

Mr Ströh pointed out however, that the "wheels of Government" were simply running their course", but added that Minister Kasche had meanwhile realised that there were other priorities for the region's development, for which the reserve would have to make way.

The Army, which has emerged during the past three years as the biggest employer of San men, has introduced many to a cash economy for the first time, creating an imbalance in the rural economy of the clan-based people, both Mr Ströh and Mr Marshall concur.

The drought on White farms adjoining Bushmanland and resulting reduction in stock owned by San farmworkers, has driven additional people into an already strained Bushmanland, said Mr Ströh.

This is supported by the Marshall report which points out that the Tsumkwe population has exploded from 25 for half the year (while not hunting) in 1958 to 921 people today.

In 1958 there were 10 deaths for every 20 births, while today there are 35 deaths to every 33 births in Tsumkew, according to the report.

THERE WILL BE CLARITY SOON SAYS HOUGH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

CLARITY over the future of Namibia could be expected within the next few weeks, or at least within the next few months, the Administrator-General of the Territory, Mr Danie Hough said.

He was speaking at a celebration marking the 90th anniversary of Swakopmund, Namibia's most popular seaside resort and its second largest town, with a population of 17 400.

"I have every reason to believe that during the next few weeks — or at the outside — the next few months he will, once and for all, have clarity over the road ahead," Mr Hough said.

He said it was inappropriate to go into details about present negotiations on the Territory's future.

"But I wish to reaffirm that the South African Government and par-

ticularly the Prime Minister is absolutely serious about leading this beautiful and wonderful country, with its exceptional people, speedily to a meaningful future.

"A future with constitutional and political stability — in which peace, security and prosperity are guaranteed for its people — where this country and its people will together with South Africa, serve as a bastion against Communism and Russian expansionism in southern Africa and Africa," Mr Hough said.

However, this could be achieved only if the people of Namibia possessed the qualities that the founders and pioneers of Swakopmund has possessed — vision, idealism, perserverance, tenacity, a spirit of enterprise, faith and intrepidity.

Personal disputes and petty political differences also had to be cast aside, he added.

CSO: 4700/1714

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWATF BOARD OF INQUIRY--MEMBERS of the public have till August 25 to lodge complainst of alleged atrocities by the military forces in Namibia, to the Board of Inquiry investigating the matter. A spokesman for the SWATF HQ said the Board has extended its closing date by four weeks to allow for additional complaints. The spokesman made it clear that the Board is investigating alleged atrocities or misconduct by the members of the military forces only, and not by police or other Security Force elements operational in the war zone. The Board of Inquiry should not be confused with the standing liaison committee between the Army, Police, members of the Owambo Administration, churches and public figures in the Owambo war zone. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1714

FURTHER COMMENTARY REPORTED ON NAMIBIAN ISSUE

AB061332 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Sometime last year, a document on a secret Namibia plan purported to have emanated from the office of Mr Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, was leaked to the press. The details of the plan stated quite clearly the options open to the United States over the issue of Namibia's independence as endorsed by the United Nations Resolution 435. From the secret memorandum it was obvious that the State Department and the White House, under President Ronald Reagan, regarded the UN resolution as both unfavorable and unacceptable. The document must have met with their approval for the contents of the plan are now being implemented.

At the time of disclosure, the State Department and Mr Chester Crocker in particular, roundly denounced this document as a mere figment of the imagination and promptly dissociated themselves from it. Optimists were prepared to give them the benefit of the doubt that close observers of the U.S. African policy were completely skeptical of the United States. Today, the skeptics are being proved right! The question of linkage is the cornerstone of the Reagan administration's international relations as other nations build their foreign policy revolving around her phobia of communism. SWAPO is regarded as an entirely Marxist organization with strong communist ties. It is therefore looked upon as disreputable by the Americans. Based on this untenable premise alone, the United States is prepared to sell out the Namibian people into a condition of perpetual slavery in order to maintain what she perceives as a communist-free southern Africa. The obvious injustice in this policy is that it did not arise from a misinterpretation or misunderstanding of the needs of the Namibian people but from a callous insensitivity to the legitimate desires of the people.

The main objective of the secret memorandum was to formulate a coherent U.S. policy toward the issue of Cubans in Angola which, they presume, could be solved by linking the issue of Cuba's withdrawal from Angola with that of Namibia's independence. According to the memorandum, African leaders will have no basis for resisting the Namibia-Angola

linkage once they are made to realize they could only get a Namibian settlement through America. As of now, the U.S. administration has already informed the Angolan government that American recognition will depend on the expulsion of the Cubans as [as heard] an agreement reached with their puppet Savimbi. However, alternative options will be employed if Angola proves intransigent and the South African invasion of that country is just one of the few acts so far. It is reprehensible that Mr Chester Crocker, the leader of the Western contact group, should deliberately play a double role, plotting secretly to sell out the Namibians and SWAPO contrary to the UN resolution. It is a violation of the confidence reposed in him by the African states who have regarded him and his group as a mediator in the intractable issue.

The independence of Namibia is not negotiable. SWAPO was recognized as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people by the United Nations after due assessment of the complexities in that country's political situation. A proposal of minority rights, a change in the election timetable and a change in the composition of the UN peacekeeping force intended for Namibia as being advocated by the Western contact group are all subtle (?words) of attrition intended to water down and wear out the aspirations of the people of Namibia. As they proceed on their grand conspiracy, it is pertinent to call America's attention to the fact that history teaches us the futility of stifling the legitimate desires of a people. Vietnam is a case in point; so is the more recent example of Nicaragua. Obviously, the Reagan administration ought to learn the lesson she has been (?extravagantly) preaching to the Soviet over the Polish issue.

CSO: 4700/1756

NIGERIA

MP COMMENTS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA TOUR

AB080630 Lagos NAN in English 1430 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Article by Adewale Fatona]

[Text] Harare, Aug 7 (NAN)--South Africa's offer of a chunk of its territory to Swaziland is part of the overall strategy by the Pretoria Government to destabilize southern Africa, a member of the Nigerian National Assembly said recently in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The legislator, Mr Paul Mselia, GNPP-Norono, said that by incorporating the Kangané homeland and the Ingwavuma District of Kwazulu into Swaziland, South Africa was exporting part of its most pressing political, economic and racial problems to its neighbors.

Mr Mselia, currently leading three other members of the House of Representatives on a fact-finding tour of southern Africa, appealed to the international community to dissuade South Africa and Swaziland from effecting the land deal.

He said that the people of the two areas should be given the freedom to choose where they want to live.

Speaking to the Harare correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) at the end of their visit to Zimbabwe, Mr Mselia also appealed to the international community to step up their economic assistance to South Africa's neighbors threatened by the destabilisation activities of the Pretoria Government.

Mr Mselia and the other members of the group, Alhaji Mohammed Na-rogo, PRP-Kano, Mr J.A. Abiona, UPN-Oyo and Mr S.M. Ikekweazu, NPP-Imo--all members of the national group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)--have visited Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe, to sound opinions on the implementation of the UN peace plan for the independence of Namibia.

In the four countries, the group held discussions with parliamentarians on the strategies and procedures to be adopted at both IPU conferences and the UN General Assembly debates on the stage of negotiations between the SWAPO, the Western contact group and the frontline states.

In Angola, the Nigerian legislators held discussions with SWAPO's exiled leaders and heard their views on the strategies for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Mr Mselia also spoke on the Western Sahara issue, saying that Nigeria's foreign policy must be consistent.

If we cannot support self-determination for the people of Western Sahara, why should we support self-determination for Namibians or indeed majority rule in South Africa? he asked. He, however, defended Nigeria's stand on the dispute over the territory.

He said that Nigeria was against the method used to admit the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic into the OAU.

CSO: 4700/1756

NIGERIA

PAPERS ANALYZE OAU SUMMIT FAILURE

AB100950 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The failure of this year's annual summit of the OAU has been attracting comments from the newspapers. Today the NIGERIAN HERALD, the NIGERIAN TIDE, the DAILY TIMES and the NATIONAL CONCORD made the issue their topic for discussion.

First is the HERALD, which describes the failure of the conference as a big shame on the African continent and a great disservice to the people of Africa because it constitutes a victory for the superpowers who are delighted in manipulating the fate of the Africans. The paper blames Nigeria for staying away from Libya because a quorum was not formed and describes the action as unfortunate.

The TIDE strongly believes that despite its shortcomings, the OAU is still the best forum for handling intra-African issues. The paper urges African leaders to use the present interim period to resolve all areas of conflict which rendered the projected summit a nonstarter. The TIDE warns that history should not be allowed to recall that the OAU died because it could not uphold the right of the Western Sahara to live.

On its part, the DAILY TIMES laments that the impasse--the first in the OAU 19-year history of existence--stemmed mainly from an inflexible stand by some members in protest against the admission of the SDAR into the organization last February. The paper therefore calls on all African nations committed to these principles to cooperate with the new committee set up in Tripoli at the weekend and the OAU secretariat in getting the organization together again. The TIMES remarks that this will help to tackle the continent's problems and squarely combat the external forces calling for its disintegration.

And the CONCORD regrets that Nigeria contributed to the failure of the summit and contends that she had never adopted the policy of waiting for the OAU to form a quorum before attending. The paper wonders why Nigeria, which has Africa as the center piece of its foreign policy, decided to shift from that policy. The CONCORD calls on African leaders to try and form the necessary quorum because that is their only chance of saving themselves from going down in history as the wreckers of the OAU.

CSO: 4700/1756

'NAN' REPORTS ON BEGINNING OF VOTER REGISTRATION

AB161709 Lagos NAN in English 1609 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Lagos, Aug 16 (NAN)--The registration of voters for the 1983 general elections began today throughout the country.

A News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) investigation in Lagos shows that some registration booths were totally empty and in others, people who came to register were idle because FEDECO [Federal Electoral Commission] officials were without registration materials.

At Surulere, Itire, Mushin and Agege, some people were being registered in uncompleted booths while others were being registered in schools and post office buildings.

Some officials complained of inadequate provision of registration materials, while others said that they were confused by FEDECO's coded regulations.

Of the 15 centres on the Lagos island, only one, at Obalende/Ije Ward, was carrying out the exercise.

At noon, 26 persons had been registered there.

The other 14 centres had at that time not registered any person.

An assistant registration officer at the Igbosere Ward centre told NAN, "Many people had repeatedly come forward to register but were turned back because registration cards, promised us by FEDECO for 7:00 a.m. this morning, were not available."

At Ikeja, FEDECO officials had not arrived in some of the 149 registration centres.

Those who have spent hours in locating their registration centres went home disappointed on finding the centres empty.

In some centres where FEDECO officials were available, not many people were registered as at noon today.

There was a stampede for materials by FEDECO officials at the Ikeja headquarters of the electoral district.

The chairman of the district, Mr Fatai Oshodi, said that while materials came late, some officials also arrived at their centres late.

NAN correspondents report that up to 11 a.m., FEDECO officials were not at some centres to attend to the people who turned up for registration.

The officials were busy collecting registration materials.

CSO: 4700/1756

BRIEFS

PAPER DEPLORES OAU SITUATION--Writing on the problem of the OAU, the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE says the issue of the (?SDAR) has proved so divisive that for the first time in the history of the organization a quorum could not be formed. The paper contends that it is a sad commentary and a blot on the leaders of Africa that it is during their time that the OAU is faced with the severest threat to its existence. The TRIBUNE wonders why some of them could make the SDAR admission the bone contention and therefore appeals to them to give a second thought to their action. [Excerpt] [AB071129 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 82]

ANTIAPARTHEID COMMITTEE RELAUNCHED--Lagos, Aug 9 (NAN)--The secretary to the federal government, Alhaji Shehu Musa, today reaffirmed Nigeria's commitment to the elimination of apartheid in Africa. Launching the newly-reconstituted National Committee Against Apartheid, he said, "As long as our brothers and sisters in southern Africa continue to languish in conditions of degradation and humiliation, so long shall our independence remain meaningless." Alhaji Shehu said that the committee owed its genesis to the UN resolution mandating all-member nations to set up national committees for propagating and disseminating information on the evils of racism and apartheid in southern Africa. The deputy vice chancellor of the University of Sokoto, Prof Chimere Ikoku, was appointed as chairman of the 10-man nonrenumerative committee for the second term. Other members are Prof C. Chukwura, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, Alhaji Jimeta, Mr Jolaoso, Mr Geodgrey Itari, Mr H. Onekututu, Dr Alaba Ogunsanwo, Dr Dandatti and Mr A.M.O. Anigbo. It has Mrs F. R. Anjorin as secretary. Meanwhile, the Kwara chapter of the committee today donated N100,000 to the Southern Africa Relief Fund. [Excerpts] [AB091520 Lagos NAN in English 1505 GMT 9 Aug 82]

MINING FIRMS SEIZE LAND--In Plateau State, the Ijaw Senatorial District Indigents Farmers Association has expressed concern over the alleged seizure of farmlands by mining companies operating in the area. In a statement issued in the state capital by the secretary to the association, (Chief Ofeze), the body said the action has denied many of the farmers the right to cultivate their lands. It therefore appeals to the mining companies to desist from such acts. [AB091558 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Aug 82]

VICE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENTS--Nigeria's external reserves now stand at more than 1 billion naira, the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, disclosed this when answering questions during the monthly presidential briefing for media executives in Lagos yesterday. He added that the reserves has started to build up again, pointing out that the position was expected to continue to improve. Dr Ekwueme criticized a SUNDAY TIMES publication to the effect that the federal government has earmarked the sum of 4.8 million naira for this year's independence anniversary celebrations. He stated that contrary to the publication, no amount has been agreed on to be spent for the event. The vice president expressed the hope that the mass media would live up to their expected roles by exposing any irregularities that may occur during the revision of the register of voters starting throughout the federation next Monday. Dr Ekwueme said that unless there was massive publicity campaign there might be under-registration during the exercise because of people's reluctance to go to registration centers. He therefore urged the mass media to assist in educating members of the public on the importance of the exercise. The briefing, which was attended by media chiefs from all parts of the federation, was followed by a luncheon at the Marina State House hosted by President Shehu Shagari. [Text] [AB121702 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Aug 82]

OPEC MINISTERIAL MEETING HERE--The chairman of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, Chief Horatio Agedah, has warned against the consequences of lowering the price of Nigerian crude oil. He said that the consuming nations would seize the opportunity to stockpile the commodity, making it difficult to find markets for subsequent production. Chief Agedah, who was speaking in an interview in Port Harcourt, also announced that Nigeria had accepted to host the next ministerial conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, which comes up in December. He said that the decision to host the meeting was a gesture of Nigeria's belief in the organization. [Text] [LD131024 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Aug 82]

AGREEMENT WITH IVORY COAST--Nigeria and Ivory Coast are to accord each other the most-favored-nation status in the import and export trade under a 13-point trade agreement signed by Nigeria's minister for commerce, Alhaji Bello Maitama Usuf, and his Ivorian counterpart, Mr Amaokon Thiemele. The agreement was signed in Abidjan in March but details of it were published for the first time on Wednesday by the Ivorian Center for External Trade. Under the pact, which will begin operation for three years in the first instance, only products originating from or almost wholly manufactured in Nigeria and the Ivory Coast are exportable to either country. Items coming from or passing through South Africa or Namibia cannot be exported to Nigeria and vice versa. The agreement also provides that all payments for goods should be in a freely convertible currency and that a committee of representatives of both countries would meet once a year to examine the working of the accord. The appendage to the agreement lists 53 items exportable from Nigeria to the Ivory Coast and 55 items exportable from the Ivory Coast to Nigeria. [Text] [LD131014 Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 13 Aug 82]

OGUN CIVIL SERVANTS STRIKE--Abeokuta, Aug 16 (NAN)--Civil servants in Ogun today embarked on a strike to back up their demand for the restoration of their full salaries, leave bonus and vehicle loan. The workers are also demanding that the government should not make any attempt to retrench workers. In a communique issued in Abeokuta today and signed by the chairman of the Industrial Unions Joint Action Committee, Alhaji Agboola Fetuga, and the secretary, Mr Benjamin Ogunjuwon, the civil servants demanded withdrawal of a 10-point circular issued by the government at the week-end. The committee said that it felt that the circular reducing workers salaries by 50 percent was unsatisfactory and that the implication of the measure was an unavoidable retrenchment. The communique said that civil servants would stay off duty until the government restored leave bonus, overtime allowances and suspended other measures raised in the circular. Unions taking part in the action include the Printing and Publishing Workers Union, Medical and Health Workers Union and administrative officers. Others, are the Radio and Television Theatre Workers Union, Association of Senior Civil Servants, Nigerian Union of Teachers and the Civil Service Technical Workers Union. Some of the issues raised in the government 10-point circular were that the workers would receive their leave bonus on kilometre basis, the reduction of overtime and the restriction on the use of government vehicles. [Text] [AB161752 Lagos NAN in English 1730 GMT 16 Aug 82]

EKWUEME ON OAU--Lagos, 16 Aug (NAN)--The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, today called on African countries to adopt a more conciliatory posture to salvage the OAU from collapse. Dr Ekwueme made this call when the new Liberian ambassador to Nigeria, Dr Cyrenius Forth, visited him at the State House. The vice president said that the OAU was the only organisation which enabled African countries to stand on their own and should not allow the present impasse to destabilise it. He, however, expressed the hope that the cause of the postponement of the OAU meeting in Tripoli, Libya, would soon be resolved. Dr Ekwueme, commended the role played by Liberia during the formative years of the organisation and expressed the hope that the friendship between Nigeria and Liberia would be further strengthened. The ambassador commended the federal government for its initiative in persuading other African countries to attend the recent OAU meeting in Libya. He also commended Nigeria for suggesting to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) to join the OAU at a more opportune moment. Dr Forth praised Nigeria for cementing the relationship among the other African countries. [Text] [AB161810 Lagos NAN in English 1800 GMT 16 Aug 82]

JUNE OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Lagos, 16 Aug (NAN)--The country's crude oil production for June 1982, amounted to 49,194,479 barrels while 43,523,090 barrels of crude oil were exported during the same period, a release by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), revealed at the week-end. These figures, according to the NNPC, represent an average production rate of 1.64 million barrels per day with that of export about 1.45 million barrels per day. It said that the June production level represented

an increase of about 26.2 percent over the level in May while the export showed an increase of 43.4 percent over that of the preceeding month. The increases in production and export recorded in June, the NNPC explained were a demonstration of the corresponding rate of recovery of the world oil market which took place during the period. On the domestic market, 5,534,360 barrels of crude oil were supplied to the three local refineries while 2,089,560 barrels of crude oil were also supplied under the offshore processing arrangement during the month to augment the domestic refining capacity. The posted prices for the Nigerian crude oil were 27.22 naira per barrel for the medium grade. The corresponding official selling prices were 24.60 naira and 22.68 naira per barrel respectively. These prices, the NNPC statement said, remained unchanged throughout the month. [Text] [AB161506 Lagos NAN in English 1440 GMT 16 Aug 82]

EKWUEME, LIBERIAN DISCUSS OAU--The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, has urged the African countries to adopt a more conciliatory posture to salvage the OAU. He was speaking at the State House, Lagos, yesterday when the Liberian ambassador in Nigeria, Dr Cyrenius Forh, paid him a courtesy call. Dr Ekwueme observed that the OAU was one organization which enabled Africans to stand on their own and expressed the hope that the present misunderstanding among the members of the organization would soon be resolved. He recalled the commendable role played by Liberia during the formative years of the organization. The vice president expressed the hope that the friendship between Nigeria and Liberia would be further strengthened. The Liberian envoy had lauded the federal government for its initiatives in persuading other African countries to attend the last OAU conference in Libya and also for its suggestion to the SDAR to make it possible for it to join the organization at a more opportune moment. [Text] [AB170926 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Aug 82]

MILITARY VEHICLES MANUFACTURE--Ford Motors Nigeria Limited, Bauchi, is to start assembling military equipment as from next year. The managing director of the defense division of the company, Col Peter (Kumann), made this known in Bauchi. He told the chief of army staff, Lt Gen Mohamed Wushishi, who visited the company, that the plant would assemble armored cars and tanks. Colonel (Kumann) said that the plant would also service military equipment and provide parts. Replying, General Wushishi said that the Nigerian army would offer the company all the necessary assistance to make its work succeed. [Text] [AB170920 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1757

HNP FURIOUS ABOUT 'MISLEADING' NP PAMPHLET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 82 p

[Text]

HERSTIGTE Nasionale Party supporters are furious about an election pamphlet distributed by the National Party in Germiston District, but printed in the orange and black colours of the HNP.

The HNP candidate in the August 18 Provincial by-election, Mr Jack Myburgh, said the pamphlet, which is headed: "The HNP thinks you're stupid!" is misleading.

But Mr Chris Rencken, MP, information officer of the NP in the Transvaal, said the pamphlet merely stated HNP allegations put by Mr Myburgh in his manifesto, in HNP colours — and countered them.

He admitted however that using the HNP colours was an attention getter. "It is a perfectly legitimate way of getting the people who usually read the HNP nonsense to read the

truth," he said.

Mr Myburgh said that at first glance the pamphlet looked as if it had been put out by the HNP because of the orange and black colours used.

"Only when one turns the page does one see the orange and blue logo of the National Party with the words 'Intelligent people vote National.' The pamphlet is therefore misleading," he said.

