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25 May 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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COHERENCE SAID TO BE LACKING IN FRANCE'S AFRICAN POLICY

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Apr 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "France and Africa: Principles Versus Realities"]

[Text] France's African policy, even though it seeks to be different from its 7-year predecessor in respect to principles, runs up against the same realities. France has recently experienced this in two crises, in Chad and in Central Africa.

These two cases, among many others it is true, will be main topics of Mr Mitterrand's conversations during official visits in the second half of May to three countries where French policy does not face the same problems as in Ndjamena and Bangui: Niger, the Ivory Coast, and Senegal.

In the last 10 months, French-African relations have provided an example of the ingenuity that is necessary to reconcile not always glorious realities with principles whose generosity is hardly disputed. In these conditions, the fact that the wind of change has not blown very strongly on "our" Africa is not very surprising, nor is it surprising that some embarrassment or disappointment is being felt in Paris. Also, the French leaders sometimes give the impression of not knowing what they want. As for the leaders of French-speaking Africa--whom the French Socialists before coming to power had sometimes labeled "neo-colonialists"--they are far from reassured.

The Socialists have found Black Africa to be a terrain which does not suit them and for which 20 years in opposition had certainly not prepared them: local powers who are often authoritarian, and sometimes lacking much respect for human rights, tied to France by a complex of trade and cultural relations; at the official level, a kind of cooperation--or aid--closely related to French interests, both private and public; and finally, here and there, a little world of police agents, secret pullers of strings, and racketeers drawn by the real possibilities for quick profits.

This obvious interdependence between France and French-speaking Black Africa was at the outset of Mr Mitterrand's term much more "interwoven" than one would have believed. A third of our imported raw materials come from Africa.

A number of African heads of state have enough influence in Paris that people listen to them. Their knowledge of the French political scene is sufficiently thorough that when the need arises they know how to use us, just as we use them. Because toward the end of his term Giscard d'Estaing had neglected his African partners, he had the bitter experience of seeing his African "electorate" slide toward Mr Chirac.

With the election of Mr Mitterrand, the heads of African states were granted their wish to preserve their direct access to the president of the republic, thanks to the continuance at the Elysee of a counsellor for African and Malagasy affairs, in this case Guy Penna. It was also at their request that "co-operation" remained a ministry, even if the present minister Jean-Pierre Cot intends to direct his efforts to development issues and refuses to be the "minister for Africa."

Though announcing that existing agreements would be honored, the French Socialists came to power with the hope of introducing a little strictness into French-African relations: to base aid on "self-centered development" in order to put an end to the "recolonization" of the dark continent, as Mr Cot put it; to take care to warn regimes judged to be too brutal; and, above all, to avoid any familiarity with those heads of state with a tendency to personalize state-to-state relations. And finally, to dismantle certain semiclandestine networks, and in particular dissolve the "praetorian guards" which Paris had placed at the disposal of certain African capitals.

After nearly a year of Socialist administration, the balance sheet is rather disconcerting. President Mobutu of Zaire, the "bete noir" of the Socialist Party--which did not treat him kindly in its electoral program--was "rehabilitated" in November at the French-African summit conference in Paris, from which he emerged a big winner. Did he not send, at France's request and at U.S. expense, a battalion to Chad as part of the inter-African peace force? Though Libreville is no longer the capital of the mercenaries, ready to foment disorder in the neighbor country as happened in the past, the clever and vigilant President Bongo has thus far not visibly yielded to the pressures on him to moderate his single-party regime. During the past few months, he has reportedly shown a tendency instead to harden his attitude in regard to opposition members who have support in Paris.

Some Inconsistency

In Chad, although the OAU announced at the beginning of February that it favored negotiation among Chadians, Paris resumed, after only a week's interruption, its arms deliveries to one of the protagonists of the conflict, Goukouni Oueddei. It is understandable that in November, after the Libyan withdrawal, France was disappointed that Hissein Habre, not France's favorite, proved to be the best armed to fill the vacuum thus created. However, it is harder to understand, 5 months later, an obstinacy not only in blocking Habre's way but also in encouraging Goukouni Oueddei to reject a compromise, particularly when the "southerners" are more and more openly showing that they are tired of this war among northerners, in which they do not feel directly concerned. Now that the main objective--the Libyan military withdrawal--has long been achieved and does not seem to be in doubt, is it the objective of Paris, for reasons of

pride, to cause the OAU to give up its proposal for negotiation among Chadians? We dare to believe, however, that it is still in the French interest to have peace restored as soon as possible.

In Central Africa, Socialist France maintains 1,200 soldiers--the former "barracudas"--after having had difficulty convincing the local head of state, General Kolingba, that France was not involved in Ange Patasse's abortive coup attempt at the end of March. We can understand the uneasiness of the French Socialists over the Central African military regime which has been in power since September 1981, even if the latter has shown a little more backbone than its civilian predecessor, former President Dacko. However, for France to listen to--and this did happen--a former foreign minister of Bokassa who had been in France for 5 months may have appeared even more ill advised in that the man exhibited, more than any ideology, a strong appetite for power.

Mr Ralite's Letter

The most recent example of misunderstanding between Paris and an African capital--in this case Yaounde--was the letter from Mr Ralite published Wednesday 31 March by LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS calling for the extradition, for humanitarian reasons, of Cameroon detainees. President Ahidjo--who has never been tender with his opponents--was even more angry because numerous Cameroonian exiles, like many other African opposition members in refuge in France, have access to the Socialist Party or the Communist Party.

Is there today in the leadership of the parties in power in Paris a will not to censure but to keep their distance from certain African regimes whose methods are deplored? This temptation is evident. The concerned ministers seem to regularly receive recommendations to this effect from militants. Each has his own view of Africa and how to deal with it.

Not without reason, the Socialist Party believed that the Eritrean resistance deserved a salutation. The fact that the party gave one publicly inevitably provoked anger in Addis Ababa and greatly embarrassed the French Government. Whether or not this was done in coordination with the Quai d'Orsay does not alleviate the naivete of the gesture: One cannot hope to strengthen relations with the Ethiopian revolution--as Mr Cheysson obviously wishes to do--while at the same time publicly condemning repression of the Eritrean resistance. Even if the right hand does not know what the left is doing--or the Socialist Party did not feel that it had to clear the matter with Matignon, the African leaders perceive it only as double-dealing and react accordingly.

Whatever the intentions, these initiatives are far from giving French diplomacy a coherent image. The fact that France has an "African vocation," just as French-speaking Africa has a "French vocation," can only emphasize the gap between the principles proclaimed by the Socialists and the realities which they face today.

The French Government has clearly not been able to overcome this contradiction, and recently, instead of reassuring, it has ended up by irritating a lot of people in Africa without apparently gaining any moral or practical benefit.

PRESIDENT INJECTS HOPE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Monty Letshwiti]

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT Dr Q.K.J. Masire has expressed optimism that Botswana will start recovering from the current economic recession when the prices of diamonds begin improving on the London-based Central Selling Organisation (CSO).

Speaking at Orapa's closed mine township at a cocktail party organised for him by the Orapa and Letlhakane mine management on Friday night at the end of his tour of Boteti constituency, Dr Masire expressed hope that the trade recovery of the country's chief export earner, diamonds should begin in the near future. Botswana will then be ready to resume its normal sales on the market.

Dr Masire returned to Gaborone on Saturday. When he spoke on private sector employment, the President reiterated that the employers should adhere consistently with government's localisation programme. He warned that the programme should be seen to be effective and progressive so that it meets intended pace and purpose of the country's industrial and economic development.

Before his return to Gaborone at the end of the tour of Boteti area, the President toured the open mine in the closed township of Orapa and Letlhakane Mine, at the invitation of the General Manager Mr Thomas Whitelock.