But Mr Rencken felt people would know that the HNP would never put out a pamphlet stating that it thought its supporters were stupid.

Asked how the HNP was faring in the run-up to the by-election, Mr Myburgh said that since the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had announced his reform proposals, the HNP had overtaken the NP by 500 votes in its canvassing.

"The response of the voters has been overwhelming. The NP must be in a panic. This misleading pamphlet barely mentions the Conservative Party — it is aimed simply at the HNP," he said.

Mr Rencken said the NP canvassing was going "satisfactorily". "People in the constituency are confused because the CP still has not put its policy in black and white.

"The CP is going around making HNP statements in the hope of getting votes that way. It seems it is ashamed to spell out its policy," he said.

Mr Rencken said the HNP's policy was "blatant racism" But at least it is honest about the fact that it stands for White 'baaskap.' The CP is standing for the same thing but is trying to pretend that its policy is fair and just. This is confusing the voters".

Report by M Cohen, 28 Height Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

CSO: 4700/1713

HARTZENBERG REAFFIRMS LOYALTY TO CONSERVATIVES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

DR FERDI Hartzenberg, Conservative Party MP and former National Party Cabinet Minister, would rather "die" than rejoin the National Party.

He was commenting on a report in an Afrikaans newspaper that he intended rejoining the NP should the CP lose the Germiston District provincial by-election on August 18.

"I would rather die," he told The Citizen. Dr Hartzenberg and a number of other MPs walked out of the National Party with Dr Andries Treurnicht to form the Conservative Party earlier this year.

Successful

"I had a very successful public meeting in Germiston last week. A **Herstigte Nasionale**

Party supporter got up and said he would vote for the CP.

"I suppose the newspaper in question would like to stop the flow from the NP and the HNP to the CP," he said.

Poster

Meanwhile Mrs Betsie Verwoerd, widow of the late Prime Minister, Dr H F Verwoerd, is upset about an HNP poster which has appeared in Germiston District.

The poster features a picture of Dr Verwoerd with the words: "Stay White my nation. Vote HNP."

Mrs Verwoerd is a devout supporter of the CP and addressed the CP congress in Pretoria last week where she received a standing ovation.

Report by M Cohen, 28 Height Street, Doornfontein.

CSO: 4700/1713

SOLUTION OF LABOR PROBLEMS, UNREST SOUGHT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT IS about time that those in authority, and others similarly involved, got to grips with the problem of labour unrest that is seemingly spread right across the land, before a major crisis erupts.

Already, things are beginning to take an ugly turn in places such as the eastern Cape, where the motor industry is all but paralysed by strikes. There have been fights reported and knives used by workers in brawls, which can easily escalate to engulf the whole industry.

Before that happens, it is time that all those in labour took another look at the black worker and perhaps a look at the employers as well. There is just too much fumbling going on for such an essential part of our lives.

We do not imagine we are overstating the case if we say this might develop into a monumental hassle, as all workers tend to have similar problems. It is really incredible that there has been so little done to understand the problems of black workers. The fault lies not only with the employers but with everybody from the Government downwards.

Various unions have been formed, a new thing for employers and employees. The unions have tried to

come together to discuss matters of common interest. But that is as far as the issue has gone.

It seems to us that the Government, rightly or wrongly, played its part by easing the labour situation for blacks. There is the new phenomenon of black trade unions, which has somewhat unfortunately led to an increase instead of a decrease in labour unrest.

Where, then, is the problem? We say the Government has played its part and it should be now the duty of the various sections in labour to try to sort out their problems. If it means going back to the Government to change the structures, so be it.

We believe compromises can only be struck through communication and negotiation. There has been some of this in the past but we believe the problems have not been properly addressed.

Workers on the one hand who think that by using the only solid weapon at hand — striking — they will improve their lot must be guided. On the other hand, some employers, at least, have a ruthless attitude towards their workers. They begin by talking tough and taking tough action, with very little negotiation.

They may be able to keep their firms going by employing new workers, but the problem will remain.

It seems logical to assume that a new labour force will experience the same problems as the old, unless they are addressed here and now.

But the problem gets even more tricky than that. Very soon we will have a huge problem of workers right across the country taking one action or the other. This, we believe, must be avoided.

There is also the fear here that there may be some political factions that could easily take advantage of such a situation.

There is need, we believe, for more debate, even to the extent of more representative inquiries into this matter. There has to be talking going on all the time to stall the fighting.

CSO: 4700/1713

LE GRANGE DEFENDS DETENTION PRACTICES

'Only 6 or 7 Assaulted'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 82 pp 3, 6

[Text] A DAY after the death in jail of a 21-year-old Black man, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, defended South Africa's detention practices, saying they were no worse than in many other countries.

"I don't think you will obtain much information from a man held in a five-star hotel," he said.

Mr Le Grange, speaking at a luncheon hosted by the Foreign Correspondents' Association on Monday, said his department's police methods were similar to those used in many Western countries.

His department had studied techniques used in other countries, including Britain, and he was considering preparing a voluntary code of conduct for police involved in detentions.

"I don't say that we are absolutely blameless, but is it always necessary to emphasise what happens in South Africa?" Mr Le Grange asked.

He said that of 45 people who had died in detention under the country's wide-ranging security laws "only in six or seven of the cases" was the person assaulted.

The latest person to die in police custody was Mr Ernest Moabi Dipale, who police say was found hanging in a cell at John Vorster Square early on Sunday

morning.

The South African Institute of Race Relations said 53 people had died in detention since 1953 and Mr Dipale was the 16th found hanged.

The institute count includes people who died in jails in rural tribal homelands.

Mr Le Grange said Mr Dipale's death should not be compared with the death of Dr Neil Aggett, which he described as unfortunate.

Mr Le Grange said: "He was arrested, not detained, last Thursday. On Friday he was examined by the district surgeon and on Saturday he made a confession to a magistrate.

"He was to have appeared in court on Monday to be charged."

Mr Le Grange added: "Why does he do it? I don't know. From reports I already have I know that he wasn't assaulted."

Miss Priscilla Jana, a

lawyer representing Mr Dipale's family said he had been held in detention from October 12 last year to January 29 this year.

The Minister refused to say what Mr Dipale had done, but told reporters: "I know quite a lot about him."

A police spokesman said the charges would have included furthering the aims of a banned organisation, the African National Congress.

Miss Jana, in a telephone interview, said Mr Dipale had belonged to no radical organisations but his sister, Joyce, was a member of the outlawed ANC, living in exile in Botswana.

Miss Jana said a private pathologist had been hired to observe the post-mortem yesterday.

Mr Le Grange, in his rare interview with foreign reporters, made several points:

- Police regarded any death in detention as "a very serious matter".

- "A small number of men" had been charged

with violating standards on the treatment of prisoners. He did not elaborate.

- It was policy to keep detainees alone in separate cells, but they must be seen "by three people every 14 days", including a district surgeon. "People are not being kept incommunicado in South Africa."

- Despite a manpower shortage of 15 or 16 percent, the 38 000-strong police force had solved 90 percent of all Black nationalist guerrilla attacks and in the other 10 percent "we know exactly who the people are."

In Cape Town, Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, said the issue of torture in South African jails was not in question — the only question was the extent of the torture.

"South Africa doesn't need assurances and excuses — what is required is the scrapping of laws which enable the police to incarcerate people without recourse to the courts," he said.

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Poor Remark"]

[Text]

THERE's something about law and order issues that makes Ministers say things they will have cause to regret.

You will recall that the onetime Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said that Steve Biko's death left him cold.

That remark reverberated round the world and gave Mr Kruger cause to wish he had never made it.

The Minister of Police (now Law and Order), Mr Le Grange, said of the Seychelles coup attempt: "You tell me what laws the mercenaries broke in South Africa. They only shot out some windows and ran around in the bush."

And now Mr Le Grange, defending the se-

curity system, says a day after the death of another detainee while in detention: "You won't get much information from a detainee in a five-star hotel or with friends."

Which is about as insensitive a remark as one could hear from a Minister who, while he does not have to give five-star treatment to detainees, certainly has to see to it that they do not harm or kill themselves, or are not harmed in any way by their interrogators.

We can expect Mr Le Grange's latest remark will also be quoted round the world — especially as he was speaking to foreign correspondents.

PFP HITS GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 pp 9, 6

[Text]

THE LEADER of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday accused the Government of going back to its 1977 constitutional proposals which had already led to a dead end.

Dr Slabbert told a small gathering of Progressive Federal Party supporters at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg that the Government resolved its dilemma then by appointing an all-party select committee on constitutional change. This committee concluded unanimously that reforms could not be imposed by one group on others.

It agreed that the acceptability of changes would be increased if they were negotiated between all groups in the country and that it was preferable to have acknowledged and respected leaders representing each group.

But the Government made the mistake of trying to give effect to these unanimous findings of the all-party committee through a President's Council which excluded the blacks, said Dr Slabbert.

He denied that the PFP had a boycotting or "all or nothing" attitude towards the President's Council.

But three criteria had to be applied in deciding whether to participate in it or not:

- Was it possible for the council to increase race polarisation? If so it would be counter-productive?

- Did it make any contribution towards lessening race discrimination or just towards entrenching it?

- Did it help to broaden the citizenship of all South Africans white, brown and black?

Dr Slabbert claimed that the President's Council was a contradiction of the consensus reached by all the parties in the parliamentary select committee.

CSO: 4700/1721

SACWU LETTER CLARIFIES POSITION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Aug 82 p 4

[From the Letters to the Editor]

[Text] SIR — With regard to a letter published in your newspaper, we wish to place on record that the South African Chemical Workers' Union was established in 1971 and has a current signed up membership of 9 000.

We signed one of the first "recognition agreements" with AECI Paints. We are not certain whether "Wake Up" is a member or not. We would like to invite him to a meeting at our union offices for a discussion. If he is unhappy about his wage, he can alternatively approach the shop-steward at the company. The shop-stewards have all received training in how to handle grievances and are certainly not afraid of the management.

The union has also negotiated a substantial increase in the wages paid in the industry which only needs to be ratified by the respective parties before it is announced publicly.

"Wake Up" does not appear to understand what a shop-steward can really do on the shop floor. If he will contact us we will tell him of the powers of the shop-stewards and, if he is elected a shop-steward, perhaps he would be able to take up the case himself.

One of our members was dismissed at this very company and the union officials took up the case with management and the member was reinstated. Early in July this year, four members were retrenched but with the help of union officials and the shop-stew-

ards, those workers resumed duties and got paid for all the days they were away.

Whilst on that, is "Wake Up" a member of the union? Or is he one of the free riders who will not join the union but is willing to sit on the fence and throw stones? "Wake Up" is angry enough to write to a newspaper but does not appear to be angry enough to come to the union offices.

We are conducting our next seminar at Hammanskraal on September 24 to 26 and through your newspaper would like to invite him to attend the seminar. Some final points we would like to take up with you Mr Editor are:

- We accept that you publish the letters received but perhaps you should have given us a chance to reply as well before you published the letter;
- We hope that you'll publish this letter before the end of the week;
- We know you are the editor of the paper but we do not believe that gives you the right to say we are "toothless" on the basis of a letter received by you which may not even be from a union member;
- Perhaps you would like to attend the seminar as well Mr Editor?

D TAU,
General-Secretary
Johannesburg.

CSO: 4700/1721

LENASIA CLUBS CUT CRICKET COUNCIL TIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Derek Amooore]

[Text] HASSAN Howa-inspired political moves and dissatisfaction with other non-sport legislation has led to Lenasia-based clubs severing all connection with the multiracial Transvaal Cricket Council.

The TCC's chairman, Mr Don Mackay-Cognill, disclosed at last night's annual general meeting that the six-year promotion of the game in the Indian township had come to an end.

"I look forward to the day when cricket will cease to be a political pawn and when all cricketers will once again be united with the promotion of the game as their common cause, regardless of race, colour or creed. It is the sole aim of the TCC," Mr Mackay-Coghill said.

For six seasons, Lenasia clubs, led by the Transvaal Premier League team, Kohinoor-Crescents, had participated in leagues controlled by the TCC, a direct affiliate of Mr Joe Pamensky's South African Cricket Union.

"After certain withdrawals last season, we were left with three Lenasia clubs; but, sadly, they have also pulled out.

"However, a number of leading players from Lenasia will joint TCC clubs in Johannesburg and on the West Rand," Mr Mackay-Coghill said.

Kohinoor-Crescents chairman, Mr Liq Nosarka, was extremely disappointed over the club's withdrawal.

"I feel particularly for Dr Ali Bacher and Mr Pamensky, who cannot be faulted in their efforts to promote cricket in Lenasia."

Mr Pamensky said he was "deeply distressed that politics had clearly, though unfairly, taken hold of cricket in Lenasia."

"But the players in Lenasia have made their choice and we only hope that, at some stage in the future, they might find it desirable to rejoin the TCC and therefore the SACU."

Mr Pamensky added that, while Lenasia clubs had chosen to break away from the TCC, the SACU was still making great cricket inroads in South African Black townships.

"We are meeting with success everywhere and I would like to think that what has happened in Lenasia is only an isolated incident."

Mr Ahmed Mangers, chairman of the Hassan Howa-orientated Transvaal Cricket Board and also an executive member of Mr Howa's SA Cricket Board, was delighted with the breakaway.

"Politics cannot be divorced from cricket and the Lenasia people have now realised that. What has angered them is the declaration of Pageview as a White township and the removal of Indian families from that locality."

Mr Mackay-Coghill sounded a confident note last night when pointing out that the TCC's breaking of racial barriers in Soweto, Eldorado Park and other Non-White areas was proceeding successfully.

The former Transvaal Currie Cup captain, David Dyer, who captained Kohinoor-Crescents in their second season under the TCC banner, was saddened.

All the magnificent work done by the late Rashid Varachia, who forged the amalgamation of Lenasia and the TCC, has been undone."

The TCC, according to Mr Mackay-Coghill, would still continue to coach school-boys in Lenasia.

CSO: 4700/1721

ABOUT 300 WORKERS FIRED AT PORT ELIZABETH TEXTILE MILL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 4

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH.
— About 300 workers at a Port Elizabeth textile company, Union Spinning Mills, were sacked after striking yesterday.

The workers, members of the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW), downed tools when a list of grievances presented to management was allegedly ignored.

The union's president, Mr G Ngqawana, said the workers' grievances included low pay and the recent dismissal of 22 of their colleagues.

The strikers are demanding a minimum wage of R2,50 an hour

and the reinstatement of those dismissed.

Mr Ngqawana said union officials had been told by management that those who had gone on strike had dismissed themselves.

A management representative had said the company did not recognise the NUTW and would deal only with the Textile Workers Industrial Union, a Tucsa affiliate.

The dismissed workers gathered at the factory gates but were told to disperse by police in camouflage uniform, Mr Ngqawana said.

The company's management would not make any comment.

CSO: 4700/1721

MASSIVE SURPLUS PANICS PIG FARMERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 14

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

PIG farmers met in Pretoria yesterday at a "panic stations" conference to discuss the threatened massive pork surplus, skyrocketing production costs and concerted bids by conglomerates to take over the industry.

There was an atmosphere of gloom at the meeting, called by the Transvaal Agricultural union, when speakers outlined the activities of the much feared conglomerates and their threat to the small pig farmer.

The tone of the meeting was set when the general manager of the Meat Board, Dr P H Coetzee, said it was estimated that at least 2,5-million pigs would flood the South African market soon.

He said that, last year, 1,5-million pigs were slaughtered after being reared from about 100 000 sows. But this year sow population had increased to about 180 000.

He described a permit system the board would use to try to establish the fairest and best marketing procedures.

Dr Coetzee said that latest reports indicated a 20 percent growth in the demand for pork in the past few weeks — a

demand that was being well met by increased supply.

It was still not evident at what stage the increasing supply would outstrip demand but it would most likely be in October.

For its part the board was stepping up its advertising campaign for pork and planned to spend R1,4-million this year compared with last years R420 000.

Mr S Saffer, chairman of the union's pig development committee, said that "irresponsibility and self-interest" in the industry was threatening to wreck it.

Pig farmers now had a very good case to increase the price of pork by at least 25 percent — but then "no one would be in a position to afford to eat pork."

Production costs had risen to ludicrous heights and the time had come for "the many people making up the whole to co-operate as a single entity while always striving for personal well-being."

Foul play

Dr T L Prinsloo, of a nationwide meat marketing group, said that his organisation had been singled out in certain quarters as being "guilty of foul play."

But, apart from the

long-term faith that the conglomerates brought to the pig industry, there were certain other stabilising factors as spinoffs.

Particularly, they offered to the smaller farmer the opportunity to gain from others' experience and did not have to "re-invent the wheel" in their own development methods.

The free market system should be used to show far-sightedness and intelligence, to optimise opportunities in a spirit of interdependence, and should not be concerned about the prophets of doom who peddled rumours.

Mr David Gant, head of a large canning corporation, analysed the activities of the conglomerates and their use of corporate capital to take over markets.

"Corporate capital differs from individual capital only in the sense that there is a lot more of it," he said.

But, if the industry were to face the future and meet demands for pork production and consumption by the turn of the century, the small farmers would need a lot of help from "our corporate friends."

Threat

But, because corporate capital was being used to achieve vertical integration in the pig industry, it should be considered a threat.

"The extent of the threat is in our hands. Either we can sit back or we can go forward together with the conglomerates as a team in a spirit of co-operation for our mutual benefit," Mr Gant said.

EXPERT WARNS OF CAR PLANTS CATASTROPHE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 13

[Text]

PRODUCTION at General Motors in Port Elizabeth was suspended yesterday only hours after striking National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union members returned to the plant.

The plant, closed since Friday last week after a mass walk-out disrupted production, finally reopened early yesterday morning as scheduled, but was forced to close again when Black workers left their jobs.

A Port Elizabeth business expert said yesterday that if the wage dispute in the Eastern Cape motor industry was not settled soon, the consequences for local manufacturers could be catastrophic.

A brief statement issued by the firm said yesterday's walk-out took place at about noon and made production impossible to continue.

It said a full return to work was expected today and NAAWU had been advised of this through its shop stewards.

At Volkswagen in Uitenhage, production returned to normal after a 75 percent re-

turn to work on Tuesday. A spokesman for the firm said no problems had been encountered in yesterday's resumption of full operations.

Ford, the third strike-ridden motor firm in the Eastern Cape, remained closed. It has announced a reopening date of August 20.

Professor Willem van Niekerk, professor of business economics at the University of Port Elizabeth, said future development in the area would be severely hampered by an unstable labour force.

The motor industry, comprising assembly and component manufacturers, represented half the industry in the area.

The favourable decentralisation concessions for the region announced recently were being neutralised by the strikes, he said.

He warned trade unions to guard against pricing the area out of the market. He said investments would probably be directed to the Transvaal where major markets and resources lay if labour disputes were not settled soon.

NEL, HNP SETTLE INTERDICT OUT OF COURT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 82 p 18

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

MR Louis Nel, MP for Pretoria Central, has settled his interdict proceedings in the Pretoria Supreme Court with the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The Citizen understands the HNP will have to pay Mr Nel R6 500 in settlement of legal expenses.

In terms of the out-of-court settlement Mr Nel has also withdrawn his libel claim against the HNP mouthpiece, Die Afrikaner, and the two parties have decided that each will bear its own legal costs in the libel case.

The HNP has, at the time, lodged an appeal against the interdict Mr Nel obtained against them.

The interdict was granted after a report appeared in September last year in Die Afrikaner in which it was alleged that a secret meeting was held at Mr

Nel's house at which plans were considered to undermine Dr A P Treurnicht's position as Transvaal NP leader.

The implications of the settlement now are that the terms of the interdict, barring Die Afrikaner from distributing the controversial issue as well as barring it from repeating the false allegations, remain in force.

Mr Nel decided at the time to institute a libel action against Die Afrikaner, but he told The Citizen yesterday he has withdrawn this action.

He said he instituted the libel claim at the time to prevent the HNP allegations harming his relations with his Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Since Dr Treurnicht defected from the NP the libel case and especially his reason for instituting it had become an albatross around his neck, he said.

CSO: 4700/1721

NRP TO TALK OVER PW'S PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 82 p 18

[Article by Time Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — Members of the new Republic Party in Natal will have their first chance to debate the Government's new constitutional proposals when the party holds its annual Natal congress at a Durban beachfront hotel on Saturday.

The proposals will be discussed at length by the party's federal council in Durban on Friday before going before party delegates on Saturday.

The preliminary views of the council will be made known by the party leader, Mr Vause Raw, MP, at the congress on Saturday.

Mr Raw, in a statement released from Cape Town last week after consultation with the four NRP provincial leaders, supported some aspects of the proposals while expressing misgivings about others.

The party is expected to make its final judgment on the proposals

at the annual meeting of the federal council in November, by which time the four provincial congresses will have discussed the proposals fully.

The NRP has some reservations about the accommodation of Blacks in the final constitutional structure, the future of the provincial council, procedures for joint decision-making and the proposed exclusion of minority parties in the electoral college to elect the President and President's Council.

The congress agenda on Saturday has been drawn up to cover the three levels of the constitutional proposals made known by the Prime Minister in Bloemfontein recently.

Delegates will be limited to two resolutions on each of the three levels.

After discussions on the constitutional proposals, office bearers for Natal will be elected.

Mr Ron Miller, MP for Durban North, who was elected leader of the party in Natal at the last provincial congress, is unlikely to be opposed in his attempt to retain the Natal leadership.

The veteran MEC of the province, Mr Frank Martin, is expected to make himself available for election as Natal chairman of the party, a position he held until last year.

Individual speakers at the conference will include Mr Derrick Watterson, MP for Durban Umbilo and a former MEC in charge of local government.

Mr Brian Page, MP for Umhlanga, will summarise after Mr Watterson has spoken on the correct way to govern at local level.

An address on how to govern at national level will be given by Mr George Bartlett, MP for Amanzamtoti. Mr Raw will summarise.

(News by Tim Clarke, 5 Kensington Drive, Durban North).

CSO: 4700/1721

MAJOR NEW SOWETO MOVE BY METCASH REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

THE R800-million-a-year Metcash group is to make its first move into a black township with the formation of a new company, Afrimet, which will initially operate a number of wholesale cash-and-carry stores in Soweto.

The aim of the new company is to offer black traders a participation in the profits generated by wholesale operations in their areas, and, accordingly, 51% of the equity in Afrimet will be offered to traders throughout the country, with the balance held by Metcash.

Lionel Katz, chairman of Metcash, tells Business Times that the idea had been put to him by a number of black traders in Soweto, and that his group was assisting in all aspects of creating the new company.

A prospectus is currently being prepared, but he was not prepared to reveal further details at this stage.

The decision to go ahead with the creation of Afrimet follows the success achieved in the development of similar joint ventures with development corporations in the various homelands and adjoining states.

In some cases, these corporations have sold off a portion of their shares to local citizens, enabling them to benefit, through participation, in the profits of the wholesale cash-and-carry stores that supply their needs.

An additional benefit will be the establishment of wholesale outlets within the black areas, thus cutting down on transport costs.

At present, Metcash has 140 outlets throughout the country doing an annual turnover in excess of R800-million, and it is estimated that about 60% of this trade is supported by blacks, who sometimes have to travel fairly long dis-

tances to obtain their wares.

The first phase in the development of Afrimet involves negotiations, which are currently taking place, with a black trader in Soweto who operates two Metcash-type wholesale outlets.

It is intended to acquire the stocks, fixtures and fittings and the lease on the two premises in Jabulani and Moroko.

As a result, the initial investments will not be large. Thereafter, it is planned to open similar outlets in black areas in other parts of the country under the Afrimet banner.

As to the workings of the company, the blacks will have proportionate representation on the board, although Metcash will retain management control.

From initial reaction, Mr Katz is "very confident" that the response to the offer will be favourable and that 51% of the equity will be subscribed for.

However, should this not occur, contingency plans are in hand to finance the operation, while still leaving blacks with the majority shareholding.

Mr Katz estimates that there are about 18 000 black traders in South Africa and around 650 in Soweto alone, 75% of whom deal on a regular basis with Metcash.

Accordingly, Metcash's motives in setting up Afrimet might be seen as being a little more than merely moral.

Certainly, if it can win the support of a larger percentage of black traders through a feeling of belonging, it will be to its own advantage.

But, in return, Metcash is prepared to offer advice on retailing methods and product display as well as to promote the stores which support it, as it does through its Lucky 7 promotional campaign, which has an annual budget of just under R2-million.

MORE LABOR UNREST PREDICTED AS JOBS POOL SHRINKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Ken Macleod]

[Text]

THE facts that there had been 200 strikes during the first five months of this year compared a total of 342 during 1981 in spite of the economic downturn, coupled to the lack of job opportunities for new entrants into the market, introduced an element likely to cause further labour unrest, Mr M R Keyser, president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday.

Addressing the chamber's annual meeting in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Keyser said increasing unemployment among Blacks of all categories was a matter of grave concern as the effects of the deepening recession over the next 18 months would cause considerable hardship and a decline in living standards exacerbated by the effects of inflation on food prices.

He said this had escalated by 22 percent in 1981 compared with the average level of consumer prices, which rose by 15.2 percent.

Mr Keyser said the substantial price increases of agricultural products in 1982 had added a heavy burden to the cost of living.

of unskilled workers from the rural to the metropolitan areas continued unabated in spite of influx control and if this could not be applied effectively then alternative solutions should be found to encourage workers to remain in rural areas, he said.

He was distressed that the proposals contained in the new Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill appeared to be a retrogressive step.

He said every effort should be made to investigate the conditions of farm labourers because agriculture was of such importance that denuding the rural areas of labour should be avoided at all costs.

"There is little doubt that up-grading of these facilities is long overdue."

Mr Keyser called for a central co-ordinating body to ensure equal educational standards and opportunities for all race groups and an investigation into raising the standard of teaching at all levels as well as standardising academic levels for all race groups.

He added that the problem was one of providing Black pupils at pre- and early school level with access or exposure to those non-formal areas which helped in the learning process.

Mr Keyser called for increased attempts to attract foreign entrepreneurs to undertake new or joint ventures in the areas defined by Government as growth areas and which qualified for the substantial incentives being offered.

He urged the Government to launch the Development Bank as soon as possible "as the time is most opportune".

It had to be the pivot around which decentralisation had to operate with the proviso that unless it had an extremely strong and active marketing arm overseas, progress would be at a snail's pace.

He appealed to exporters to concentrate their efforts in this area because although South Africa's major trading partners still experienced depressed trading conditions, there was still great potential for those seeking it in those countries.

MULTIRACIAL BEACH MOVE PROVOKES ANGER

Protests Voiced

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 82 p 14

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, is to receive another petition with 1 600 signatures next week to protest against the Durban City Council's decision to open the swimming pool on the Marine Parade and a beach, known as Battery Beach II, on the Snell Parade, to all races.

The petition will be handed to him by Councillor Henry Klotz on behalf of the Ward One Ratepayers' Association. It contains protest signatures from 1 600 people living in the area known as the "Golden Mile" along the beach front.

Mr Botha has already received an 8 000 signature petition objecting to the opening of the pool and beach to all races.

The issue is expected to play a major role in the Durban City Council elections to be held later this year.

According to two surveys, by The Citizen and a former city councillor, Mr Cornelius Koeke-

moer, most visitors to Durban strongly object to the opening of the two areas to all races.

The city council has already advertised its intention to changed the by-laws affecting the beach and the pool. Objections had to be lodged by July 30.

Eight formal objections, representing and estimated 3 500 people, have been lodged with the Council in protest against the multi-racial move.

Among the objectors is the Ward One Ratepayers' Association, which has about 2 000 paid-up members, and two city councillors, Mr Hayden Bradfield, a former mayor of Durban, and Mr Klotz.

Mr Brendan Willmer has also objected on behalf of the South Africa First Campaign and the Civic Action League.

These objections will be forwarded to the Administrator shortly.

Mr Botha has already notified the city council that he is in possession

of the protest petition with 8 000 signatures, collected by the South Africa First Campaign.

About 5 389 of these signatures were collected from people living in the Durban area.

The executive committee of the Natal Provincial Council is expected to consider the council's application to change the by-laws late next week.

The desegregation of the beach and pool and various other amenities in the city area is one of the hottest issues in the forth-coming city council elections. Already, many candidates seeking nomination have openly stated that they are either in favour or against the opening of civic amenities to all races.

The Conservative Ratepayers' Association has promised to fight to get rid of what it describes as "the liberal element" in the city council who it claims are forcing through unpopular intergration measures against the broad wishes of the residents of Durban.

Decision Deferred

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 10

[Text]

THE row over opening a beach front pool and a Snell Parade beach in Durban took another turn yesterday when the amenities committee of the city council decided to defer a decision opening the two areas to all races.

In announcing this decision, the chairman of the amenities committee, Mr Pieter Breytenbach, also revealed that the city council was prepared to spend about R2-million over the next six years in giving the Durban beach front a face lift.

Mr Breytenbach said that while only eight formal objections had been lodged in response to advertisements regarding changing the by-laws, his committee was aware that the Administrator of Natal, had also received objections. Some of these had been sent directly to the Mayor of Durban, Mrs Sybil Hotz.

Mr Breytenbach said that the committee felt

that the desegregation of the beach and the pool should be approached in a responsible manner and that all responses should be studied carefully.

Because of this, the committee had asked the province to send them all the documents they had received over the matter and issue would again be considered on August 20.

He said this would still leave time for the matter to come before the full city council two days before the municipal elections on September 1.

The issue of having a multi-racial beach and a desegregated swimming pool is one of the hottest public issues in municipal elections in Durban's history. Already many of the candidates either seeking re-election or election have based their manifestos on whether they support the idea of integrated municipal facilities or not.

CSO: 4700/1722

FLAWS IN BLACK MIDDLE CLASS OPTION DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Aug 82 p 11

[Article by Roger Omond]

[Text]

PRETORIA'S plan to encourage a black middle class to collaborate with whites as a bulwark against mass unrest will not work, an important new book published this month concludes.

The author, a black South African academic, says Mr Botha's goal "more resembles a strategy of counter-insurgency than a commitment to fundamental reform".

It does not break the spiral of State violence and increasingly militant resistance and "cannot achieve its aim of securing further capitalist development under tolerably peaceful and stable political conditions".

The book, "Changing South Africa: Political Considerations", is by Sam Nolutshungu, a former Fort Hare University student who now lectures in the Department of Government at Manchester University.

Nolutshungu points out that, according to official figures, the black middle class constitutes less than 1% of the black population, being mostly teachers and nurses.

Blacks are weakly represented in the professional bourgeoisie — medicine, veterinary science, engineering, commerce and the law — and this is unlikely to change for some time.

The size and prosperity of the salaried black middle class could be increased by deliberate Government policy without unsettling economic

consequences. But the practical problem would be to confine pay increases to this class without stimulating demands for similar rises among black workers, or among whites for compensatory pay.

"Even with a major commitment to reform on the part of the Government, blacks would continue for some while to be weakly represented in the middle class and within it they would continue to occupy the lowlier positions," the author says.

However, as this middle class expanded there could be "a declining commitment to popular, militant struggles".

There is "copious evidence from South Africa's history that most black salary earners are resistant to the idea of revolution ... They have rather more to lose than most blacks."

But it would be wrong to see this as evidence that the black middle class would enter into an accommodation with apartheid or, if offered the chance, they "would actively fight to preserve a modernised system of racial domination under which whites would continue to have overwhelming economic and political advantage."

"To the contrary, the very moderate demands they have made in the past, and the peaceful means by which they have sought to advance them, have constantly brought them into severe

conflict with the state" — Security Police surveillance, detention, banning and imprisonment.

Growing internal disorder and external pressure could encourage Pretoria to make far greater concessions to the black middle class than have yet been promised or even seriously contemplated.

But "the same dangers which counsel accommodation also heighten expectation and thus feed militancy".

There are further problems in the strategy — first put forward by Sir De Villiers Graaff in the old United Party in the 60s and 70s — of creating a stable black middle class to buy time for white South Africa.

To work, the black bourgeoisie would have to deliver material benefits to the mass of blacks it would hope to direct.

Apartheid itself, through suppressing open political activity among blacks, "has done much to prevent the emergence of political leadership and organisations of the kind that might be necessary for successful accommodation."

Further, the black middle class is economically weak.

"Unable to remedy their own ills, a black middle class which sought to assume leadership of the working class might well be advised: 'Physician, heal thyself.'"

Changing South Africa: Political Considerations, by Sam Nolutshungu, published by Manchester University Press.

ASPECTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM EXAMINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 26

[Article by Johan der Vyver: "South Africa's Constitution: It's Like Driving a British Sports Car Without Brakes"]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's present constitutional dispensation is based on the Westminster system of government, and the supremacy of the legislative branch has emerged as perhaps its most characteristic ingredient.

The British notion of parliamentary sovereignty evolved over several centuries, but clearly culminated in the 17th-century conflict between the English legislature and the Stuart kings.

In this major formative combat, Parliament emerged as the champion of the interests and aspirations of the people, acting as their mediator in the struggle for liberty and fair play.

The British Parliament was subsequently vested with supreme power, vis-a-vis its executive and judicial companions in the structure of state authority.

Its purpose: to safeguard the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizen, whom it represented, against the menace of inordinate governmental management.

In its proper historical context, therefore, parliamentary sovereignty is the Bill of Rights of the Westminster system of government.

Over the years the British Parliament has created for itself a proud tradition of restraint. This has been upheld not so much because of legal coercion, but rather because of profound traditionalism and the proverbial Englishman's pride.

Favouritism

That, perhaps more than anything else, has made the British variety of a sovereign legislature so totally unexportable.

When the Union of South Africa was founded in 1910, its constitutional structure was nevertheless modelled on the British system and included in principle a sovereign parliament. Upon becoming a republic in 1961, South Africa maintained its own simulated image of Westminster.

But our Parliament lacked the backing of the

British liberal tradition, and its composition furthermore fell short of the very basic principle of representative democracy.

It was soon shaped into something very different from the British model, by favouritism and sectional bias founded on the supposed distinct interests of its privileged white constituency.

I shall not dwell upon the morbid details of South Africa's iniquitous legislation. However, of all manifestations of distorted legislative powers, the institutionalisation of racial discrimination probably deserves the highest ranking on the scale of debasement.

And when one ventures beyond the dogmatic semantics of text-book law and examines the practices which emanate from the statutory law in question, one enters the strange, almost incredible world of legal acquiescence in social misery and human suffering.

The legislature's break with history, coupled with the absence of real democratic surveillance, not only resulted in the selective allocation on the basis of race of statutory rights and privileges, but also caused the sovereignty of parliament to be converted into legislative anarchy.

Above law

Cape Town clearly acted on the assumption that a sovereign parliament was above the law when, in the 1950s, its efforts to disfranchise the Cape co-

loureds were launched in blatant defiance of the entrenched clauses in the Constitution; and following judicial intervention to uphold the Constitution, Parliament again asserted its self-assumed sanctity by loading the Senate.

And in 1953, again operating under the pretence of its own unimpeachable sublimity, Parliament ended the jurisdiction of provincial councils over black education without following the procedures enunciated in the Constitution for the enactment of a law that would abridge the rights of the provinces.

This also applied to the changing or provincial borders without the permission of the provincial councils concerned when Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent, and upon the allocation to those "national states" of additional land.

In 1981 Parliament amended the Constitution so as to ex post facto legalise the unconstitutional legislation pertaining to those territories.

Illegality

Retroactive legalisation of an unlawful act can, of course, never obliterate the illegality of conduct at the time of its actual execution — and so one is left with the pathetic image of a law-maker which not infrequently excels in its own lawlessness.

This tendency was in

due course supplemented by perhaps the most ironical development in the history of constitutions: Instead of applying its supremacy — in accordance with the historical purpose of a sovereign parliament — to keep a tight rein on the powers of government, the South African legislature on the contrary used its dominant authority to confer on the bureaucracy extensive, and in many instances excessive or even totally uncontrolled arbitrary powers.

This transformed the de jure institution of parliamentary sovereignty into a de facto state of executive omnipotence.

Importing to South Africa a sovereign legislature divorced from the traditional restraints was, therefore, like letting loose on our roads a smashing British sports-car — without brakes and with a pretty unscrupulous driver at the wheel.

The failure of our sovereign legislature to act as custodian of human rights and fundamental freedoms consequently gives rise to the current inquiry into alternative constitutional strategies for the curtailment of governmental extravagance. The American option surely deserves consideration.

Apart from federalism and the separation of powers as a means of reducing the concentration state authority, the US system of checks and balances includes a constitutional deed designed to

bar governmental and legislative intervention in a fairly comprehensive enclave of individual rights and freedoms.

I must confess my own preference for such a Bill of Rights regime, though not necessarily in a typical American setting.

One should assume, for instance, that the sweeping language of the American constitution would not appease our own tradition of meticulous legislative circumscription, and in any event it entrusts the judiciary with too great law-creating powers.

Alliances

Nor should one expect a freedom charter to solve all South Africa's domestic problems.

The proper functioning of a Bill of Rights is conditioned by social conditions which are presently non-existent in South Africa: its egalitarian foundation presupposes personal alliances that cut across ethnic, cultural and economic barriers, and its firm establishment is in any event a matter of tedious growth.

But perhaps the greatest challenge of its proponents should be to convince those who presently monopolise the agencies of peaceful change that we need a Bill of Rights because they themselves have, Westminster-wise, made a mess of things.

EASTERN CAPE MILITANT BLACK NATIONALISM INCREASES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Cape Strikes"]

[Text] **THE EASTERN Cape is the crucible of Black nationalism.**

It is therefore not surprising that some of the toughest of the African National Congress and Black Power leaders came from that region.

Now militant Black unionists have been disrupting production in Eastern Cape motor assembly and other plants by a series of strikes.

The position is so bad that one car company is talking of increasing automation so that it does not have to rely so much on Black labour.

Other companies and property agents have warned that the growing instability in the labour force has made manufacturers think twice about either expanding existing factories in the area or setting up new plants.

The strike leaders may obtain some immediate benefits for the members of their unions by getting them to stop work frequently, but in the long run they will do them a disservice by making employers more and more aware that the unions are not just after higher pay but want to exercise union power over the industry.

Faced by continual strikes, the employers will either have to automate, or expand their plants elsewhere, in which case there will be fewer opportunities for employment and the workers themselves will lose out.

Certainly, employers cannot be held to

ransom by unionists who use strikes not just as a means to obtain better terms of employment but as a political weapon.

Black union leaders have not had the great experience over the years of their White counterparts, who have learnt to relate their demands to the realities of the marketplace and to accept compromises where these are necessary or desirable.

In the Eastern Cape, the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union has withdrawn from the industry's industrial council.

According to Naawu's general secretary, the decision has been taken chiefly to avoid arbitration of its wage dispute with employers — and the union, he says, will probably rejoin the council after the dispute.

How cynical can a union leader be?

He adds that the dispute will now probably be settled by the degree of unity shown on the shop floor, which means that the battle will be a long drawn-out one.

There are big employers — particularly those pressing for all sorts of reform — who shrug off the growing militancy of the Black unions as a cross they have to bear as Blacks advance.

However, as the Eastern Cape strikes have shown, the time will come when employers will have to take a tougher stand than they do now, otherwise they will be at the mercy of the militants.

RESERVE BANK INVOLVED IN MORE GOLD SWAPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 23

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text]

THE South African Reserve Bank had to make more gold swaps last month despite the fact there are signs that the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments is declining.

The Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, did not give any details yesterday when announcing the swaps, but figures released by the Reserve Bank indicate the gold holding showed a drop of about 1,34-million ounces in July from the figure in June.

Dr De Kock said yesterday that the Reserve Bank in terms of the agreement had sold gold to foreign financial institutions at market-related prices for cash and simultaneously repurchased it on a forward basis. He said as a result of this gold holdings had temporarily declined while foreign exchange reserves increased.

The current account deficit at the end of the first quarter of this year amounted to R1 413-million, which gives an annual figure of R6 700-million on an annual basis.

Figures released by the Department of Customs and Excise for the

first half of this year indicated that our exports in the first six months of the year amounted to R8 608-million whilst imports amounted to R9 708-million, given and adverse trade balance of R1 100-million against surplus of R236-million in the same period the previous year.

One thing became clear that there was a substantial slowdown in imports in June and indications are that this continued during July.

It is difficult to try and work out from these figures what happened to the current account deficit in the first six months of the year because there is a vast difference between the figures issued by the Department and those prepared by the Reserve Bank for balance of payments purposes.

Most economists are of the opinion that although the deficit decreased, this was not enough to prevent a further gold swap. There is also the theory that the Government is at present manipulating the exchange rate between the US dollar and the rand to prevent

the rand income from gold mines to drop below R400 an ounce. This is, however, an exercise that can only be done within certain limits.

According to the figures released by the Reserve Bank the gold holdings fell about 1,34-million ounces in July to 7,69-million ounces to 9,03-million ounces.

In value terms the gold holdings decreased by R112,6-million from R2 870-million in June to R2 760-million.

Total gold and foreign exchange reserves decreased by R53,1-million and stood at R6 778,3-million at the end of July.

The gold reserves had been valued at R358,34 an ounce compared with R317,69 an ounce at June 30.

The gold content of the reserves fell to 76,33 percent from 84,19 percent while the ratio of gold reserves to liabilities rose to 61,1 percent from 56,4 percent.

Total foreign assets rose to R3 610-million from June's R3 410-million. Foreign bills increased to R104,41-million from R91,47-million while total liabilities fell to 6 780-million from R6 840-million.

BREAKDOWN OF MARRIAGE, FAMILY LIFE FEARED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 10

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

SUN CITY. — The future of marriage and the family were in jeopardy, Dr Kenneth Israelstam told the General Practitioners Conference here yesterday.

This was because of increasing technology, increasing mobility and the break-down of the extended family and social relationships as well as the break-down of traditional structures and hierarchies.

"Self-realisation and self-actualisation, independence and freedom have become of paramount importance, even at the expense of losing stability and the support the extended family and community provides," he said.

He stressed, however, that a crisis in the family need not necessarily lead to divorce. The marriage could return to the same state it was in before the crisis or it could in fact improve the relationship between the couple.

Basic things which could cause a crisis in a marriage were the fact that marriage was made up of two individuals and also because the marriage was more than just the sum of two individuals.

In addition, the extended family had an effect on the couple.

"During courtship the couple are wrapped up in a Utopian togetherness, often fairly oblivious of each other's families.