When extending his invitation to the President to tour the mine Mr Whitelock praised Dr Masire for his tour of Boteti constituency, saying that it was

a clear indication that democracy and consultation with electorate still prevails in Botswana through the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) administration.

Mr Whitelock assured the President that the mining company in Orapa would work hard to make a substantive contribution to the economy of the country when diamond sales recover in the world market.

The President was given a tour of Orapa mine, where he saw the various departments of the mine such as the diamond sorting section, Training section, the Fitting and Turning workshop and the Electrical and Surveying sectors.

In the fitting and turning workshops trainees produce basic tools to be used during emergency mechanical breakdowns. However the mine still imports spare-parts from outside.

In the diamond sorting section, Mr Whitelock told the President and other dignitaries in the party, which included the Minister of Agriculture Mr Washington Meswele, as well as the Assistant Minister of Local Government and Lands Mr Lesedi Mothibamele, the D.C for Serowe Mr Marcus Rowland and local authorities, that Letlhakane diamonds were better than those of Orapa in quality.

In a quick interview at the end of the mine tour by the President, Mr Whitelock told BOPA that 92 per cent of the mine posts were localised and there were only 210 expatriates in the senior posts including outside mine employment.

Crisis Came Suddenly

[Article by Mishingo Mpaphadzi and Moty Letshwiti]

THE PRESIDENT Dr Q.K.J. Masire has said that Botswana's present economic crisis could not have been anticipated by the Government just like a human being could not anticipate his illness.

Speaking at Orapa on Thursday during his tour of Boteti constituency Dr. Masire refuted allegations that the present economic recession in Botswana had been brought about by the Government's carelessness.

The President told more than 250 people who attended the meeting on a chilly night, that the economic situation was bad because of external factors beyond the government's control.

The President explained fully that the country's revenue earnings from diamonds and copper/nickel matte were entirely dependant on external market situation over which government has no control, adding that the diamond market was weak because of high interest rates in industrialised countries.

On the Selebi Phikwe mine, the President said that the government was currently discussing with involved companies to re-schedule debts because of low prices of copper/nickel matte on the world market.

Dr Masire said that government had to assist in the provision of funds for Selebi Phikwe's operational costs to prevent the mine from closing down. He pointed out that closure of the complex could be a serious catastrophe to the nation because the people currently working directly or indirectly in the mine would be jobless.

The President again talked about imported inflation and explained that it was brought about by the fact that the country does not manufacture goods.

Dr Masire also spoke on government efforts and he reminded the nation that a Presidential Commission on economic opportunities was appointed last year and was expected to report to him next month.

Among the terms of reference, the commission was charged with examining the means of improving participation by locals in the national economic development. It was also charged with looking into ways and means of increasing job opportunities. In the question of localisation Dr Masire warned that because of lack of local skills, the country would have to recruit expatriates to run mines. However the President stressed that these expatriates were expected to train locals so that posts occupied by expatriates can be localised at the right time. The president in turn advised expatriates to work hard and to believe consistently with the country's non-racial and democratic principles.

Dr Masire also mentioned in passing the new Financial Assistance Policy of P5 million set aside for potential borrowers.

In conclusion, the President encouraged Orapa residents to assist government in the prevention of diamond smuggling. He argued that diamond smugglers were enemies of the people because they sabotage the national economy.

CSO: 4700/1218

BDP-BNF 'WAR OF WORDS' ERUPTS

BNF Attacked

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jerry Masetel]

[Text]

FOUR CABINET MINISTERS, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe of the Public Service and Information; Mrs Kebatshabile Disele of Home Affairs; Mr Lesedi Mothibamele, Acting Minister of Local Government and Lands, and the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr Utlwang Matlhabaphiri on Sunday addressed a political rally at Jwaneng on a number of different subjects, varying from labour laws, our economic position and the alleged use of force in case the BNF loses elections.

In a scathing and uncompromising attack on the BNF, the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr Utlwang Matlhabaphiri who produced documents to support his statements, told the meeting that the Secretary General of the BNF, Mr Mareledi Giddie has recently said in Serowe that Botswana was not yet independent unless she was revolutionised as the case is with some African States.