"They then discover there are not only two in the 'marital bed' but six or more people. Their spouse is indeed part of a package deal," he said.

Other crises could occur with the birth of children, or when the children reached adolescence or when they finally left home.

Problems of extra-marital affairs, alcoholism and physical abuse were, he said, merely symptoms of an underlying dysfunction in the family structure.

CSO: 4700/1721

PLO QUESTION CREATES DIVISIONS ON WITWATERSRAND CAMPUS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Sam Mabe: "Wits Faces Acid Test Over Israel's Invasion of Lebanon"]

[Text]

FOR MANY years, students of the University of Witwatersrand have had the reputation of being among the most outspoken critics of apartheid and opponents of the National Party's rule of South Africa.

Although the minority rightwing groups have tried to frustrate the course pursued by the Students Representative Council (SRC) and the Black Students Society (BSS), their role has not been influential enough to blur the image that Wits was a leftwing university.

The reception given to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development when he was invited by the university's right-wingers as a guest speaker shortly before last year's general elections, is one of the recent incidents to enhance the university's left wing stance.

It was a most spectacular show of hostility towards those who wield power in this country. If Wits kept records of the types of receptions given to its guest speakers, Dr Koornhof could easily run home a winner in the humiliation stakes.

Missiles were thrown at him when he took the platform. He was heckled when he tried to speak and was told that the imprisoned ANC's Nelson Mandela needed a chance to speak too.

Another occasion to bring Wits under the spotlight was last year's 20th anniversary of the Republic of SA.

At a mass rally protesting against the celebrations, students burnt the SA flag and hoisted a green, black and gold one, similar to that used by the ANC.

That day's slogan was: "No to a white Republic, yes to the people's Republic." The white liberals were singing a tune that could have been sung in Soweto, Gugulethu, Mdantsane and elsewhere.

Last week the Israel/Palestine position in the Lebanon came under the spotlight, and war

nearly erupted on the campus.

The BSS seemed to have gone a step too far.

They had crossed paths not only with the South African Union of Jewish Students (SAUJS), but with some of the liberals who have stood side by side with them fighting pass laws, forced removals and the bantustan policies.

The time for the crunch had arrived and many of the liberals showed where their hearts really were. The 500 BSS members and their supporters were in the minority and were confronted by a 1 500-strong force of Jewish students who would hear nothing of parallels being drawn between Israel and South Africa.

The BSS members were condemning the relationship between Israel, South Africa and the USA. They called it an alliance of destruction. They said they supported Yasser Arafat's PLO because the Palestinians were in the same position as blacks in South Africa.

The Jewish group criticised the PLO's "terroristic" acts of allegedly killing innocent civilians.

In the clash of fists that ensued, the university's authorities acted swiftly and 12 students were suspended. Their fate will be known after a university disciplinary committee sits next Monday.

Has a new chapter in the political history of Wits been opened? What will happen to the future relationship between black and white students who reached a deadlock on the issue of Zionism and apartheid, which are synonymous in the eyes of blacks?

And what is the future for black students at Wits. They allege that some Zionist students are threatening them and that the Security Police are on their backs.

Besides, being at loggerheads with the SAUJS may not be a matter confined to the campus only. The entire Jewish community may take sides.

The secret Jewish Defence League, which is reported to have assassinated PLO leaders in other countries, showed their faces in last week's fracas and have also made violent threats.

Will the Jewish group mount public platforms to condemn the PLO or stand shoulder to shoulder with their black colleagues and condemn apartheid?

CSO: 4700/1721

SA FOUNDATION PRAISES LABOR LAWS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

LABOUR legislation in South Africa has created new industrial opportunities but, in the absence of similar political development, workers' leaders will use labour as a political platform.

This was said by Mr Gavin Relly, president of the South African Foundation, when he addressed members of an employers' association, Verband van Nederlandse Ondernemers, in Amsterdam, Netherlands, this week.

Mr Relly said new legislation had opened trade unionism to all races and the country was now free to advance, retreat or go sideways with other countries enjoying the burdens and supposed rewards of industrial democracy.

POLITICAL

This, Mr Relly said, was a dramatic change from the past and excited the enthusiasm of those who wanted to use the new-found industrial freedom for wider political purposes.

He also said South Africa was forced into an excessive and seemingly obsessive preoccupation with security by a determined programme of destabilisation by revolutionary movements.

Commenting on the recent controversial recommendations of the President's Council and the subsequent specially convened Federal Congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein last week, Mr Relly criticised the exclusion of blacks from participation in central government.

FLAW

"Although greater autonomy is envisaged at local-government level, the intention to co-opt coloureds and Indians will emphasise this exclusion. This is an obvious flaw, which is being severely criticised.

"But to be realistic, the Prime Minister probably went as far as he could, given current white political constraints," said Mr Relly.

He saw the progressive changes initiated by Mr P W Botha as aimed essentially at righting "a generation of neglect and stupidity".

"For some years now, change in South Africa has largely taken place outside of Parliament — in the areas of labour and a freer economy and in the attitudes of employers and many South Africans in general.

"The essential unity of the economy has been re-emphasised and, with one exception, all formal race discrimination in industry has been removed.

"The focus of South African affairs has shifted dramatically to the area of industrial relations and the future will be largely bound up with problems of trying to make an enlightened industrial-relations system work," he added.

He went on to say that the split in the National Party had broken the logjam of Afrikaner political unity and signalled a new period of more-realistic and less-ideological politics.

TUTU CONSIDERS APPEALING PASSPORT RULING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] AN APPLICATION by Bishop Desmond Tutu to have his withdrawn passport returned was dismissed by a Supreme Court judge in Pretoria yesterday.

The judge, Mr Justice G Gordon, said in terms of the conditions of issue of the passport, the Minister of Internal Affairs had the power to revoke a passport at his discretion.

He said the Minister had acted within his rights to revoke the passport prior to the date of its expiry without giving any reasons.

Bishop Tutu's passport was valid until January 1986 and was withdrawn in April last year after the bishop had "vigorously propagated an economic boycott against South Africa while he was overseas," the Minister's affidavit read.

In the affidavit the Minister said it was not in the public interest for the bishop to possess a passport.

He denied the revocation of the passport was prompted by political differences between himself and the bishop.

Bishop Tutu was represented by Professor John Dugard, Professor of Law at the University of Witwatersrand.

Mr Justice Gordon said the bishop had failed to establish maliciousness or ill-will towards him in the revoking of his passport.

A disappointed Bishop Tutu yesterday told The SOWETAN he was considering briefing his lawyers with a view to appealing.

"The verdict of the court was not unexpected," he said. "This is the type of thing that happens in South Africa where a passport, which ought to be a right to which every citizen is entitled, is regarded as a privilege," he said.

The SACC's president, the Rev Peter Storey, said the verdict was a blow to all South Africans.

Robbed

Unless the Government approved of their views, international travel could not be taken for granted. "It is a blow against the Christian church, a world family that continues to be robbed of one of its outstanding leaders.

Most of all, it is a blow against South Africa. A voice for justice, hope and reconciliation has been prevented from being heard in a world that will not swallow governments' lies and longs to hear the truth from men such as Bishop Tutu," Mr Storey said.

CSO: 4700/1721

TRANSPORT INDUSTRY TOLD TO PULL UP ITS SOCKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 14

[Text]

South Africa's road transport industry was told, bluntly and forcefully, yesterday that it would have to "pull up its socks."

Mr Jack Webster, chief executive of the Public Carriers Association, told the International Transportation Convention in Pretoria that the industry must get its house in better shape and strive to improve on the services it was providing.

He proposed a six-point plan which would make a better deal for transport operators and called on the Government to state clearly its policies on rail transport protection and competition from private sector road transport.

When these matters had been resolved, as well as a few others, the role to be played by road transport in the overall transport scene could be more clearly

defined, Mr Webster said.

It was said often that the SA Transport Services had to be protected because open competition between road and rail would result in the road transport industry concentrating on the high-rated traffic and leaving the low-rated, uneconomic traffic for the railways.

"This sounds like a good argument but it must be remembered that the SATS tariff system is not based on relating the cost of conveyance to the relative tariff. High-rated traffic is used to subsidise low-rated traffic, Mr Webster said.

And it was not only the railway tariff system that must be changed for good healthy competition between road and rail.

"The road transport industry needs to do much to put its house in order.

CSO: 4700/1721

EXPULSION OF FORT HARE STUDENTS DENIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 82 p 8

[Text]

ALICE. — With the exception of one case, students now no longer at the University of Fort Hare were not expelled but "chose to discontinue their studies", says the Council of the University of Fort Hare.

In a statement on Saturday the council said it had met to consider and discuss "the recent events and current situation at the university.

"After a full and wide-ranging discussion the council, by formal resolution, unanimously expressed its full confidence in the rector, Professor John Lamprecht, and confirmed all the actions he had taken in his capacity as chief executive of the university to control and resolve the situation at Fort Hare in the best interests of the university, staff, and students," said the statement.

The council also noted the senate's "overwhelming support for the rector," said the statement.

The council statement emphasised that, contrary to reports in the media and "public utterances by ill informed critics", with the exception of one case, "the students now no longer at the university were not expelled, but, in the circumstances already set out by the rector in detail as well as in a letter sent to every individual parent or guardian, chose to discontinue their studies at the university."

The council has decided that the interests of the university and of the large body of students who were continuing their studies would best be served by confirming the decision of the rector "not to readmit for the remainder of this academic year, those who by their own actions chose to discontinue their studies.

"The council regrets the hardship caused by the boycott and its consequences," the statement concluded.

NEW EXPLOSIVES PLANT OPENED AT MOGWASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

THE R60-million Mankwe factory at Mogwase — the first explosives plant to be opened by AECI since 1908 — was officially opened yesterday by President Lukas Mangope of Bophuthatswana.

Covering an area of 4 700 ha, the factory comprises a capped fuse plant with a capacity of 100-million units a year and a plant to manufacture 80 000 tons of An-fex explosives a year.

The foundations have already been laid for a R30-million safety fuse plant which will produce 144-million m a year, scheduled to come into production in October 1983. This expansion will enable AECI to meet the needs of the mining industry for the next 10 years.

The Mankwe factory, east of Mongwase, the town which is earmarked to become the industrial centre of Bophuthatswana, is the biggest single industrial investment in the State. It presently provides employment for

930 people.

Mr Mangope said although Bophuthatswana was way ahead of the vast majority of countries in Africa, he and his Government realised they had a very big backlog and a long way to go.

"But we are sufficiently 20th century minded, that we identify the finest models and examples in Western experience and then adapt them to our own circumstances, so as to

gain the maximum for our people. We select our friends carefully.

"We self-assuredly cling to our declared policy of free enterprise perhaps even selfishly. We deviated drastically from African custom by allowing private ownership of property by foreigners."

Mr Mangope pointed out that for the first time in Bophuthatswana, the principle of a 99 year lease was introduced.

He said they had all the intention, "the will and the ability", to re-

duce the 150 years which the world said they would take to emerge, to 20 years.

"And we are well on our way to achieve that."

Mr Deny Marvin, managing director of AECI Limited, said the company was proud of the association with Bophuthatswana and would leave no stone unturned to research better and more effective products and services for the industry.

"The factory, we hope, will form the nucleus of a whole new industrial growth point for Bophuthatswana."

Mr L E Larson, factory manager said five main reserves had been allowed for in the design of the site, all with orderly expansion potential. They were a blasting explosives area, a blasting accessories area, a non-explosive product area, an infrastructural service reserve and an area from which the transport company Explo Carriers would operate.

CSO: 4700/1721

WORKERS', MANAGEMENT'S VIEWS ON REEF MINE RIOTS REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text] "When we saw a rise in our pay of a little amount, we got together and agreed the people on the next shift must not work.

"Few went to work, and those who did not fought with them. We got furious when the manager wrote pamphlets saying those who did not want to work must go home.

"We started stoning the windows of the hostels and burning cars and the mine police came, but they couldn't stop it. Then men in uniform came in helicopters and fired tear gas on us from the air."

This is a young mine worker's description of what happened at Gold Fields' West Dreifontein mine near Carletonville, scene of some of the worst unrest during the recent mine workers' strikes on the Reef.

Lindi Sipho was one of 17 contract workers from West Dreifontein interviewed over the past few days in the Mount Frere district of the Transkei. The men, from the amaBaca tribe, were among thousands sent back to the homelands after the strikes.

Scattered in rural villages in the district, they are reticent about their experiences, being deeply suspicious and hostile to anything that could be associated with the authorities.

During the strikes it was difficult to gain access to the workers and the Press had to rely on management and police versions of what was happening. The Mount Frere interviews are the first direct account of the strikes by the workers involved.

While the actual details differ and do not always tally, several broad features are clear in all accounts: the strike was over low wage increases, the rioting started after pamphlets were distributed saying the workers could either accept the increases or go home, and tribalism was not a major factor.

There was fighting among workers--confirmed by workers from Buffelsfontein and Venterspost as well--but this was between those workers who went on strike and those who ignored the strike call and went to work. Nor was there friction between underground and surface workers.

Furthermore, the fighting did sometimes take on a "tribal" nature. A worker from compound number two said "the Sothos started the strike in our compound and prevented us from going to work".

But a more common difference was between older mine workers and young men on the mines for their first or second time. The older men compared their pay increases to increases in past years and were angry to find it was "such a little". The youngsters, even those who wanted to work, said they were forced to listen to their elders.

Not a single worker expressed confidence in the system of communication with management. There were no trade unions and management had never spoken about or encouraged them.

According to the workers, each room elected a monitor to take their grievances to management and there was a senior monitor for each compound. Days were set aside for the monitors to raise grievances with management, but they all felt the same way: "We were promised the managers would see to our grievances, but they never kept their promises."

This might well be the key to understanding the violence: a lack of faith in management's willingness to listen, aggravated by a "take it or leave it" attitude in the pamphlets left little room for bargaining or talking the issue over.

Understandably, few workers would say they were party to the violence. Two alleged that after three workers had been shot, the body of one had been hung from the gates of one of the compounds to scare other workers and get them to calm down--but this could not be independently verified.

Quite clearly, though, each compound "did its own thing" and there was little awareness of what was happening in the other compounds other than the sounds of shots. Many of the workers said they ran out of their compounds to escape the violence, but the picture of what happened in the heat of the fighting is confused and unreliable, particularly as the workers were reluctant to discuss their own roles in it.

However, it does seem that mine police were called in first when the fighting and stoning started. As the situation deteriorated, riot police moved in and it soon grew into a full-scale confrontation.

For three young men from the village of Hlambi the unrest on Friday July 2 was a terrifying experience. Makosi, Zwelinzima and Xhegwana from compound number two tried to go to work, but were turned back by older workers, and the entire compound was out on strike.

Management then held a meeting with the workers, saying they would have to go back to work or else go home, and pamphlets were distributed by the monitors.

"All the time police were standing around the compound," said Zwelinzima.

"There was fighting in the other compounds and the workers started stoning the hostel windows. When police started shooting tear gas I ran away and spent the night on the mountain."

Workers from other mines hit by the strikes were also interviewed, but there were not enough from any one mine to provide a representative picture. They also agreed, though, that only the wage increase was behind the strike and all workers regardless of tribe were together. There were only divisions between those who wanted to work and those who did not.

At Gencor's Buffelsfontein mine near Orkney, workers said that when they refused to work management simply called in the police. Mr Martin Gidigidi, 54, one of hundreds arrested at the mine, said tear gas was fired at them and after being arrested they were locked up until Thursday the following week when they were sent home.

Many of the returned men, particularly breadwinners, face a bleak future in the poverty-stricken villages. They say they were warned at the Teba recruitment offices in Mount Frere that as strikers they would never again get jobs on the mines.

There is reason to believe this might be true. In the Mount Frere district, traditional recruiting ground for municipal workers, one comes across men who were sent home after the Johannesburg municipality strike in 1980 and have not been able to get jobs since.

Nearly all the men interviewed said it was not their choice to come home. Some even felt ashamed they had returned before the end of their contracts.

But the most perplexing aspect of the interviews was the immense bitterness expressed towards the mine-bosses, the police and the authorities in general. Unlike the strikes, this will not be as easy to overcome.

Gold Fields replies: We are deeply concerned about the events on some of our administered mines earlier this month. The company is looking carefully into what happened and why it happened. What we do know is that the matter is far more complex than the article by Mr Van Niekerk suggests.

There is little doubt that most mine workers caught up in the events earlier this month are ordinary, decent individuals whose main concern is to earn a living and, in the case of those with responsibilities, to support their families at home.

Mr Van Niekerk's evident empathy with the plight of some of those to whom he spoke in the Transkei after the riots is therefore understandable, and he would be even more enlightened about the tragedy of what can happen to such

people had he been present to witness the incidents to which they, willingly or unwillingly, became party.

There are, however, very serious inaccuracies in some of his informants' accounts of what happened--Mr Van Niekerk himself concedes these accounts were confused and contradictory--and for the record it is necessary to refute unsupported allegations.

The claim that the unrest was sparked by the distribution by management of pamphlets might be the impression of Mr Van Niekerk's informant after the event but it does not accord with the facts.

The facts are all employees were informed on Monday, June 27, that their wage increases would be recorded on their clock cards on Thursday, July 1, and they were told that if anyone was dissatisfied or required explanations he should discuss his problem with his hostel manager.

The disturbances started on the Thursday night and carried on throughout Friday. It was only on Friday afternoon pamphlets were distributed to every room in the two hostels involved, stating that those who did not want to return to work would be sent home. They were given until the following day to do so, and those who persisted in staying away were then discharged. Many others left of their own accord. To put this into perspective, of the 69 000 men employed by the group only 3 497 men went home.

The allegation that the body of a rioter who had been shot was hung on a gate to intimidate other employees is absolutely untrue, and may possibly be ascribed to rumour arising out of the fact that one rioter was in fact shot at a gate.

In a general sense the violence which broke out might have been wage-related (there are other undercurrents which are still being investigated) as it occurred when pay increases were being implemented, always a problematic time due to rumour and misunderstanding which can arise among large numbers of people with little education.

There has, however, been no evidence of widespread and basic discontent with the wage increases on the other mines in the group where the same wages are paid and the same communications systems are used.

There are immense difficulties in communication which face both management and employees where the latter, often with non-Western, non-industrial backgrounds and very different cultural perceptions, are introduced into a modern, industrial environment where concepts such as greater reward for skills and experience--unrelated to age and other factors--are not always understood and accepted by them.

Given also the very large number of employees in the mining industry and the language differences, the prevention of rumour and misconceptions which can lead to unrest is an ongoing challenge. Gold Fields' management is fully alive to this challenge and works exceptionally hard to try and ensure that

communications flow both ways on its administered mines. The attitudes and reactions of its black employees to everything from hostel accommodation and food provided to working conditions are closely monitored in an effort to anticipate potential problem areas and make life on the mines as acceptable and congenial as possible to employees.

It is fashionable in some quarters to pronounce that all these and other problems can be solved only by negotiation through trade unions. The absorption of black employees into strong, responsible mine trade unions, able to understand and interpret the wishes of all their members would undoubtedly take a great strain off management. However, the development of trade unions, fully representative of their members' interests, is a feat not always accomplished even in mature industrial countries.

Certainly, Gold Fields would welcome the development of such trade unions and would do what it could to help them along. But trade unionists in the mining industry face many of the same difficulties as management does in communicating with black employees. It is therefore naive to believe that they will provide a short or even medium-term answer to very real practical problems.

In all the circumstances, Gold Fields' mines have an admirable record in improving wages and living and working conditions for its black workforce, and in getting to grips with the problems of communication.

Criticism of the mining industry and reporting of events when things go wrong is not unwelcome if it is responsible, constructive and contains the vital element of understanding.

It is in this spirit that Gold Fields has responded to the article compiled by Mr Van Niekerk.

A spokesman for Gencor says: We made several unsuccessful attempts to communicate with workers who were refusing to go underground on the first day, July 1. Then stone-throwing began, with damage to mine property. Only at this stage did we call in the police and teargas was used.

The next day, July 2, a number of workers barricaded the entrance to various shafts and prevented other workers from going underground. The police then again intervened and 300 men were arrested.

On the issue of communications, we have tried very hard indeed to get communication going with workers, if for no other reason than avoiding the kind of damage to property that was suffered in these riots. There is, of course, every other reason to communicate with our workers.

CSO: 4700/1723

FOSATU WANTS MAJOR FACELIFT FOR COUNCILS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] IN A major policy statement, the Federation of SA Trade Unions has opened the way to more of its unions joining official industrial councils, but has demanded major changes to most councils before they do so.

The statement, detailing a Fosatu central committee resolution, says many criticisms of existing councils do not mean the council system itself is necessarily at fault.

Fosatu will now examine council constitutions to see if they meet its criteria for entry. Their key demand is that direct bargaining at individual factories be allowed and union representatives recognised at this level.

Although one Fosatu union already sits on an industrial council, the others have refused to do so--as have most emerging unions. Previous Fosatu policy did not bar unions from joining councils and at a recent Fosatu congress, some delegates argued for such a bar.

Others, led by the National Union of Textile Workers, argued for allowing unions to join councils as long as they were reformed.

In the statement, Fosatu notes that previous policy had attacked the bargaining system as being developed by "minority, unrepresentative craft unions".

It had supported bargaining principles which stressed that unions and managements face each other as equals and that negotiation and dispute procedures should be "simple, short and effective".