The BDP Government was doing everything possible to ensure that the welfare of all Batswana develop and progressively and accordingly and if Batswana expressed their dissatisfaction of the Government, it was their right to out-vote the BDP Government in a general election, but not at all by any revolutionary means as the BNF wished, he declared.

It was abundantly clear, alleged Mr Matlhabaphiri, that the BNF Government would not allow the existence of a multi-party state, but would declare a one-party state, the moment it was voted to power.

The document states that fundamental freedom of human rights will be enjoyed by those who support the BNF. It was also disclosed that certain

institutions in Kanye and Serowe are run under the leadership of BNF members and were not operating and functioning satisfactorily. He said Government was well aware of that.

Mr Matlhabaphiri also said that the BNF youth league wrote a letter at the University of Botswana and Swaziland working on what he described as their "Acting Programme."

Extracts of the letter were publicly read "(a) we will disrupt all Campus activities and bring about a situation of confusion there by discrediting Professor Turner's administration, "(b) to deplore to coup the students' Representative Council and impose on its place a committee which will turn the University into a BNF stronghold."

According to BNF pamphlet number one, Mr Matlhabaphiri continued, the BNF is not for Socialism. Here Mr Matlhabaphiri was pointing out the contradictions which exist in BNF documents and their own pronouncements.

Another speaker on similar line was the Minister of Public Service and Information, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, who told the gathering that he was convinced that the BNF was committed to taking over the Government by force although this has always been denied by them on several occasions. Several paragraphs from BNF Pamphlet Number One and some other documents were quoted to support this view. This he added, was made known to Ngamiland residents by a BNF team which was addressing meetings in Gaborone. They said if they failed to win the elections, then they would use force.

In Gaborone, this was said in the presence of some Information officers who were covering the meeting but who chose to ignore this rather serious statement.

Mr Kwelagobe also outlined measures the Government was taking in view of both our economic problems and the drought. He said the Government had put aside P5 million Pula which Batswana could be offered to encourage development of local industries to save the country's foreign exchange earnings. Importation of goods, he added, reduced our foreign exchange earning and it was high time local industries were developed.

Any Motswana who embarks on a manufacturing industry, could be given up to ten thousand Pula freely, but strongly warned against fronting.

Anything that would save Botswana foreign exchange earnings and create job opportunities was welcome and encouraged in the country.

Mr Kwelagobe who once again denied the existence of a Labour Party told the gathering that there was no split in the BDP.

On the other hand, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mrs Kebatshabile Disele, who was answering a question, explained that the Socio-Democratic Party was not lawfully in existence. But rather the founders have had probation period, applicable to new workers, Mrs Disele said that the new entrants were being observed and studied by the employer before their confirmation on permanent basis or rejection. But she warned that the period should not be continued indefinitely.

To qualify for gratuity, Mrs Disele said the employee should have remained under one employment for at least five years but also warned that premature departure from that employment would render the employee in forfeiture of his gratuity.

The Minister warned against "rolling stones" saying such people would never enjoy their benefits as expected.

Mrs Disele disclosed that any employee working more than 48 hours

a week should be paid over-time accordingly. She also explained about women going on maternity leave and said they were being paid 25% of their wages during the period of maternity leave.

Turning to contractors operation far away from home, the Minister said they should be paid their monthly wages without false excuses and employers should ensure that accommodation, food and medical facilities were provided in such places. If there was an out-break of disease, it was the employers's duty she added, to ensure that the victim receive medical treatment and the employees should be transported back home after they end their contract. Property belonging to any contractor could be sold to defray arrears accrued in salary, she added.

Mrs Disele who also spoke of the Workman's Compensation Act, warned against workers who did not use their protective materials because they would lose their benefits if they were incapacitated during the discharge of their duties. She urged members of the Trade Union to educate newly-employed people about labour laws.

The Acting Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lesedi Mothibamele, who spoke on Botswana's economic position, said Botswana had in the past depended on cattle farming only and called upon people to make ventures in other economic avenues.

He pointed out that the budget speech delivered in February reflected the world financial position and Botswana was no exception in following suit.

On diamonds which he said were sold by the Central Selling Organisation, Mr Mothibamele said the buyers wanted to purchase them at take-away prices and it was preferred to stock-pile them rather than sell them cheaply.

He said BNF allegations that Government members stole money were unfounded. Government was doing everything to explore for more mineral wealth, he added. **BOPA**

Giddie Strikes Back

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

RECENT public condemnation of Botswana National Front (BNF) policy by Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) officials, is to pave the way for the imposition of a one-party state in Botswana, BNF officials have claimed.

In a telephone call to BOPA, BNF's Secretary General Mr Mareledi Giddie said: "The ultimate intention of the BDP government is to make one party state since the death of President Khama. The reasons being that contradictions within BDP representatives have developed to an unprecedented stage."

Mr Giddie who was reacting to recent BDP statement, further alleged that contradictions between the ruling class, the civil service, the army, the police and the intellectuals becoming the acute as revealed by recent statements made by two most unpopular young ministers."

In a recent political meeting, BDP officials denounced BNF policies and stated that the opposition party intended to use force to come to power if they lost the 1984 elections.

Cabinet Ministers; Mr Daniel Kwelagobe of the Public Service and Information; Mr G.U.S. Matlhabaphiri, Assistant Minister of Agriculture; Mr Lesedi Mothibamele, Acting Minister of Local Government and Lands and Mrs Kebatshabile Disele, Home Affairs Minister, joined hands in condemning BNF's policies recently.

Responding to the accusations, Mr Giddie said: "BNF has no intention to engage in an armed struggle or to overthrow the government if we lost the 1984 elections. Our intention is to come to power through the ballot box."

He was quick to add: "If we lose the elections we will continue as we have continued. But we are convinced that we will win. If BDP does not cheat and if we are involved in all the preparations for the elections, then we will win."

Mr Giddie added: "All we are worried about is that BDP will declare a one party state. That is what we are worried about."

In response to a question related to the one party state claim Mr Giddie said: "If they do... if... they declare a one party state, then we will go back to the people who will decide. The people would fight for their rights. I don't know by what means."

Mr Giddie challenged BDP Ministers to "produce evidence of the recent statements" that the opposition party wanted to overthrow the government.

In the recent political meetings, Mr Kwelagobe had stated that he was convinced that the BNF intended to overthrow the government whereas Mr Matlhabaphiri had read from BNF's pamphlet No. 1, expressing that there would be no freedom of speech and no free press under a BNF government.

Mr Giddie claimed that Pamphlet No. 1 had been misinterpreted.

In the lengthy telephone message, Mr Giddie claimed that there was no democracy in Botswana.

"The BNF has always revealed to the people of Botswana that there is no democracy in Botswana because democracy is a class word, and if it exists it is only for the ruling class."

He denounced Government policies, stating that the problems which demanded immediate attention were drought, unemployment and Standard Seven drop-outs. "In a word, economic reorganisation of our country from a sorry mess."

"What the BNF is saying is that unpopular policies like ALDEP, TGLP, and massive salary increases for politicians are

irrelevant to the present economic crisis. Let it be known that when we address ourselves to poverty on behalf of the masses of Botswana, it is not the same thing as advocating for bloodshed."

Mr Giddie said the BDP government must address itself to these problems and not the BNF "as if the BNF is drought or unemployment." "Failure to resolve these will only lead to BDP spokesmen making wild statements in attempts to divert the people's attention from the real problems as evidenced by the two most unpopular young ministers in the BDP government."

"However, the pretext of such statements is not far fetched. The ultimate intention of the BDP is to make a one party state since the death of President Khama."

Mr Giddie also said Botswana's problems were also due to "the contradictions between governments and international monopoly capital as revealed by Botswana stock piling diamonds while diamonds of South Africa and other countries are still selling."