For the past 18 months, the issue had been debated by union officials and shop stewards at seminars within Fosatu.

In the wake of these discussions, Fosatu remained critical of the "structure and operation" of most councils.

The central committee had noted that minority unions on councils "have allowed themselves to be seduced into the bureaucratic bog of boardroom negotiation rather than using their shopfloor base to bargain from strength".

Fosatu had thus decided tat its unions should base their decision on whether to enter councils on the following principles:

- Direct bargaining at individual plants should not be precluded;
- The rights and functions of shop stewards should not be restricted;
- The right of workers to join the union of their choice should not be restricted--a rejection of the "closed shop" principle;
- Unions should be granted organisational rights at plants on the basis of their representativeness at the plant only and these rights should not be granted to minority unions "in the face of a majority union at the plant".

CSO: 4700/1723

SWAZIS' VIEW OF KANGWANE LAND DEAL EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Aug 82 p 10

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE view from Swaziland is totally different: the pending transfer to Swaziland of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane is seen as the righting of an historical injustice, not the beginning of a new travesty.

"You crossed no internationally acceptable boundary when you came here," Swaziland's Foreign Minister Mr R V Dlamini, tells journalists at Lobamba, deep inside Swaziland.

He is emphasising that Swaziland has never accepted its present borders with South Africa as legitimate frontiers.

He traces the dispute over Ingwavuma back to 1895 when Britain annexed Kosi Bay, thereby depriving Swaziland — then under the protection of Paul Kruger's Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek — of a large chunk of Ingwavuma.

Since then Swaziland has sought in different ways to obtain the "return" of its land: first through Britain, which took over as protector of Swaziland at the turn of the century, and then, after independence in 1968, through direct negotiations with South Africa.

He lists "historical facts" which, he says, repudiate Zulu claims to Ingwavuma. They include:

- The neutrality of the Ingwavuma chiefs during the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879, in spite of a summons from King Ceteswayo, of the Zulus, to Zulu chiefs to resist the British invasion force.

- The exclusion of Ingwavuma from the partition of Zululand after the Zulu defeat at Ulundi.

- Swazi protests at the annexation of Ingwavuma by the British in 1895.

When South Africa — which inherited Ingwavuma from Britain — decided, on the advice of the former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, to cede Ingwavuma to KwaZulu in 1976, Swazis again protested. Mr Dlamini adds: "Some re-

sisted. They'll show you their wounds."

Referring to the flight of people into Swaziland, he says: "Over 20 000 have sought refuge. We don't mind feeding them, but we should feed them in Ingwavuma where the graves of their forefathers are."

At the refugee camp of Ndzevane in south-east Swaziland four men tell how they were persecuted because of their pro-Swazi stance. The events took place between Pretoria's decision to cede Ingwavuma to KwaZulu in 1976 and its decision in 1982 to take it back and transfer it to Swaziland.

Three of the men are Mgomhezulus, a tribe which straddles the border.

- Chief Ntunja Mgomhezulu says he was pressurised to agree to incorporation of Ingwavuma into KwaZulu and deposed in favour of his half-brother by the former Commissioner General to KwaZulu, Mr. Henri Torlage, when he resisted.

- His uncle, Mr Sondeza Mgomhezulu, says he was shot when he tried to defend Mgomhezulu cattle from a pro-Zulu regent who claimed them.

- Induna Mkhubo Mgomhezulu says he was banished to Transkei for six years during the dispute between pro-Swazi and pro-Zulu factions of the tribe. He was forced to flee to Swaziland on his return from Transkei for refusing to join Inkatha, he adds.

Mr Joseph Matsenjwa, an elder of the Matsenjwa, says he opposed incorporation of Ingwavuma into KwaZulu and registered objections on behalf of tribal leaders by writing to Mr M C Botha.

He says it aroused the wrath of the pro-Zulu faction and when he found a bull-dozer at his home he decided to flee to Swaziland, taking 30 families with him.

He personifies the view of Swazi

irredentists that a decisive majority of people in Ingwavuma favour the creation of a "Greater Swaziland".

Mr Matsenjwa dismisses as untrue the 1980 census figures which identify 96 000 people as Zulus and 48 as Swazis.

People identified themselves as Zulus "because they didn't want to die".

Mr Dlamini talks of three Royal Swazi palaces across the border in KaNgwane and the north-east Transvaal, which he says prove the surrounding territory was part of Swaziland before Swaziland was dispossessed of it.

They are: Embuleni, near Badplaas, Emjindini, near Barberton,

and Emekeke, near Louw's Creek.

Mr Dlamini cannot believe Mr Enos Mabuza, KaNgwane's Swazi leader, is really opposed to unification of KaNgwane and Swaziland.

He says Mr Mabuza visited King Sobhuza II in July last year and declared: "We are working for a united Swaziland. We don't want a separate state."

Mr Mabuza, he adds, joined a Swazi regiment in Swaziland in 1980, pledging loyalty to King Sobhuza and consequently obtaining the right to buy land in Swaziland.

He perceives an ersatz quality in Mr Mabuza's opposition to unification. He comments: "Someone is putting words in his mouth."

...And What They Don't Know About It

"ALL Swazis want their land back," says Mr A R Shabangu, Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

But it is by no means certain they "want their land back" on the conditions set by South Africa, because Foreign Minister R V Dlamini has twice issued an edict virtually banning public discussion on the issue:

"The public is warned that ... nothing outside official statements made by His Majesty through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be said in this regard."

The average Swazi, does not know:

- That Pretoria has insisted that in return for about 1-million ha of land Swaziland will have to accept as its citizens nearly 1-million South African-born Swazis (or nearly twice the present population of Swaziland).

- The land earmarked for cession includes no major towns (not Barberton, Carolina, Ermelo or Piet Retief) and stops far short of the areas under King Mswati in the last century.

- The hidden *quid pro quo* for the "border adjustment" is a tighter control, if not outright suppression, in Swaziland of South Africa's outlawed African National Congress.

- The ANC has appealed to King Sobhuza not to conclude the deal.

Since King Sobhuza's abrogation of Swaziland's inde-

pendence, constitution in 1973, political parties have been banned and there are no channels for opposition.

Mr Dlamini has begun to talk guardedly of giving South African-born Swazis the choice between remaining South Africans or becoming citizens of Swaziland.

Mr Dlamini's statements about KaNgwane beg at least two questions:

- Not all the people of KaNgwane are Swazis (more than 25% are not) and their preference of the proposed Greater Swaziland to the hoped-for future South Africa cannot be assumed.

- Not all Swazi-speaking people accept rule by the dominant Dlamini clan. Some, notably the Maseko, left Swaziland to escape rule by King Sobhuza I.

Some Swazis, among them Mr Mabuza, recognise King Sobhuza as the cultural head of the Swazi people without wanting to submit to him and his council politically.

Finally, what will the consequences be to Swaziland if it has to accept 1-million new citizens, many of whom are certain to be reluctant subjects nurtured in a tradition of political resistance?

But why should Swaziland succeed in persuading Pretoria to agree to making citizenship optional when Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda failed? The chances of Pretoria agreeing are virtually nil, given the rise of the Conservative

Party.

Attempts to explain away those 1980 census figures are not convincing.

On Mr Joseph Matsenjwa's own admission, Swazis in Ingwavuma were free to identify themselves as Swazis until 1976: which means a Swazi majority dwindled to a minority of 48 in four years.

It presupposes wholesale intimidation, with thousands of Swazis submitting old reference books identifying them as Swazis for new ones describing them as Zulus.

Why did the Swazis not protest vigorously at the time and why did Swaziland not take up the cudgels?

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, says: "In Ingwavuma we have the SA Police, the special para-military unit of the SAP and the Defence Force at Jozini. I do not see how people can be molested under the noses of all these authorities without the arm of the law being put into operation."

How does Swaziland explain the declarations of loyalty to KwaZulu from the chiefs of the four tribes in Ingwavuma — the Tembes, the Njawos, the Matsenjwas and the Mngomezulus?

"The great-grandfathers and the grandfathers of the present Ingwavuma chiefs had regimental names because they belonged to Zulu regiments," Chief Buthelezi says.

Hence their loyalty to KwaZulu today.

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER REPORTS HIT--THE CHAIRMAN of the Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry yesterday lashed out at newspaper reports that his chamber's membership had dwindled from 500 to 36. Mr Veli Kraai, who at the weekend retained his chairmanship together with his entire executive, told The SOWETAN that the rumour being spread about the organisation was the work of few dissidents who wanted to destroy the organisation. "I challenge these people, who are waging a personal vendetta against me, to go and check the records of the chamber's membership with the treasurer in order to prove themselves wrong. These five of six dissidents will be surprised to find that, since the bad publicity on the organisation, we have instead had about 200 traders coming to renew their membership," he said. He said that it was a pity that some members had been misled into joining a rival organisation formed by the Diepmeadow traders. They were planning to meet with the rival's executive in order to sort out the misunderstanding. He believed that, once they saw the green light, they would realise their allegiance should be given to one organisation. Mr Kraai said he had many projects for the good of the chamber, for the coming 18 months of his chairmanship, in mind. These include acquiring a field worker who will organise traders in the whole of Soweto; starting a magazine to communicate with local traders and organising an annual show along the lines of the Rand Easter Show. The re-elected office bearers are Mr Kraai (chairman), Mr J M Khumalo (vice-chairman) Mr Pat Mbatha (secretary), Mr R Ramushu (assistant secretary) and Mr B O Sibeko (treasurer). [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Aug 82 p 6]

WORKERS LAID OFF--ABOUT 170 workers of Salcast (Pty) Limited in Johannesburg are to be retrenched on Monday, August 16. According to one employee, management called a meeting to make this announcement last week. He said they were told every department would be affected by this action because of the country's present bleak economy. "All the workers attended this meeting, at which we were told the company was forced to retrench 174 of us. They said those retrenched would be given preference when vacancies arose, but most of us are worried because we do not know who will be affected," he said. The company is a member of the Stewarts and Lloyds group and employs mostly migrant workers from Natal. Those affected by retrenchment have been told the company will provide transport fares home, leave pay and other retrenchment benefits. In addition, they will be notified of any vacancies in future. A company spokesperson said the workers were being retrenched because of "a shortage of work". [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Aug 82 p 2]

AUSTRIAN TRACTORS FOR TRANSKEI--UMTATA--More than 500 tractors were shipped from Austria to Transkei last week and were expected to arrive in September, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E Z Booi, said yesterday. Mr Booi said 500 70 horsepower and 20 100 HP tractors and a full range of implements left Hamburg last week. He refused to disclose how much Transkei had paid for the order. Irrigation equipment comprising 220 engines with sprinklers to irrigate 8 540 ha of land was also on its way and would arrive in December. Mr Booi also disclosed that, in addition to 950 tractors already in Transkei from Austria, the Transkei tractor assembly plant at Ezibeleni near Queenstown had manufactured at least 500 units to date. Other makes of tractor were still being bought from private concerns but would soon be phased out to enable the Transkei Government to use standardised equipment only. Irrigation would start on the banks of the Tsomo, Bashee, Umzimvubu and Tsitsana rivers while elevators were being planned for erection at Umzimkulu, MT Fletcher, Flagstaff, Umtata, Butterworth and Qamata "to enable agriculture to be at its best in Transkei by the end of 1984," Mr Booi said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 82 p 14]

ELECTION FRAUD--GRAAFF-REINET--A former Member of Parliament and HNP candidate, Mr Barend J de Lange of Cradock, was found guilty in the Graaff-Reinet Regional Court yesterday on charges of fraud. Mr De Lange admitted forging the name, signature and voters' roll number of Mr Ernest Manley Deyzel on his election nomination list. He said he used Mr Deyzel's name to round off the number of nominations on his list, although he already had the required 300 signatures. Mr Deyzel said the regard of National Party members dropped because his name had appeared on Mr De Lange's nomination list. The magistrate, Mr J B Robinson, said he would give Mr De Lange a relatively light sentence of R50 (or 25 days), conditionally suspended for two years, because he felt his court appearance had already been part of the sentence for his thoughtless action. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 82 p 4]

IMMIGRATION FIGURES--SOUTH Africa gained 3 919 immigrants during March this year and lost 836 people through emigration. Figures released by the Office of the Prime Minister yesterday show that 852 people arrived in South Africa as visitors that month and then remained to become "approved immigrants.". At the same time South Africa received 58 601 visitors from around the world, including more than 42 000 tourists. A total of 15 766 people arrived on business and 338 for study purposes. More than 23 000 South Africans visited other countries on holiday during this period. An additional 11 432 people went on business and 345 left for study purposes. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 13]

PLEAS ON BAN ORDERS--A MEMBER of the Indian Parliament and branches of French and Italian trade union confederations are among the writers of letters to the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, on behalf of trade unionists either banned or detained in South Africa. Similar letters have also been sent to the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha, in a wide-spread campaign organised by Amnesty International. Copies of the letter have been sent to Sapa. The writers request the lifting of banning orders on Mr Sipho Pityana, Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, Mr Zamide Mjuza and Mr Dumile Makanda. Two-year banning orders were imposed upon them, the writers said, after they were released from detention without having been charged with any offence. The letters also express

concern at the continued detention under the Terrorism Act of Mr Eric Mntonga, described as a leading member of the South African Allied Workers' Union. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 82 p 10]

TSWANA POLL REGISTRATION--ALL Bophuthatswana citizens in urban areas have been asked to go to their nearest commissioner or consulate offices to register as voters in the forthcoming general election. Mr David Mothoagae, Director of information in Bophuthatswana, said in Pretoria yesterday citizens should have their identity documents. "People eligible to register as voters, are those over the age of 18 and who have Bophuthatswana citizenship certificates." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 9]

DETAINEES IN KIMBERLEY--KIMBERLEY--Nineteen of 24 detainees arrested in Kimberley early last year are still being held under the Internal Security Act. This was confirmed by the prosecutor in a Terrorism Act Trial, Mr S J M Henning. The 19 detainees are being held under Section 12 (b) of the Act. They are: Mr A Tekisho, Mr P Tekisho, Mr D Seekoei, Mr B Swarts, Mr D Melesi, Mr L Moku-bung, Mr P van Wyk, Mr M Senye, Mr P Vika, Mr CMolusi, Mr P Moeketsi, Mr M Mabika, Mr T Plaatjies, Mr L Charlie, Mr M Masitwe, Mr R Makinana, Mr H Chiwa, Mr A Thuntsi and Mr M Makwasi. Five people are charged in the trial with participating in terrorist activities, housebreaking, arson and attempted arson. The charges arise from events in Galeshewe, Kimberley, in 1980. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 5]

OLD TRANSKEIAN JAILED--UMTATA--A 73-year-old Transkeian was yesterday jailed for five years after being found guilty on three counts under Transkei's security laws. Charlton Ntuli was engaged in activities damaging to State security, the Regional Court magistrate, Mr D B Muir, said. He was convicted of being a member of a banned organisation, possessing banned literature and of trying to recruit others to join the Poqo organisation--a military arm of the Pan African Congress. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 4]

ANGLICAN PRIEST CHARGED--KIMBERLEY--An Anglican priest, who is editor of "Seek" the Anglican Church's newspaper for Southern Africa, appeared briefly in the Kimberley Magistrate's Court on Monday charged with offences under the Internal Security Act and the Unlawful Organisations Act. The Reverend Ivor Shapiro was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to September 13. Bail of R1 000 was extended. A condition of the bail, that Mr Shapiro report to the police every Monday morning, was lifted. Mr Shapiro originally appeared in court on May 5. He was taken into custody that morning after the "Seek" office was searched by Security Police, who removed a typewriter and documents from the office. They also seized documents from his flat. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 82 p 4]

RUBBER PROJECT ON STREAM--KARBOCHEM has commissioned the first phase of its R350-million Afprene project at Newcastle and has started producing synthetic rubber. The plant's general manager, Mr B Schoeman, says polybutadiene rubber (PBR) and styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) are already being produced and a considerable quantity of experimental batches has been sent to converters. According to Mr Schoeman the synthetic rubbers have been tested for quality in the US and rate among the best in the world. It is the first time in South Africa's

industrial history that polybutadiene rubber has been produced domestically, and Karbochem aims to replace the 10 000 tons imported every year. The styrene butadiene rubber solution produced at Newcastle will supplement the 40 000 tons a year produced by Karbochem (Sasolburg) to meet the growing demand in SA. PBR and SBR are used primarily for manufacturing vehicle tyres. Karbochem's Newcastle plant will eventually produce poly-isoprene rubber (PIR), a synthetic equivalent of natural rubber, which will make Afprene the only plant of its kind in the world producing the three types of synthetic rubber in one plant. Afprene is also the biggest synthetic rubber plant in the world using coal as a primary raw material. Steam, compressed air and water purification utilities have been successfully commissioned in phases since the beginning of this year, and according to Mr Schoeman the completion of construction on target date "testifies to excellent planning and good co-operation with the contractor". [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 82 p 18]

BLACK RABBI RELEASED--RABBI Vuyisile Simcha Msitshana, 55, possibly South Africa's only black rabbi, is back from Robben Island after a five-year prison term and he intends to propagate the Hebrew faith in Soweto. He was found guilty in the Rand Supreme Court in 1977 of contravening the Terrorism Act in that he typed and distributed inflammatory pamphlets during the 1976 Soweto unrest. Drama unfolded in the court after sentence was passed when the rabbi blessed the courtroom, the judge, prosecutor, defence counsel and the public gallery and exchanged words of thanks with Mr Justice le Grange. Rabbi Msitshana said this week he was "very happy to be back", but had not forgotten fellow prisoners he left behind. "My message to my fellow prisoners is that they should not despair because they will also be released one day," he said. "When I arrived on the island, I claimed my right to serve God in prison and this was granted," he said. "I started spreading the word and by the time I left, I had converted 12 prisoners to the Jewish faith," he said. "I was the only Jewish prisoner there and in spite of the fact that I sometimes clashed with some Christians and agnostics, we were all brothers," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 10]

'TIMES' GOING STRONG--THE major single profit-spinner in the SA Associated Newspapers group, the Sunday Times, is still going strong. Discussing the SAAN group results for the first six months of this year, released this week, a senior executive confirmed that the performance of the ST was still "running ahead of what was achieved in the first half of last year". "The performance of Business Times, an important contributor to ST profits, is also comfortably ahead. We have been surprised by the way in which the Sunday Times and Business Times have maintained their buoyancy. However, it seems prudent to heed the signs in the economy that cost escalations and a possible stagnation or decline in certain types of advertising expenditure may lead to tougher times. How tough, we naturally cannot predict precisely." [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 1]

RECORD NEW FIRMS--A RECORD number of new companies was registered in March this year, mostly with small nominal capitals. New companies formed in March totalled 1 492 with a nominal capital of R15,644-million. A large number of companies had a nominal capital of between R100 and R400. In February 1 200

new companies were launched with a total nominal capital of R17,007-million. Last year a record number of new companies was registered--12 396 with a total nominal capital of R309-million, according to figures released by Central Statistics Services. The anomaly of the large number of new businesses being created during an economic downturn cannot be explained rationally. However, by March the number of company liquidations was still running at a small rate--175 compared with 235 in the same month in 1981. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 28]

MORE WIVES AT WORK--THE rising cost of living and the higher price of bond repayments has led to an increasing number of married women seeking employment, according to Terry Bubbs, managing director of Bubbs Taxaid, an income-tax preparation company. Statistics gleaned from about 6 000 tax returns completed by Bubbs for individuals during 1981 show that 79% of those seeking tax advice had working wives. This compares with only 63% in 1980. The extent of the cost crunch is even more evident when it is considered that 63% of those people using the service earned more than R18 000 a year and that 65% were over the age of 35. Mr Bubbs also believes that the increase in the number of working wives reflects a growing demand for women in commerce and industry to alleviate what was a critical shortage of skilled workers last year. Bubbs Taxaid was founded in 1977 and is based on the tax-preparation system in America, where it is a multi-million-dollar industry. The company currently has seven offices throughout the country and intends to open a further 10 next year. Mr Bubbs says that, as salaries have increased over the past few years, people have become more aware of rising tax bills and are continuously seeking ways of reducing these by seeking expert advice. This has led to the growth of the tax-preparation industry in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 1]

PO CAN STOP CONTRACTS--FOLLOWING rumblings of discontent in the electronics industry that were reported by Business Times last week, the Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr B de Klerk, says that, in the event of unsatisfactory performance on the part of a supplier, long-term supply agreements can be cancelled by the Post Office. Contrary to popular belief, the long-term telecomms supply agreements--worth R627-million to four South African companies this year--are not based on the "cost plus" principle, says Mr de Klerk. A 17,5% before tax and interest return on "formula assets" employed is allowed to suppliers. Suppliers are encouraged to maximise efficiency--and therefore profits--through a scheme on profit sharing with the Post Office on profits made in excess of the 17,5%. The formula used to arrive at an evaluation of assets used is not divulged, but is approved by both the Attorney-General and the State Tender Board, says Mr de Klerk. Annual cost investigations ensure that supply companies maintain strict control on overhead expenses, and capital-expansion programmes are closely investigated to ensure that they are warranted. Procurement of assets and supplies are also strictly monitored. The Post Office would take action if its suppliers were found to be manipulating component supply routes in inflationary or restrictive ways, says Mr de Klerk. Shareholdings by Post Office officials in supply companies would be "frowned upon", he says. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1722

NIGERIA-TANZANIA COOPERATION TALKS OPEN

AB211006 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Talks began yesterday in Dar es Salaam between Nigeria and Tanzania. The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, is at the head of the Nigerian delegation to the session while his Tanzanian counterpart, Alhaji Aboud Jumbe, is leading his country's team.

A Voice of Nigeria correspondent in Dar es Salaam reports that the two countries are examining possible ways of cooperation in economic, cultural and commercial fields. They are also looking into international issues including the independence of Namibia and the current crisis of the OAU.

At a banquet he hosted in honor of Dr Ekwueme last night, the Tanzanian vice president called on African states to strengthen the OAU to prevent them from being manipulated from outside the continent. He said that only through the OAU could African states effectively overcome the challenges imposed on them by the South African racists and other enemies of Africa. Mr Jumbe emphasized that without unity and the OAU, Africa would be an easy prey. A communique on the outcome of the talks is expected to be issued on Monday before Dr Ekwueme returns to Lagos. The visit of the vice president continues today with a tour of agriculture and industrial projects in Zanzibar.

CSO: 4700/1782

NETHERLANDS MINISTER TO OPEN SEED COMPANY IN ARUSHA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

NETHERLANDS Minister for Agriculture Jan de Koning is expected to officially inaugurate the Rotian Seed Company in Arusha on Wednesday.

The Dutch Minister arrived in the country last Saturday.

The company will have six high grade bean seed producing farms in Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions, *Shihata* reported.

According to a spokesman for the Embassy of Netherlands in Dar es Salaam, the farms are worth over 30 million/-. The Rotian Seed Company, with its headquarters in Arusha, is a Dutch/Tanzania joint venture.

The beans produced at the six farms are meant for both export and local use.

The inaugural ceremony is expected to be attended by the

Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Lumuli Kasyupa and other Government officials.

A Netherlands Embassy spokesman said that Mr Koning met the Tanzania Minister for Agriculture, Professor John Machunda and the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu F. Kazaura on Saturday.

He also visited the industrial estate of the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Koning is also scheduled to visit the headquarters of the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT), and the Tanzania Coffee Curing Plant (TCCO) in Moshi.

CSO: 4700/1715

COMMITTEE PROBING PARASTATAL ACCOUNTING TO COMPLETE WORK SOON

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Special Parliamentary Committee appointed to probe the accounting mess in parastatal organisations is to complete its work soon, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Presenting the 1982/83 estimates for his Ministry, Ndugu Jamal — in a speech read by Deputy Finance Minister Venance Ngula — said the findings of the committee would enable the Ministry to re-arrange training plans and distribution of accountants depending on the national demand.

Ndugu Jamal noted that accounting systems in parastatals were far from satisfactory, and among the major reasons affecting these was shortage of qualified and experienced accountants and book-keepers.

He stated that the formation of the Special Parliament Committee was part of the Ministry's efforts in checking the problem, and finding a permanent solution to the problem.

Ndugu Jamal said that there had been a big increase of government money in buying equipment without following laid down procedures. There had also been an indiscriminate violation of purchases of equipment without regard to the cash allocated for the items, he said.

This situation had resulted in gross expenditures and loss

of equipment, or obtaining less equipment than its cash equivalent, he said adding that apart from this there was also a problem of misuse of the equipment purchases.

To check this practice, the Ministry was making efforts in controlling revenue expenditure in purchasing equipment and revenue on services, and had already taken steps to streamline financial regulations and equipment supervision, he said.

The Minister said, however, that it was not easy to evaluators to control financial mismanagement without full participation of accountants. He, therefore, called on accountants to supervise carefully the money allocated for the purchases of equipment, with stress on the amount allocated, requirements, and proper caretaking of the equipment.

Ndugu Jamal said that the Institute of Finance Management (IFM), apart from conducting long term courses, was also holding short-time courses, ranging from one week to two months for middle and top level personnel to improve their work performance.

He said the Institute was also making arrangements for similar courses to be carried out periodically throughout the year instead of the present system in which the courses are only carried out only when the permanent students were on leave.

He said the Institute had

also given other institutions like the National Bank of Commerce, (NBC) and the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) permission to conduct their courses as need arose.

He told the House that during the last financial year, NBAA approved 168 auditors, 434 accountants, and confirmed 885 accountants. He said some 89 auditors and 1,826 accountants had been allowed to operate for sometime until they sit for some final examination.

He asked the House to approve his estimates amounting to 95,959,000/-, out of which some 83,090,000/- would go to various parastatal projects through the Treasury Registrar.

The House approved the estimates.

CSO: 4700/1715

ICO ACTIONS DO NOT 'AUGUR WELL' FOR NATION'S COFFEE PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

COFFEE IS Tanzania's main foreign exchange earner. It is the one commodity which has given us comfort in recent times when the economy is gripped by an acute scarcity of foreign exchange.

A large section of our peasants, not to mention workers are directly or indirectly involved in the coffee industry. Thus its continued improvement is a matter of great significance.

Currently the country is implementing an ambitious Coffee Industry Development Programme (CIDP) aimed at increasing output from 65,000 to 80,000 tonnes by the 1985/86 season.

But like most agricultural commodities produced for the world market, its prices are governed by the vicissitudes of market forces of demand and supply, which today can rocket to staggering proportions and tomorrow plummet to depressingly low levels.

But what makes the industry even more vulnerable is the fact that its market is not an issue of straightforward interaction between supply and demand. It is a lopsided market — where demand is no longer growing or is doing so at insignificant rates. But supply is ever on the increase.

Thus the issue here is that of oversupply or glut invariably spelling price dips. Except, of course, when there have been 'blessings' like the annihilation of the Brazilian crop by frost or wars in important producing regions, ushering in mercurial price hikes.

To control these extreme fluctuations producers and consumers have come into agreements to limit the amount of coffee released onto the world market as a way of safeguarding prices for both.

Quotas for producers are set by the London-based International Coffee Organisation (ICO) — their executing agency. ICO also sets and regulates the global quota and keeps close watch over price movements.

Recent reports indicate that things are not moving well within the Organisation. ICO is reported to have cut producer export quotas by a million bags for the second time this year due to falling prices of the commodity.

What is more disturbing is that while members are for an agreement that will continue to keep prices stable, there are disagreements on market shares — how much each member should have of the already contracted market. Brazil and Columbia — the major producers — are vying for bigger shares.

The big consumers — United States and the European Economic Community — have reportedly expressed preference for the more mild Arabica, Brazilian and Robusta, whereas most African coffee falls under the Columbia milds category.

All these developments do not thus augur well for Tanzania's ambitious development programme of the industry.

Tanzania, an abiding member of ICO agreements has for a long time found the quotas allocated to her unmatched by her internal production, and has had recourse to non-quota markets which have to reckon with highly unstable price movements.

For example in the 1980/81 season the country sold 54.6 million kilos of coffee, but only some 4.8 million kilos were her allotted share in the quota market. This is an insignificant amount compared to the total output.

It is thus from this experience that the meeting — reported in our sister paper early this week — of the African coffee producing countries to be held in Nairobi in September is of great importance. With a deadlock reported in the International Coffee Organisation, Africa has to stand firm to get her fair share of the quota market. This should be the spirit at the Nairobi meeting.

CSO: 4700/1715

TCA PURCHASED COTTON PILING UP IN VILLAGES DUE TO FUEL SHORTAGE

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 1 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Deus Lintu]

[Text]

A total of 391,941 kilogrammes of cotton worth 1,860,404/-, bought by the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) this season from peasants in Chunya and Mbeya districts, are piled-up in villages due to an acute shortage of diesel for transportation of the crop to the authority's main godowns in Mbeya town.

The Mbeya TCA Regional Manager, Ndugu S. Mhalwike, told *Shihata* here that 566,305 kilos of cotton worth 2,689,948/75 had already been bought since the buying season started last June: but up to July 28, only 174,664 kilos — less than half of the purchases — had been ferried to safety in Mbeya.

Ndugu Mhalwike said most of the purchased cotton remaining was still in the "below-standard" village godowns. He warned that anything "including fire or any other destruction" could happen if the crop was not removed.

According to the manager,

most of the village godowns are now full and villages, which serve as the authority's buying agents, are failing to buy more cotton from the peasants for lack of storage facilities.

Ndugu Mhalwike said Mbeya Region this season expected to buy about 2,400,000 kilos of cotton worth 10m/- as compared to the last season's 1,900,000 kilos worth seven million/-. However, he warned the target might not be achieved if the problem is not solved as soon as possible.

The cotton buying season, which began late in June, ends up in November when rains start, and most of the feeder roads to most villages become impassable.

Ndugu Mhalwike said the TCA had about 20 trucks for cotton transportation but most of them were not doing the job because of the diesel problem.

CSO: 4700/1715

MP CLAIMS PRESENT TRACTOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SHOULD BE REEXAMINED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Text]

THE MP for Masasi, Ndugu Kate Kamba told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam on Saturday that the present tractor distribution system should be re-examined in order to avoid the current trend in which only regions with tractors were given new tractors.

In a supplementary question, Ndugu Kamba charged that the present system favoured regions which already had tractors. She said that this was proved by figures tabled in parliament by Deputy Agriculture Minister L. Kasyupa.

Other regions with agriculture potential were not getting enough of their share in distribution of tractors, she said citing Mtwara as an example.

Answering the supplementary question, Agriculture Minister John Baptist Machunda said his Ministry was planning to change a number of existing policies within it, and that tractor distribution would be looked into afresh.

Ndugu A.S. Nakuwa (Lindi Urban) had earlier wanted to know the regional allocation of tractors from 1978/79 up to now. He also wanted to know the procedure followed in allocating tractors and who did the allocation.

The MP also wanted to know the exact number of tractors allocated to the southern regions — Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvuma — since the party's 1973 Iringa directive on farming as compared to Arusha, Kilimanjaro,

Shinyanga, Mwanza, Iringa and Mbeya regions.

Answering the MP, Ndugu Kasyupa said in 1978/79 200 tractors were distributed. He said, however, that there was no distribution committee so figures on regional distribution were not available.

During the following two years, he said, 410 tractors were imported, and about 70 more were expected. A special committee on distribution of tractors under the Prime Minister's Office did the distribution, he said.

The regional allocation was as follows: Dar es Salaam — 83; Tanga — 9; Arusha — 8; Kilimanjaro — 6; Mwanza — 27; and Iringa — 17. The figures were for 1979/80, he said.

In 1980/81, allocation was as follows: Dar es Salaam — 40; Morogoro, Tanga, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Mbeya, Dodoma, Iringa regions each received 20 tractors, he said.

In 1981/82, the distribution was as follows: Arusha, Iringa, Morogoro, Tanga, Mwanza — 22 tractors each; Rukwa — 10; Mbeya 5; and Dar es Salaam — 5.

Ndugu Kasyupa said once tractors reached the regions, they were distributed by some special committee under the regional leadership.

He said Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma regions received 3.17 per cent of tractors from 1972 and 1981/82 against 55.2 per cent for Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Iringa, Shinyanga, and Mwanza regions.

FARMING WEATHER REPORT PREDICTS HIGH MAIZE YIELD IN NORTHEAST

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

A HIGH maize yield per hectare is anticipated in farms in north-eastern Tanzania this season, according to a farming weather report issued in Dar es Salaam.

The report, summarising recent weather trends in the country, said in some of the districts in the maize zone farms were expected to yield between five and 30 bags per hectare.

It has been prepared by the Directorate of Meteorology and the Crop Monitoring and Early Warning Project in Dar es Salaam.

The report said that in June, harvest was taking place almost all over the country except in the northern, north-eastern and coastal areas where crops were only at 'reproductive-maturity stages' due to late planting.

It explained that in Arumeru District, maize had reached the reproductive stage in June and was in fair condition.

"This crop is expected to yield 5-15 bags per hectare which is more than last year", it added.

The report said that fair crop conditions were reported also in Kiteto and Ngorongoro districts in Arusha Region.

"In Hai, Moshi and Rombo districts maize is doing well and 15-30 bags per hectare are expected in Rombo", it added.

It noted, however, that although rainfall was above

normal in Same district, it was "too low" to sustain a normal crop growth.

The report said that Tanga Region and Bagamoyo District also underwent favourable growing conditions in June and crops were likely to be in good condition.

In Kisarawe District, crops at the maturity stage were described as fair, the report added.

The report further said that most annual and perennial crops had been harvested or were being harvested all over the country.

It said that agromet stations made the following spot crop observations in June this year:-

- Maize was in flowering phase and good state (Lyamungu Station).
- Oranges were in ripeness phase and in good state (Mlingano)
- Sorghum (serena variety) were being harvested (Ukiriguru)
- Beans were in full ripeness and in fair condition (Musoma)
- Sorghum was in full ripeness and good condition and pigeon peas were in flowering phase and in moderate condition. (Nalien-dele)
- Harvesting had started for both sorghum and maize (Hombolo)
- A moderate maize yield is expected for maize grown in March 1982 (Morogoro).

TBS TO FORMULATE STANDARDS FOR 12 CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) will soon formulate draft standards for twelve chemical products to enable members of the public to air their views before they are made national standards.

The twelve draft standards were endorsed by the Chemicals Divisional Committee (CDC) which met for two days at TBS headquarters in Dar es Salaam early this week under the chairmanship of Dr. C.D. Mapunda, from the Pharmacy Division of the Muhimbili Medical Centre.

The standards will be published in the local press and the public views would be incorporated before they are presented to the executive council for final endorsement and subsequent announcement as national standards by the Minister for Industries.

They cover cosmetics and toilet products, skin creams, hair creams, scouring powders, for polyethylene gases, nitrogen carbondioxide and oxygen silicate for industrial use.

The skin creams draft standards cover general purpose creams, vanishing creams, cold creams, cleansing cream, moisturizing cream, spots cream, foundation cream, hand cream and emollient cream.

Specialised skin creams such as anti-perspirants, whitening creams, face creams, and hormone creams which effect the physiological functions of the body are not included in the standards.

On hair creams, the standards emphasis is that the creams should be dermatologically safe to the satisfaction of the TBS.

Hair creams which contain

ingredients that have an effect on the physiological functioning of the body or the scalp or the hair — all for which therapeutic creams are made, are not covered by the standards.

Skin powders covered are body powders which include products like talcum powder, dusting powder, toilet powder and deodorant powder as well as face powders.

These standards do not, however, cover medicated powders and skin powders for infants for which a separate Tanzania standard will be issued by the Bureau.

The cosmetics and toilet products standard, covers the methods of sampling cosmetics and toilet products and it is hoped the standard will bring about a closer understanding between the cosmetics and toilet products industry and the various purchasing agencies and testing laboratories in the country.

Standards in the chemicals field which have already been printed by the Bureau include those for tooth paste and tooth brushes, laundry and toilet soaps, detergents, safety matches, distilled water, sulfuric acid, mosquito coils and household insecticides.

Members of the CDC are drawn from TBS as the secretariat, University of Dar es Salaam's pharmacy and chemistry departments and the Faculty of Medicine, Keko Pharmaceuticals plant and General Tyre. Others are from Mansoor Daya Chemicals, AISCO, Kibo Paper, Ministry of Industries, Tanzania Oxygen, Tegry Plastics, National Pharmaceuticals, Lake Soap, Alfi, TIPER, TISCO, NDC,

DAIKIN PRODUCING LOCALLY ASSEMBLED REFRIGERATORS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

DAR/ES SALAAM Daikin (East Africa) Industries has started production of locally assembled refrigerators and deep freezers.

The first 40 units were expected to be delivered to DABCO yesterday. DABCO (Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Company) is the sole distributor of refrigerators in the country.

Production of the items, which is behind schedule for more than a year due to delayed arrival of insulating material from abroad, began late last month, an official of the factory told *Shihata* yesterday.

The refrigerator plant, whose machinery was installed between 1977 and 1979 with an annual capacity of producing 10,000 pieces of both refrigerators and deep freezers in a single shift, will be able to produce only about 300 pieces because of limited raw materials.

Four sizes of both refrigerators and deep freezers will be produced at the factory. The refrigerators will be of 146 and 216 litres capacity and the deep freezers of 386 and 545 litre.

The official said initially the plant was largely for export purposes with a few of the items for local consumption.

Already talks are underway between the company and the Board of External Trade (BET) on the possibility of exporting the items to neighbouring countries, the officials said.

Since DABCO recently imported refrigerators and air conditioners from Mozambique, the internal market is expected to be saturated, leaving export as the only option, the official added.

Enquiries have already been received from Rwanda, Burundi, Ghana, Zambia, Bahrain and Muscat.

The factory price for the items has been put at 5,830/- for the 146 litre capacity refrigerator and 7,820 for the 216 litre one.

The deep freezers price is 28,190 for 386 litres one and 30,430/- for the 545 litre capacity.

Daikin apart from assembling refrigerators and deep freezers, also services air conditioners and industrial cooling systems.

CSO: 4700/1715

BRIEFS

JUWATA PRAISES CHINESE COOPERATION--THE Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) has commended the existing co-operation between the All China Trade Union Federation (ACTUF) and JUWATA. In talks with a Counsellor in the Chinese Embassy in Dar es Salaam, JUWATA Secretary-General, Ndugu Joseph Rwegasira, also commended the role of Chinese workers in various development projects in Tanzania. Replying, the Counsellor, Ndugu Zhang Dezhen, also praised Tanzanian workers for their readiness to learn from their Chinese counterparts. However, he said, the Chinese workers had also learnt a lot from their Tanzanian brothers. The talks were also attended by an Attache from the Embassy, Ndugu Yan Xianxui and JUWATA Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Moses Kachima. Meanwhile, a three-man JUWATA delegation led by Ndugu Rwegasira leaves Dar es Salaam for China on Monday for a 12-day tour at an invitation of ACTUF. Other members of the delegation are Ndugu Kachima and a member of the Executive Committee of the JUWATA General Council, Ndugu M. Mwindadi. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Aug 82 p 3]

LOWER RUVU WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM--PHASE Two of the Lower Ruvu water supply expansion programme is expected to be completed by the end of this year--three years ahead of schedule, an engineer with the Dar es Salaam Water Corporation Sole Ndugu E.C. Mziray, has said. Briefing the visiting Egyptian and Sudanese ministers for agriculture and irrigation, Mr. Mohamed A. Samaha and Mr. Sugairoun Emzan respectively who toured the Upper Ruvu project yesterday Ndugu Mziray said the expansion project would raise the pumping capacity of the plant from 40 to 60 million gallons a day. The station supplies water to Dar es Salaam. He said Phase Two had to be commissioned earlier because of the increasing demand for water for both domestic and industrial use in the city. The demand for water in Dar es Salaam was originally projected at 40,000,000 gallons per day by the year 1985. But due to the city's rapid expansion, the demand is now estimated at more than 60 million gallons. Ndugu Mziray said, however, that sufficient water supply would depend on electricity supply to the plant. [Rose Kalemera] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Aug 82 p 3]

URBAN PLOTS FOR UNEMPLOYED--THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya yesterday directed urban authorities to set aside areas where unemployed urban dwellers could work on. Winding up business in Parliament, Ndugu Msuya said bye-laws should be instituted to have people who were not employed or did no work in towns engaged in productive agricultural work. The Prime Minister said by engaging the unemployed in agricultural work it did not mean having them sent to villages. A system should be worked out to enable such people to work in their farm areas. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 1 Aug 82 p 3]

PEOPLE'S COOPERATION NEEDED TO STOP TERRORISM

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 2 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Anti-People Gang"]

[Text] LAST Saturday a number of explosions rocked the city. One exploded at a petrol station on Jinja Road, another on Market Street, while the third is said to have exploded at Ndeeba. On Wednesday an explosion occurred near Imperial Hotel, killing an innocent crippled beggar and wounding many others. The Jinja Road explosion is said to have killed several people.

This is a new wave of terrorism being ushered into our society by those who have refused to accept democracy and the importance of peace in our society.

What most Ugandans must be asking themselves is who are those people, who do they aim at, where do they get those destructive weapons and what do they hope to achieve by doing that?. Neither of the questions is difficult to answer. The people involved call themselves members of the Uganda Freedom Movement, a group led by Lutakome Kayiira. Their explosives are aimed at the people and that is why they are planted on public streets and near a hotel where ordinary citizens frequent.

They do that with weapons they get through a lot of dubious ways. Some of them were got by those people during their reign of terror and despotism that they want to bring back to our society.

Others, like the explosives are simply made locally in places within our city. More others find their way through our extensive unguarded borders.

The question that all Ugandans must answer is what our government can do to stop these criminals from claiming more innocent lives. The government, and President Obote himself have repeatedly said that the security of this country can be restored only if the people become security conscious.

At Imperial Hotel for instance, we could not get a second explanation as to why most of those taxi drivers who are normally there were at this material time away.

Perhaps they had prior knowledge of the explosion, perhaps not but the point is that they were well placed to at least suspect those fellows, who detonated

the bomb. Now that all city dwellers know that any time their lives can be in peril, vigilance should now be a rule for every citizen.

Even if the government has managed to get some members of the gang, the threat to our lives still remains since the leaders of the gang could still be at large.

For those among us who have for whatever reasons shown sympathy with these destructive elements, it remains to be proven what else other than the destruction of human life this gang is advocating for. The place where these explosives were assembled is within the city. The inhabitants of that place are more likely than not to know or at least cast a suspicious eye on those gangmen.