"These contradictions are qualitatively different and must be resolved by qualitatively different methods."

"But BDP sees BNF as the source of these contradictions. What BNF is saying is that the objective material conditions is a sore to every Motswana except the ruling class. It is most unfair that the Minister of Public Service and Information should attack innocent people like civil servants who cannot reply. He is actually supposed to protect them, especially that he is the head of the civil service." Mr Giddie did not expound on this.

He also alleged that some time back the BDP government withdrew 17 passports of BNF members under the pretext that the BNF party wanted to overthrow the government, "but they failed to prove that we were going to overthrow the government."

BOPA

Kwelagobe Rejoinder

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 29 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Alaudin Osman]

[Text]

BOTSWANA's political war of words was escalated by another attack on the opposition Botswana National Front (BNF) by the Botswana Democratic Party's Secretary General Mr D.K. Kwelagobe, this week.

Mr Kwelagobe, who is also Minister of Public Service and Information, was speaking in an interview, in which he hit back at a BNF reply to an earlier attack by the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP).

He accused the BNF of "being dishonest and contradictory" in replying to challenges from the BDP to the BNF to clarify its stand on issues of national interest.

The latest round of attack marks what some observers of the political scene are saying is the start of the undeclared campaign running up to General Elections. Botswana's next General Elections are set for 1984.

The major issues that Mr Kwelagobe referred to in his latest broadside are:

BNF claims that the BDP was setting the scene for the imposition of a one-party state in Botswana;

BDP claims that the BNF has advocated the use of force to take over government in Botswana;

BNF opposition to the Arable Land Development Programme (ALDEP) and the Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP);

BNF claims of contradictions in the relationships between officials of the ruling party, civil servants, police and army and BNF claims that the contra-

dictions were being revealed by "two most unpopular Ministers."

Mr Kwelagobe said he dismissed "with contempt" claims by the BNF's Secretary General, Mr Mareledi Giddie, that the BDP was paving the way for a one-party state in Botswana. "We (BDP) are instrumental in the introduction of democratic institutions in this country. We are a shining example of this democracy internally and externally." Therefore BNF claims to the contrary were "utter nonsense and Mr Giddie was "talking rubbish."

Mr Kwelagobe reiterated instead that "the BNF believes in violence, even where violence is not necessary" in its attempts to gain political power in Botswana.

He referred to a public rally that was recently addressed by Mr Giddie in Gaborone. At that rally, after persistent questioning from the MP for Kweneng East Mr David Magang, said Mr Kwelagobe, the BNF Secretary General admitted that his party would resort to the use of force if it lost the 1984 General Elections.

"There were people who were present at that meeting who heard this." But, he said, BOPA reporters who were covering the meeting surprisingly failed to report that statement.

Mr Kwelagobe added: "The BNF team currently touring the Ngamiland area has been saying the same thing. Mr Giddie cannot dispute these facts if he is an honest, popular Secretary General of the BNF."

He then went on to list a number of incidences in which he said BNF cadres had been involved in acts of violence. These included the Selebi-Phikwe strike in 1970; the University disturbances in 1974; the Madiba Secondary School violence in 1978 as well as the incident in which the Government seized the passports of some BNF youth who were going abroad "to undergo military training."

When asked to elaborate on this, Mr Kwelagobe explained: "Some parents appealed to Government to stop their children from going because they

had information indicating the type of training their children were going for. This was announced by the Office of President at the time."

Mr Kwelagobe's attention was however drawn to a recently published interview in which Mr Giddie denied the accusations of violence. "BNF has no intention to engage in an armed struggle or to overthrow the Government if we lost the 1984 elections. Our intention is to come to power through the ballot box," he had said.

To this, Mr Kwelagobe retorted: "It is surprising because in his introduction to Pamphlet No.1, Mr Giddie had this to say in the last sentence of paragraph seven: '... the writer urges the Batswana patriots not to worship the vote, not to regard the vote as a magic wand which solves all problems'.