But all chose and choose to be silent about them, in the name of destruction. Who can believe them when they say that the best way of overthrowing an elected government is by killing innocent people? The earlier we stood up against them the better.

CSO: 4700/1706

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

SRV OFFICIAL ARRIVES--The Vietnamese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang has arrived in Lusaka for a 5-day visit. The deputy minister, who was met by Information and Broadcasting Minister of State Mr John Randa, has brought a message from his head of state to President Kaunda currently on a working holiday in Mfuwe. While in Lusaka he is scheduled to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs Professor Lameck Goma and exchange views with foreign ministry officials on the nonaligned movement, the Southern African situation and other international issues including the Middle East. [Text] [CA191722 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1782

STATE URGED TO SPELL OUT ITS TYPE OF SOCIALISM

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Stock Market provides an accurate barometer of investor confidence, both local and overseas, says Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts, chairman of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

The reasons behind the present lack of confidence were many and diverse, but the lack of clarity of many aspects of Government policy, and in particular a definition of what was really implied by its brand of socialism, was a major factor, according to his 1982 review.

"This uncertainty also accounts for the very low level of fresh foreign investment which has been committed since Zimbabwe obtained its independence."

Mr Burdett-Coutts said he was aware of Government's reservations over some aspects of foreign investment, but he believed that if a satisfactory growth rate was to be achieved, strenuous efforts should be made to create the correct background for such investment.

Co-operation between the private and public sectors could be best achieved by a more vigorous explanation of Government policy.

Problems stemming from the world recession had been accentuated by

policy locally.

"In particular a too rapid increase in salaries and wages, unaccompanied by a commensurate increase in productivity have resulted in the labour costs of local mineral producers now being amongst the highest in the world," he said.

"Other costs, in particular power, have or are about to rise substantially.

"Similarly, a constant theme of chairmen's reports from industrial companies is one of shrinking profit margins caused by price control at a time of rapidly rising input costs in which lack of labour productivity figures prominently," added Mr Burdett-Coutts.

Turning to the Three Year Development Plan he said that under the right circumstances the private sector could raise a large part of the \$1.8 billion Government was asking it to put up through the Stock Exchange.

"Unfortunately, circumstances are not right and it is unlikely that any company at the present time could come to the market to raise funds for normal expansion, let alone for the massive development envisaged under the plan."

Total turnover on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange for the year ended March 31, 1982 fell to

\$88.2 million compared to the previous year's \$107.8 million but still exceeded the 1979 figure of \$87.1 million.

However, there was a sharp fall in local turnover to \$17.6 million (\$59.1 million) whereas the value of external turnover increased to \$54.6 million (\$37.2 million).

Local Government stock purchases increased from \$11.4 million to \$15.9 million.

The industrial index had dropped during the last year from 420.64 to 203.36, a fall of 52 percent, while the mining index had slumped from 163.70 to 40.40, down 75 percent over the same period.

The decline had unfortunately, said Mr Burdett-Coutts, continued in the first four months of the current year with the industrial index now at 159.18 (minus 22 percent) and the mining index down by 12.9 percent to 34.63.

"The situation now prevails where the share price of many blue chip companies stands at well below their asset value and the average gross dividend yield on the industrial index is now around 18 percent.

"This fall in value is serious as it represents an erosion not only of a company's, but also of the nation's wealth," he added.

'CAPITALIST PUBLIC SERVANTS MUST TOE SOCIALIST LINE,' SAYS MUZENDA

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

A ONE-PARTY state in Zimbabwe will not take kindly to civil servants who hamper non-capitalist development, says the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda.

He was addressing the Gweru Business and Professional Association on the role of civil servants and business people in a one-party state in Zimbabwe last week.

"Civil servants in a one-party state need not necessarily be members of the party, but we expect them to be development-orientated and to have the same political culture and existential reality with politicians and the masses," Cde Muzenda said.

This would obviously eliminate the emergence of bureaucrats — privileged persons standing above the people and divorced from them.

Cde Muzenda said: "Civil servants have the specific role of carrying out and implementing Government policies whether in a multi-party state or a one-party state.

"However, every government expects loyalty, efficiency, effectiveness and energetic enthusiasm for its policies from those whose duty involves the day-to-day running of government affairs."

They should have deeper appreciation and commitment to the party and Government policies in the establishment of a socialist, democratic and egalitarian society, which aims to provide equal opportunities and decent standards of living to the entire population.

"Educational professionals are expected to work out the mechanics of developing the best education possible to create equal opportunities for all children."

Cde Muzenda also said the capitalist economy in

Zimbabwe had a crucial role in investing in the economically weak and backward regions of the country.

"During the transition of Zimbabwean society from capitalism to socialism, the advancing socialist socio-economic formation will exist side-by-side with free enterprise — our business people."

He said even though capitalists in highly developed countries were unnecessary and inimical to the economic and moral well-being of the people, they were still necessary, especially in neglected rural areas of Third World countries like Zimbabwe.

"That is why the ZANU (PF) Government has invited capitalists to invest in the new growth points."

CSO: 4700/1720

CAPITALISTS 'WANT TO WRECK SOCIALISM,' SAYS MVENGE

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 6

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of National Supplies, Cde Moses Mvenge, told the Assembly yesterday that certain multinational corporations in Zimbabwe were "conspiring to derail the country's socialist revolution."

Speaking on the second day of debate on the Budget presented to the House last Thursday, Cde Mvenge said current trends in the country had shown that capitalism and socialism could not possibly co-exist.

"Where capitalism and socialism are made to co-exist, there is always conflict and contradiction as each of these ideologies fights to attain supremacy over the other," he said.

The deputy minister, whose speech was repeatedly interrupted by interjections from RF members, said that the mining industry, among several other major sectors of the economy which are largely controlled by multinational firms, was threatening to close down in a bid to intimidate the Government into abandoning its socialist policies.

He said he had heard rumours that the mining industry planned to close down all operations in the country because of the current world economic

recession, the mineral price slump on world markets and rising production costs.

If this happened, Cde Mvenge said, 69 000 people would be out of work.

Cde Mvenge also said he had information that major commercial concerns in the country, including large departmental stores, planned to close down. "Some of these are on the verge of collapse," he said.

Cde Mvenge gave a breakdown of impending retrenchments as approximately 35 000 from the commercial sector, a similar number from the agricultural sector and 69 000 from the mining industry.

"When all these people have lost their jobs, they will come to the Government and say our socialism is not working," the deputy minister said.

He named Lonrho as one of the multinational firms holding a monopoly in several of the major sectors of the economy which was planning "to cripple the economy of the country".

Cde Mvenge suggested that the \$50 million the Government set aside to assist the tottering mining sector should instead be diverted towards State participation in other major sectors of the economy. He said the \$40 million set aside for the latter in the 1982-83 Budget was not sufficient.

He also charged that the current shortage of essential goods in the country was part of the "conspiracy to make the Government kneel down to capitalism". Recent cases of hoarding were clear evidence of the intentions of white industrialists in Zimbabwe.

The deputy minister also suggested that the Ministry of Trade and Commerce should look into the question of trading conditions between member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

He said that most SADC member countries were unable to disengage themselves from South Africa because of the unfavourable export conditions offered by fellow members.

He said while South Africa gave importers of its products up to five years in which to pay, among SADC countries periods of payments were often limited to between three and six months.

Ode Mvenge also urged the Government to inter-

vene in the interest rates charged by building societies for the purchase of houses. He said because of the high interest rates, many aspiring home owners were unable to afford houses.

Independent MP Mr Richard Cartwright (Hatfield), joined the debate to praise the minister of finance for the Budget which had brought a general reaction of "relief and thankfulness," he said.

He thanked the minister for the "very unexpected and very welcome" concessions made in the Budget, in particular the increase from \$50 to \$100 on the duty-free allowance for travellers.

The Republican Front member for Makoni, Mr Arthur Tapson, commended the budget and praised Dr Chidzero's efforts in diverting the economy from a "precipitous path towards ruin."

On the motion of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr John Landau, the House adjourned until August 17.

CSO: 4700/1720

HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER ON CHANGING CAPITALISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] CAPITALISM in Zimbabwe cannot be changed overnight, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said yesterday.

Addressing the Political Science Students' Association at the University of Zimbabwe, he said that in working towards socialism, the Government would recognise some existing practical realities.

"One of these existing realities is the capitalist system which cannot be transformed overnight," he said.

The Government's task was to understand this reality and assess "our chances of its successful socialist transformation. We must look closely at the situation and put forward a strategy to transform our various sectors so that they can contribute towards our socialist goals."

He attacked people who practised tribalism, saying they were enemies of Zimbabwe. The Government had removed colour as the criterion for distributing the national wealth but there were people who would like to distribute jobs, land and other opportunities to people who spoke a given language.

"Such a strategy is doomed to failure and its use can only be defeated by the same forces that fought against racism."

Cde Ushewokunze said some people advocated the distribution of economic opportunities according to where they lived in the country. "This is regionalism which is also doomed to failure.

"We must replace race, tribe, religion or family differences with differences in ideology as the basis of our organisation and socio-economic advancement.

In the process, the national political party must then be re-organised so that reactionary elements are opposed by an alliance of patriots joined together by their desire for collective ownership and control of the economy.

"This struggle is the basis of our socialist development and its existence defines the stage of our national liberation struggle."

In a socialist development, the Government should not exhort people to exercise an individual moral code and refrain from owning much property.

"We should make it possible for everyone to have the opportunity for accumulation rather leaving such a fundamental issue to individual morality. There must be social morality institutionalised in the laws, army, civil service and party organs."

Cde Ushewokunze also said the country should not expose civil servants to conditions that could lead to corruption. This was why there was a need for a political party with a coherent socialist ideology that would guarantee that collective morality was clearly defined and established.

The problems hindering socialist development in Zimbabwe were in the "social and economic reality".

He also said the enemies of socialism, the confederates of capitalism, were eager to use any ploy in their attempts to unseat the vanguard of socialism.

"It is no surprise that the greater the threat to the capitalists, the more devious their ploys and any emphasis on tribal differences in Zimbabwe is a sorry tactic by them to bring disunity amongst ourselves."

CSO: 4700/1720

LACK OF CAPITALISM HAMPERS RURAL BUSINESSMEN

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] **INSUFFICIENT capital to rebuild or expand businesses is one of the biggest problems facing rural businessmen, Professor Stanlake Samkange, said in Harare yesterday.**

Professor Samkange, who was last week elected president of the Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce (Zucco), said rural businessmen had suffered a great deal during the war and were struggling to re-establish themselves.

He believed that both the Government's small enterprise development corporation (Sedco) and the proposed new Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce would help these businessmen play a greater role in the country's economy.

Zucco's aim was to help the Government's Africanisation programme by introducing more blacks into "the higher echelons of the economy of this country".

This could be done by introducing black shareholders into various companies and by helping more blacks to run their businesses in the urban areas rather than being confined to the rural areas.

Zucco was formed 18 months ago to represent African businessmen and last week's congress was its first and probably its last. In line with the Government's view that there should be only one representative body for

each sector, Zucco, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Zimbabwe Chambers of Commerce have been negotiating the merger of the three organisations into one new organisation, the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce.

The constitution of the new body has been finalised and it is expected that the merger and the first congress of the new body will take place in about eight months, said Professor Samkange.

Professor Samkange, a prominent Zimbabwean author and publisher, has been in business since 1958 and was a professor of history at Fisk, Harvard and North East universities in America between 1965 and 1977.

CSO: 4700/1720

ALBERT MUGABE DROWNED, DOCTOR FINDS

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

A POST MORTEM on the former general secretary of the ZCTU, Cde Albert Mugabe, showed that he had drowned, an inquest heard yesterday.

He was found dead, floating upright, in the pool of his Ashdown Park home last December.

Dr R. H. Pirohit, a pathologist, told senior provincial magistrate Mr Ivor Waldeck that he had found no evidence to suggest strangling, and put the cause of death as asphyxia due to drowning.

He said there had been no external bodily wounds apart from a slight graze above the right knee. There was no damage to the skin tissue of the throat.

Blood tests had revealed no signs of drugs, and only a minimal amount of ethyl alcohol.

Dr Pirohit said he did not consider it odd that the body was found floating upright. This could be explained by the accumulation of gases in the intestines.

In a sworn affidavit, the ZCTU's secretary for worker education, Cde Ra-

phael Baleni, said he and Cde Mugabe had been at a seminar at a Harare hotel on December 1. After the seminar, Cde Baleni had borrowed Cde Mugabe's car so he could go home to change his clothes for a cocktail party in the evening.

It was agreed that Cde Baleni could use the car, and the driver would collect Cde Mugabe from his home the next morning.

Cde Baleni said he last saw Cde Mugabe at about 7 pm as he left the cocktail party. He had not been drinking, he said.

Cde Mugabe's wife, Lydia, said her husband arrived home at about 8 pm and went through to his bedroom, removing his jacket and tie.

When her husband did not come for supper she sent her daughter Barbara to look for him. The daughter was unable to find him.

When he could not be found, she did not worry, because it was quite common, she said, for Cde Mugabe to come home and then leave soon afterwards. He would normally telephone her the next morning.

Because he had only returned for such a short time, she had assumed that he had ordered his taxi to wait, so that he could go out again.

A nephew of Cde Mugabe, Cde Ignatius Kutama, said he had grown up with Cde Mugabe, and they had often gone swimming in the Hunyani River.

He, Cde Mugabe and other youngsters had held competitions to see how far they could swim underwater.

Senior public prosecutor Mr Esmail Chatikobo represented the State.

CSO: 4700/1720

CIO MAN FACES TREASON ALLEGATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] FIVE men allegedly involved in subversive activities separately appeared at Harare Magistrates' Court yesterday and were remanded to August 17.

None of them was charged or asked to plead.

--Cde Cephas Ndlovu was a member of the central Intelligence Organisation based in Bulawayo. Senior public prosecutor Mr Esmael Chatikobo told the court Cde Ndlovu was arrested on February 10 in connection with a treason allegation.

It would be alleged that Cde Ndlovu was operating as a South African agent and had contact with that country's special operations group in Bulawayo.

--The court was told that Mr Malusi Ncube (22), of Bulawayo, was arrested in Matabeleland on January 25 while trying to leave Zimbabwe for South Africa. He would be charged under the Preservation of Constitutional Government Act.

Mr Chatikobo said Mr Ncube was deployed under the special operations group to monitor the activities of the ANC for the South African authorities.

--The court was told that Cde Reggie Ngwenya and Cde Mvimhi Cleopas Mtetwa of the national army were being held in connection with an allegation under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act that they were part of a group of bandits that roamed Silobela.

--Magistrate Mr David Whatman was told that Cde Stephen Majoni of 1 Commando Battalion in Harare, would be charged with attempting to undergo a course of training in contravention of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

Mr Chatikobo said Cde Majoini was arrested on his way to Gokwe where he was to train with dissidents after he had deserted from the army.

All the men were remanded in custody.

CSO: 4700/1720

POST-INDEPENDENCE CRIME EXAMINED

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 82 p 10

[Text]

A NUMBER of leading African writers have examined in their novels, plays and poetry the reasons for independent Africa being slowly "recolonised" by crime.

Some writers have associated the upsurge in crime in many African states with the expected side-effects of independence excitement, while others have regarded it as the inevitable results of poverty, and deteriorating law and order situations.

Zimbabwe, which is slowly being affected by car thefts and AK 47 armed robberies, is a new-comer to this struggle. Even though there are a number of factors which make Zimbabwe much more prepared to cope with this scourge than its counterparts north of the Zambezi, it is necessary to examine the reasons why petty crime has slowly made a mockery of hard-won independence.

Using the rate of petty crime and the attitude of the citizens to crime in general as a yardstick there are six categories which can be established among the African states.

The first is countries where religion, cultural traditions and political ideologies have been so incapacitated that they cannot be used any more to assist in the maintaining of law and order. A number of former British

colonies such as Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Zambia and Sierra Leone fall into this category. A number of measures to contain petty crime have had no satisfying results.

The second is countries with no clear political ideologies which can be seen having repellent effects on crime but whose religious faith, Islam, has been proved to be the most effective deterrent to petty crime.

Into this category one can put most of the Arabic African states, and a number of West African countries such as Senegal, Mauritania and Togo.

The third category is states which have been undermined by civil wars and where the spirit of plunder has not been easy to exorcise. Zaïre, Chad, Central African Republic and Uganda are appropriate examples of such countries.

EFFECTIVE

The fourth is countries which have effectively used political education and clear socialistic principles to fight crime even though they have a long way to go to achieve comfortable levels. Congo, Guinea, Ethiopia, Mozambique and, to a great extent, Angola and Tanzania are good examples of such countries.

The fifth is countries such as Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho, whose, urban areas are so small that cultural traditions still have a role to play in suppressing criminal tendencies, though their pro-

ximity to the sophisticated cities of South Africa is still a great threat. The capital cities of these countries have an advantage in that almost all the residents know each other, and criminals find it difficult to find hiding places.

The last category is a country such as Malawi, which is a unique example, where the Women's League and the Young Pioneers have been effective as security agents. They have also been blamed for political repression.

Zimbabwe should fall in the category of countries which rely on effective political education among the youth, and its clear socialist principles, to control crime.

Zimbabwe has one of the best trained, disciplined and equipped police forces in independent Africa. The size of the force and factors such as effective transport are an encouragement.

Salaries and conditions are a guarantee of a highly disciplined police force with high morale, while the political orientation of the Government is such that political interference in the police force should be expected to have minimal negative effects on the standard of law and order.

But Zimbabwe will be jolted by independence-fever crime. There are factors which make one believe that Zimbabwe cannot avoid this.

The first factor is the inevitable loss of "police fear" which is brought about by the necessary

demands to reform what was once a force of repression and make it a people's police force.

RETURNING

The second is that independence invites people from outside the country, and returning residents with crime skills which are quickly used to exploit the peace and innocence of the local people.

Zambia is a good example to quote here. At Zambia's independence, many sophisticated car thieves came from its neighbour, in the north. After a few years, what had been a heaven for car owners became a hell. Zimbabwe should expect an influx of gem and currency smugglers from West Africa, and those who are responsible for the disappearance of copper coins from Zambia.

The third factor, which is already affecting Zimbabwe, is dangerous arms in the wrong hands.

The AK-47 armed robberies began in Zambia more than four years ago. The Zambian government has to deploy armed policemen at every bank.

The fourth is the increase in the number of people selling used goods at market places and their own premises. Private auction sales and companies specialising in selling used goods can be effectively used as a common market for stolen household goods.

The fifth, which is difficult to contain, is the falling efficiency of the judiciary. Numbers of petty criminals increase, due to uncontrolled drifts of youths to urban areas in search of white collar jobs, and over-crowded jails become the training schools of hard-core criminals while under-staffed courts of law are flooded by thousands of petty criminals whom the police release and throw back into the streets only to be re-arrested on more serious criminal charges.

The sixth factor is education. At independence, most African states have increased the number of school places, thereby offering three-quarters or more of the young population opportunities to go to school. In most cases, this raises the expectation for white collar jobs by these youths, who begin to shun rural area jobs such as agriculture. This has led to juvenile crime.

Finally comes the factor of shortages as a crime booster.

The biggest challenge to the Zimbabwe Republic Police is to adapt itself to petty crimes it is not used to, but which turn into serious ones while undermining the confidence of the public.

That challenge demands new tactics and constant re-examination of training programmes of both the police force and the public's attitudes.

EXPLOITATION OF BLACK MINERS HIT

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

THE South African mining industry, especially gold mining, is the mainstay and the backbone of the economy of the white minority government of Mr P. W. Botha.

And the presence of large sources of gold, diamond, platinum, uranium, copper, coal and various other minerals in smaller quantities make South Africa one of the richest countries of the world.

But yet the people who toil to produce the country's immense wealth — the 800 000 African miners — are some of the most exploited and neglected in the country.

The violent strike by more than 30 000 gold and coal miners in the first week of July this year, when about 12 African miners were shot dead by the South African riot police, highlights once again the exploitative conditions under which the miners have to labour.

Most of the 800 000 miners are recruited as migrant workers on contract by the Pretoria government's labour agencies from the different so-called homelands inside South Africa and from the neighbouring countries such as Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Mozambique and Malawi.

SHACKLED

Before Zimbabwe unshackled the yoke of white-minority rule and became independent, migrant mine labour was also recruited from this country. But now the new Government has discouraged its citizens going to South Africa as migrant workers.

The black miners, who are not allowed to bring their families with them, are all housed in single men's hostels according to tribal and ethnic lines. Many of them have to make do with concrete sleeping bunks and have to provide their own blankets. They are not allowed to use mattresses.

The Chamber of Mines, which is a semi-government body, lays down all the rules and regulations under which the workers have to behave during their stay in the mines and it also stipulates the wages they should be paid.

The miners are paid a mere pittance in comparison with what their white colleagues receive and in comparison with the vast profits that the mining magnates make.

They are paid between R100 and R200 a month but in actual fact only receive a percentage of this at the end of each month. The major portion of their wages is paid to them at the end of their contracts in terms of an agreement between their different governments, the

South African Chamber of Mines and the mining houses.

In addition to these deplorable living and working conditions, the miners also suffer under discriminatory laws of the country which reserve all the skilled jobs for whites only.

According to the Mines and Works Act, only whites are allowed to hold the certificates of competency which reserve the skilled jobs in the different fields.

This means that the black miners are effectively cut off from jobs such as mine overseers, shift managers, mechanical and electrical engineers, blaster, on-setters, winding engineer drivers and locomotive drivers.

Job reservation is also entrenched in the Labour Relations Act, which reserves jobs such as sampling, surveying and ventilation work for whites.

However, the most dehumanising aspect of their exploitation is that they are not allowed to form trade unions to fight for their rights.

BOSSSES

The Chamber of Mines, mining bosses and the white trade unions all believe that the black miners have no right to establish trade unions because they are citizens of so called homelands and neighbouring countries and not of South Africa.

"They are in South Africa to administer to the needs of the white man and once they have satisfied this task and are of use no longer they should return to their different countries" — still seems to be the official policy.

In contrast to their pitiful plight, the white miners, on the other hand, are provided with all the rights of workers in a democratic country. They are given nice, decent homes where they live with their families, and with clinics, schools, creches and sporting facilities.

They also have their own trade unions and are paid five or six times more than the black miners.

Their trade unions are not only recognised by the Chamber of Mines and the mining houses, but they also enjoy closed-shop facilities. This means that the Chamber of Mines could only employ members of their unions in certain categories of work. And this effectively rules out the employment of blacks in skilled jobs.

The white Mine Workers' Union (MWU), which is the biggest union representing about 20 000 workers, and its secretary-general, Mr Arrie Paulus, believe that the mining houses will be "selling out" the white workers if blacks are promoted to skilled jobs.

Mr Paulus, who once referred to blacks as "baboons," recently stated

that if blacks wanted political and social rights they should get back to their countries — meaning they should get back to their "homelands".

In the face of all these restrictions and denial of basic and fundamental human rights, it is, therefore, no surprise that the black miners resort to strikes and violence in order to achieve justice.

Since 1973 the black miners have increasingly shown that they were no longer prepared to be exploited and treated like "cattle." But all their efforts at strike action have been brutally suppressed by shootings and the summary expulsion of the migrant workers to the so-called homelands.

The shooting of the 12 miners in July is a clear indication that the South African government and the mining houses are not interested in the legitimate rights of the workers.

A black political analyst said that the black miners would only achieve their rights once countries such as the United States, Britain, France and West Germany, who rely heavily on South Africa for their minerals, pressurised the Pretoria government.

But until then the black miners would have to suffer the consequences of their strike actions.

BANK UNION PROPOSES POLICY FOR WORK CONDITIONS

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

AGREEMENT may soon be reached between trade union officials and the Banking Employers' Association on a national policy for working conditions in banks.

The Zimbabwe Society of Bank Officials met the employers' association on Tuesday with draft proposals for a policy for uniform service conditions.

Informal meetings would be held soon to change the draft proposals, the society's secretary-general, Cde Richard Tapfuma, said yesterday.

The final agreement would then be gazetted and would affect all the organisation's banking officials.

"The policy will enable workers to communicate more effectively with their trade union so as to avoid any further abuse of labour regulations," he said.

Tuesday's meeting followed recent allegations of racial discrimination and abuse of labour laws and regulations in commercial banks.

Cde Tapfuma said the union was investigating the allegations. The union embraced workers at Barclays, Standard and Grindlays banks.

The union had received com-

plaints of non-payment of acting allowances, overtime and pension contributions.

"This is clearly an abuse of labour laws and regulations and it cannot be tolerated," he said. "We will work very hard to correct this."

"Most people employed in banks have a certain educational standard so we find it difficult to understand why they can't form workers' committees."

At least three banks contacted by the Herald yesterday did not have workers' committees or works councils. Workers had a procedure to follow when grievances arose, spokesmen said.

A spokesman for the Bank of Credit and Commerce said grievances were reported to an immediate superior and then to head office.

If not satisfied, the worker could then approach the regional office. There was no works council.

A spokesman for the Merchant Bank of Central Africa said there was no need for a workers' committee because he had few employees, and all had direct access to management.

Problems were discussed at regular staff meetings.

CSO: 4700/1720

TEA INDUSTRY IN MAJOR FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S tea industry is in major financial difficulties and some kind of Government support is needed urgently.

Some sort of export subsidy or incentive scheme must be introduced, says Mr Brian Gill, chairman of the Zimbabwe Tea Growers' Association. The industry has operated on a "negative cash flow" basis for the last five years.

"We employ about 10 000 workers and we cannot afford to have the tea industry crumbling," said Mr Gill.

"We are reasonably confident that the dangers of the situation are appreciated (by Government) and that something will be done. There are some signs that some sort of financial package will have to be assembled," he added.

The handful of tea producing companies has seen total debts double over the last five years and cash has got to be found from somewhere.

RISEN

In 1978 total borrowings amounted to \$5.5 million. By the end of last year these had risen to \$9.7 million and the estimated debt for 1982 is about \$12 million.

Since 1977, when the local price per kg was \$2.80c the situation has got progressively worse. In 1978 it fell to \$2.40c. Two years later it had crept up to \$2.50c and last year it stood at \$2.60c.

Local prices had been seriously affected by imports from Malawi.

"Malawi's tea had free access under open general licence until January 1981 when it was brought under import control," said Mr Gill.

"Until then these imports kept local prices down during the previous five years through Government price control measures."

But Malawi tea was still finding its way into the country and so the Tea Growers' Association was now seeking a total ban on its importation.

International prices have also remained virtually static.

Meanwhile labour costs have increased at about \$4 million a year, but Mr Gill said that the international market had had a considerable influence on the local industry.

"A world tea glut has depressed prices for 20 years. This industry is not cyclical, like mining, tea has not reacted to economic criteria in the world and generally speaking the outlook is not encouraging.

"The question of profit

has been quite incidental and other governments have adopted measures, such as devaluation, to keep the industry afloat.

"About 45 percent of the tea estates in the world today are under government or quasi-government control," said Mr Gill.

He cited the example of major producer Sri Lanka which derived 70 percent of its foreign exchange earnings from tea and where 35 percent of the total national workforce was directly employed in the tea industry.

Sri Lanka had devalued its currency from 13 rupees to £1 down to 42 rupees to £1. (International prices are quoted in £ sterling.)

Together with India, Sri Lanka accounts for 65 to 70 percent of total world tea exports.

Attempts have been made to establish an international tea pact, along the lines of the International Coffee Agreement, which would

involve the use of buffer stocks and quotas.

However, two major problems have to be solved before any pact can be set.

First, the main tea exporters — India, Sri Lanka, China and Kenya — have to overcome considerable conflicting interests in order to work out the allocation of export quotas.

Second, producers and consumers must decide on the necessity of a buffer stock to store tea when the market is depressed.

"Without this kind of self-imposed discipline the likelihood of international prices rising will be pretty slim," said Mr Gill.

Tea, he added, was acknowledged to be the cheapest beverage in the world today compared to the cost of its main competitors, coffee and cola.

Coffee is three times more expensive, while Coca-Cola is at least 10 times more costly than tea on a per cup basis.

CSO: 4700/1720

MINING BODY TO DEVELOP CO-OPS

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

THE proposed Mining Development Corporation will, among its other operations, open up and develop mines side by side with private companies and will promote the formation of mining co-operatives.

This was said by the Minister of Mines, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, during his Second Reading speech on the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation Bill, in the House of Assembly, on Tuesday.

The minister said the body would function as a co-ordinator, "fully equipped to understand a whole range of mining problems".

Because of the importance of the mining industry to the national economy the State should not only provide services, but "should directly and effectively participate in the exploitation of our mineral resources", Cde Nyagumbo said.

Only through direct participation could the Government provide an effective direction to the development of a sound minerals policy, he said.

The Government's objectives were to ensure optimum use of the coun-

try's abundant mineral resources, to earn or save foreign exchange, to create employment, whether direct or indirect, and to promote backward and forward linkages to maximise value added within the country.

It also wanted to ensure an adequate supply of raw material inputs for industry, to acquire expertise locally and to stimulate general economic development, the minister said.

"Clearly, therefore, in order to achieve these objectives, the State must actively participate in the mining industry which is one of the major sectors of our economy."

As a matter of "policy and national sovereignty", the Government wanted maximum possible domestic participation in all spheres of economic activity.

Any investment in minerals which were considered strategic to the economy of the country should be on the basis of joint venture projects and the Government would be prepared to pay for its participation share in either new or existing enterprises, Cde Nyagumbo said.

CSO: 4700/1720

CHIDZERO INTRODUCES NEW TAX MEASURES

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

DR Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, introduced new tax measures in his 1982 Budget to raise an additional \$235 million.

The main features are, with effect from the year of assessment ending on 31 March 1983, the 15 percent surcharge on individual incomes remains until tax payable reaches \$4 000. It then rises on a sliding scale until it reaches a maximum of 33½ percent.

The rate of company tax remains unchanged but the payment of tax will be accelerated by the introduction of three annual payment dates instead of two as at present.

As a consequence the advance surcharge will disappear which creates an interesting cash flow situation for companies and those people not on PAYE.

Because the advance surcharge falls away, companies will effectively be paying less tax at the next payment date but will have to retain this saving to help pay the new early instalment due by 31 May, 1983.

From Dr. Chidzero's point of view, he will have brought money forward for his financial year, and according to his calculations the adjusted timing will provide \$60 million in 1982/83.

The other tax measures were an increased excise duty on clear beer and tobacco, an additional tax of one cent on petrol and

two cents on diesel, a sales tax increase from 12 percent to 15 percent and from 15 percent to 18 percent, and a customs surtax increase from 5 percent to 15 percent.

A summary of the concessions in the Budget include the special initial allowance being restored to 100 percent for the year ending 31 March 1983 and subsequent years and the depletion allowance for mines has been restored.

Both these measures have received considerable acclaim from the mining and industrial sectors.

The estate duty is reduced in cases where there is a surviving husband or wife where the value of the estate is less than \$78 000. No duty is payable on such an estate valued at \$60 000.

The Capital Gains Tax will be amended to make

The following table gives the rate of surcharges for March 31 1983 on amounts of tax over \$4 000.

TAX PAYABLE SURCHARGE		But does not exceed	%
Exceeds			
\$	\$		
—	4 000		15
4 000	5 000		16
5 000	6 000		17
6 000	7 000		18
7 000	8 000		20
8 000	9 000		22
9 000	10 000		24
10 000	11 000		27
11 000	12 000		30
12 000 and over			33½

it clear that capital losses can be carried forward indefinitely, and to extend the 5 percent annual allowance even where income tax allowances have been granted.

Considerable confusion has arisen over the application of the new surcharge for tax payable over \$4 000. It was pointed out that it would be absurd for a person

paying less than \$12 000 tax to have a surcharge on a sliding scale for each \$1 000 of tax, but for a person paying over \$12 000 to pay a surcharge of 33½ percent on the entire tax amount.

If this situation was true, which it does not appear to be, a person would pay nearly \$1 700 extra surcharge on \$12 001 tax as opposed to \$11 999 tax.

Tax Table Comparisons

TAXATION — COMPARISON BETWEEN THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31 1982 AND MARCH 31 1983

Married with 2 children (Tax on abatements = \$520)

Income	Abate-ments	1982 Tax	1982 Surcharge	1982 Total	1983 Tax	1983 Surcharge	1983 Total	Increase
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
15 000	4 000	3 080	462	3 542	3 080	462	3 542	—
16 000	"	3 480	522	4 002	3 480	522	4 002	—
17 000	"	3 905	586	4 491	3 905	586	4 491	—
18 000	"	4 355	653	5 008	4 355	657	5 012	4
19 000	"	4 805	721	5 526	4 805	729	5 534	8
20 000	"	5 255	788	6 043	5 255	803	6 058	15
25 000	"	7 550	1 126	8 631	7 505	1 211	8 716	85
30 000	"	9 755	1 463	11 218	9 755	1 643	11 398	180
35 000	"	12 005	1 801	13 806	12 005	2 342	14 347	541
40 000	"	14 255	2 138	16 393	14 255	3 092	17 347	954
45 000	"	16 505	2 476	18 981	16 505	3 842	20 347	1 366
50 000	"	18 755	2 813	21 568	18 755	4 592	23 347	1 779
60 000	"	23 255	3 488	26 743	23 255	6 092	29 347	2 604
70 000	"	27 755	4 163	31 918	27 755	7 592	35 347	3 429
80 000	"	32 255	4 838	37 093	32 255	9 092	41 347	4 254
90 000	"	36 755	5 513	42 268	36 755	10 592	47 347	5 079
100 000	"	41 255	6 188	47 443	41 255	12 092	53 317	5 904

Single (Tax on abatement = \$268)

Income	Abate-ments	1982 Tax	1982 Surcharge	1982 Total	1983 Tax	1983 Surcharge	1983 Total	Increase
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
15 000	1 800	3 937	591	4 528	3 937	591	4 528	—
16 000	"	4 387	658	5 045	4 387	662	5 049	4
17 000	"	4 837	726	5 563	4 837	734	5 571	8
18 000	"	5 287	793	6 080	5 287	809	6 096	16
19 000	"	5 737	861	6 598	5 737	885	6 622	24
20 000	"	6 187	928	7 115	6 187	964	7 151	36
25 000	"	8 437	1 266	9 703	8 437	1 406	9 843	140
30 000	"	10 687	1 603	12 290	10 687	1 955	12 642	352
35 000	"	12 937	1 941	14 878	12 937	2 652	15 589	711
40 000	"	15 187	2 278	17 465	15 187	3 402	18 589	1 124
45 000	"	17 437	2 616	20 053	17 437	4 152	21 589	1 536
50 000	"	19 687	2 953	22 640	19 687	4 902	24 589	1 949
60 000	"	24 187	3 628	27 815	24 187	6 402	30 589	2 774
70 000	"	28 687	4 303	32 990	28 687	7 902	36 589	3 599
80 000	"	33 187	4 978	38 165	33 187	9 402	42 589	4 424
90 000	"	37 687	5 653	43 340	37 687	10 902	48 589	5 249
100 000	"	42 187	6 328	48 515	42 187	12 402	54 589	6 074

CSO: 4700/1720

BRIEFS

ZUCCO LIKES BUDGET--THE new president of the Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce, Professor Stanlake Samkange, has said that his organisation is generally satisfied with the Government's recent Budget, but regrets the necessity to increase sales tax. In an interview, Professor Samkange said: "Zucco congratulates the Government and the Minister of Finance on his Budget, which on the whole, is sensitive to the interests of the people and the needs of the country. It is a matter of self-congratulation that the largest single item of expenditure in our country's Budget is education, followed by defence and the health services. We hope that defence--the need for a high defence expenditure--will disappear, and that health and other social services will be higher on the scale. The present Budget shows that our priorities are right," Professor Samkange said. Referring to a Zucco congress resolution passed during the 1982 congress which ended last Friday in Harare, he said: "The Zucco congress nevertheless, regretted the necessity to increase sales tax on certain goods from 12 percent to 15 percent and from 15 percent to 18 percent. Zucco feels that this will create hardships for the small man and small trader; and hopes the Government will, one day, eliminate sales tax altogether." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 82 p 3]

SWISSAIR FLIGHT--SWISSAIR'S inaugural flight to Harare this Saturday will be the first of a regular weekly air service. A market survey showed that it was worthwhile for the airline to make Harare its 20th destination in Africa said the Airline's manager for Zimbabwe, Mr Max Hauser. Mr Hauser, who served the airline in Zaire before coming to Zimbabwe, said that from his experience in Africa, there was no doubt that Zimbabwe was an attractive centre for both business and tourists. While there would be no formal show when the airline touches down for the first time Swissair has arranged a one-week tour for high-ranking Government officials in October in Switzerland. A delegation from Switzerland would also visit Zimbabwe next month to familiarise itself with the country. Swissair will arrive and depart from Harare every Saturday, with a stopover in Athens before landing in Zurich. Mr Hauser said the airline is presently training nine engineers from Air Zimbabwe who are due to complete their eight-week course in November. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 4]

TWO JAILED--BULAWAYO--Petros Ngwenya, of Kezi, and Lusapo Tshuma, of Plumtree, were each sentenced to four years' jail by a regional court here yesterday for possessing arms of war. They admitted having three grenades, Magistrate

Mr P. J. McCarthy discounted their statements that they had intended to join the military wing of the African National Congress in Botswana, saying it was likely they wanted to use the grenades for subversive activities. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 3]

CHIEFS' ROLE CURTAILED--THE Chiefs and Headmen Bill was read for the first time in the Assembly yesterday. The Bill seeks to replace and modify the African Affairs Act and the Council of Chiefs and Provincial Assemblies Act, both of which govern the role of Zimbabwe's chiefs. According to a memorandum attached to the Bill, one clause--which outlines the duties of the chiefs--"seeks to curtail somewhat the functions of chiefs in the light of the new administrative structure but includes responsibility for performing their functions as the traditional leaders of their communities". The Bill, mentioned by President Banda in his opening speech in June, has come under serious criticism from chiefs in the Senate. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 6]

PROGRAM FOR COMMUNAL FARMERS--THE GOVERNMENT can no longer accept a drift from the countryside to the towns which amounts to a move from rural poverty to urban squalor, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Cde Swithun Mombeshora, said yesterday. He was officially opening the Kohwa Pakuru (get higher yields) programme for communal farmers at the Domboshawa training centre, near Harare. Cde Mombeshora told the farmers that land had become a limited resource affected in many areas by serious overcrowding and soil erosion. "The subsistence lifestyle of our rural people cannot be allowed to continue unchanged," he said. The programme is expected to reach about 4 500 communal farmers in the Mangweni, Gokwe, Chipuriro, Kandeya and Mundoro communal lands this year. Training sessions are being run for groups of farmers and later Kohwa Pakuru packs, containing herbicides, insecticides, hybrid seed and an instruction kit, will be made available by co-ops and other distributors. Cde Mombeshora said it was important for farmers in the communal lands to form co-operatives. "By working together and forming co-operatives, our farmers will assist each other and the nation as we strive for self-sufficiency," he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 82 p 1]

TIES WITH KOREA--ZIMBABWEANS and Koreans must cement the bonds of friendship which had their origin in the armed struggle, the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, has said. Speaking at the official opening of a week-long Korean book, photographic and handiwork exhibition in Harare on Monday, Cde Zvobgo said Zimbabwe greatly valued its close alliance with the Democratic People's Republic. Imperialism and colonialism had plundered and exploited Zimbabwe's resources, he said. "They attempted to strangle our culture. This aggression on our culture was deliberate. Its major aim was to destroy our identity and to inculcate in us values and perceptions." The Government, said the minister, had launched a massive programme of cultural revival to counter [letters missing] effects of this onslaught. The head of the exhibition delegation, Cde Li Gum Sok, said he hoped the event would help Zimbabweans get a better picture of Korea. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 82 p 11]

PROSPECTING ORDERS--The Government intends to discourage the granting of exclusive prospecting rights, the Minister of Mines, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, said in the Assembly yesterday. Speaking during debate on the second reading of the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation Bill, Cde Nyagumbo said these exclusive licences had worked as a disservice to the country because some companies, after discovering a deposit were "keeping areas" for many years for themselves, not in operation, not doing anything", waiting for the market conditions to improve. "This we are not going to have," the minister said. "We will try to discourage this. We want people who have discovered deposits to work on them as soon as they can." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 82 p 1]

NKOMO'S GUARD JAILED--BULAWAYO--A BODYGUARD of ZAPU leader Cde Joshua Nkomo was yesterday jailed for an effective 18 months for possessing arms of war. Police found a Makarov pistol and a full magazine on Jonathan Mahlangu after searching Cde Nkomo's Pelandaba home on July 23. Mahlangu pleaded not guilty, saying he had used the weapon for official duties. He admitted it was not registered. Passing sentence, magistrate Mr P. J. McCarthy said the court noted that the rapidly deteriorating security situation in the region was being caused by unlawful use of weapons such as Mahlangu's. He was satisfied that Mahlangu must have been fully aware that firearms should be registered. He found it difficult to understand that after the massive search by army and police in the western areas of Bulawayo, Mahlangu found it fit to retain his weapon. "In the current highly sensitive security situation, the courts have a duty to make it clear that illegal possession of arms can no longer be tolerated," said the magistrate. He accepted that there were special reasons in Mahlangu's case and sentenced him to two years' jail, six months of which was suspended for five years. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 1]

PARTY FUND--HALF of the estimated \$3 million needed to build a ZANU (PF) headquarters is expected to be raised within six months, the party's national director of finance, Cde Adam Wenyimo, said yesterday. Money was still pouring in, he said. More than \$500 000 had been raised in the last six months. Cde Wenyimo received \$4 493 from the Mafakose district chairman, Cde Elijah Pasi-pamire, and vice-secretary, Cde Patrick Marime. The money was collected from eight Mufakose party branches. The Gweru Business and Professional Association has raised \$4 515 towards the fund. The money was handed to the Deputy Prime Minister Cde Simon Muzenda on Saturday. The fund has also received a boost of \$216,23, the Government Chief Whip, Cde Naison Muroyiwa, said yesterday. The money, given to Cde Muroyiwa in his capacity as MP for Mashonaland Central, came from teachers and pupils of Kanyemba School in the Chiweshe area (\$110), Catholic Church at Umvukwes (\$56,23), and Henderson Research Station in Mazoe (\$50). [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 82 p 3]

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