"And again in paragraph ten of the same introduction, he says: 'The writer points out that the struggle in Botswana will not necessarily be solved by the vote because most of the problems are extra-territorial'."

Mr Kwelagobe maintained that the BNF Secretary General was being dishonest on this issue. He produced numerous other BNF documents and quoted extensively from the BNF's Basic Document of 1965, Pamphlet No.1 which said among other things: "...it is childish and naive to stick to non-violence when and where the imperialists, the colonialists and their local henchmen use violence against the people."

Mr Kwelagobe went on: "They have also produced a document which they call 'Demonstrations' and which they use in guiding their cadres in demonstrations."

He again quoted a portion which stated '...if it is a protest demonstration e.g. protest against the government of the day, in such a case, it is really not necessary for the demonstrators to obtain a permission. The committee could just tell the press or inform the government of the intention to demonstrate. In this type of demonstrations, a clash with the police is usually inevitable.'

Presenting his argument further, Mr Kwelagobe noted that the BNF had lost every election since 1969. "They kept saying they would win in 1974, then 1979 and now they say they will in 1984. Yet from public

pronouncements, they say they know of no example in Africa where there has ever been a change of government through elections. They went further to claim that they would never win the elections here because the BDP always cheated."

Mr Kwelagobe then challenged the BNF to say how it was going to win the 1984 Elections. "How would they get in if not by use of

force, as supported by these various documents of theirs?" The BNF, said Mr Kwelagobe, has been virtually denouncing voting in meetings in other parts of the country.

He also rejected Mr Giddie's claims that the BNF's Pamphlet No.1 had been misinterpreted. Mr Kwelagobe had said the Pamphlet had clearly spelt out that the BNF would trample fundamental human rights in its determination to hold on to power. He quoted from the document again:

'...freedom of assembly in our national democratic state, will not mean nor include freedom for the enemies of the people to assemble in order to make plots. It will mean freedom for the people to assemble, to consult together in the interests of the national democratic front.

Likewise, added Mr Kwelagobe, the BNF Pamphlet also spelt out that there would be no freedom of the press since it stated '... the press shall be in the hands of the united front because otherwise it would mean freedom of the monopolies or their intermediaries to influence public opinion against the interests of the national front.'

In all this, argued Mr Kwelagobe, the BNF "clearly indicates that this is only in its own self-interest but not in the interests of the state."

On the issue of ALDEP and TGLP, Mr Kwelagobe commented: "If these policies are unpopular, one would have expected the BNF not to have participated in them. But the record clearly shows that some big ranking members of the BNF are participating in the TGLP." He again quoted from the BNF manifesto which stated among other things that people would be encouraged to fence off plots and land and those who could not afford to, would be financially assisted through financial institutions.

"What are these chaps really opposing?" he asked. "Because that's exactly what TGLP is saying."

What emerges, he went on, was that not only was the BNF dishonest but that it was full of contradictions in interpreting in its own policies.

Mr Kwelagobe challenged Mr Giddie to come up with proof of contradictions between the BDP, police, army and civil servants. "These so-called contradictions between the BDP, police army and civil servants exist in Mr Giddie's imagination only.

"Those contradictions that we know of," he added "are within the BNF itself." Again, he quoted from a document entitled 'The History of the BNF.' This document states: 'In the course of the life of the BNF, three tendencies developed. (1) They developed a tribal group which favoured Bathoen II. (2) There was a tribal wing that favoured Makalaka as a group. (3) There was a pro East group. There were always serious struggles between these groups.

The pro Bathoen II group seemed to be and or pin its hopes in support from South Africa. Pressure from South Africa precipitated a meeting which took place in Lobatse. The proposals from the Bathoen group were as follows: (1) To change the name of the party from BNF to Botswana National Party. (2) To accept financial support from South Africa. (3) Dissociate the Party from socialist influences. The two groups had a virtual confrontation.'

Mr Kwelagobe added: "Therefore when Mr Giddie talks about out so-called contradictions, he must examine his own house first. The in-fighting in within the BNF and supported by their documents that they have various cliques and factions, fighting each other."

Hammering his point further on the issue of contradictions, Mr Kwelagobe referred to a section in the Pamphlet No.1 which described Chiefs as the tool of the colonialists and missionaries for the oppression of the people.

"Yet in the Botswana National Front Manifesto," he said, "it states that the BNF government 'shall encourage chiefs to receive their precolonial allegiance to

their own people and not necessarily to the government of the day.'

He quoted further from the Manifesto '.... the BNF government shall not permit the existence of the House of Chiefs because the House of Chiefs is just a useless instrument to make the chiefs believe that they have political power when in fact they have not.'

Mr Kwelagobe went on to question even "the very sincerity of the BNF's pronouncement on its adherence to the socialist ideology." He said at a recent symposium at the Gaborone campus of the UBS, Mr Giddie advocated that socialism "was the only answer to solving our economic problems." This, said Mr Kwelagobe, was very different to what was in the Basic Document of the BNF. He quoted from the relevant section:

'....From the nature of the problems caused by our struggle, from the tasks we have reviewed, it is obvious that ours is certainly not a socialist movement. Ours is a national democratic struggle. We shall submit that ours is a national democratic struggle and definitely not a struggle for socialism.'

He commented: "One wonders what it is that they are really struggling for."

Mr Kwelagobe was then asked to comment on the issue of the two 'unpopular Ministers.'

He replied: "I am assuming that he was referring to me being one of these Ministers because I

was one of the two who attacked the BNF. But all I can point out to you is this: in the 1974 Elections, I got over one thousand people who voted for me. The 'popular' Secretary General of BNF Mr Giddie could not even raise nine persons to support his nomination paper - and that after five years of intensive campaigning prior to the 1974 Elections in a constituency of well over thirty-thousand people."

In Botswana, continued Mr Kwelagobe, there was no Gallup Poll with which to measure a politician's popularity. So he did not know what yardstick the BNF Secretary General used.

"What I do know though," he explained "is that this 'popular' Secretary General of BNF, in the 1979 Elections could only raise three hundred and twenty-three voters in the same constituency, while the so-called unpopular Secretary General of the BDP raised five thousand four hundred and thirty-six voters in his constituency. That is how popular the Secretary General of the BNF is."

The Botswana National Front has two Members in the 39 Member House of Parliament. The Botswana Democratic Party has 33 Members. One seat is held by the Botswana Peoples Party (BPP).

Other Members are the President Dr Q.K.J. Masire, the Speaker Mr Jimmy Haskins and the Attorney General, Mr Moleleki Mokama. **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/1218

RISING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT POSES EXPLOSIVE PROBLEM

Frightening Rate

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Larona Sedimo]

[Text]

THE PROBLEM of youth unemployment is a world-wide phenomena and in Botswana jobless youth are increasing at an explosive rate, said the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands Mr Peter Molosi. He was speaking at the General Meeting of the Botswana Youth Council at Tshiamo Primary School in Gaborone.

Mr Molosi said the reason behind this was basically because of the system of education which does not prepare pupils for self-employment; lack of enough secondary schools to absorb the primary school leavers; lack of job opportunities in Government and the private sector, and so on.

He said however, that Government was aware and did not ignore the plight of the youth generation, hence the setting of the Youth Council. He added that the economy did not allow our government to provide all what it desires for helping the youth, it gives out the little that it can. It should not be looked down upon but should instead be utilised to the best advantage of the youth, he advised.

Earlier, the Permanent Secretary had reminded the youth about the formation of the their Council, saying that it was launched by the late President Sir Seretse Khama in 1971 during the first National rally.

The Permanent Secretary was head of the Council constitutionally to advice government on all matters concerning youth.

He also reminded the audience that the country's economy was based on four National Principles: Democracy, Unity, Development and Self-reliance. He pointed out that it was on the

latter principle that the participants had been called upon to examine conditions affecting youth in their respective areas, so that they could come up with suggestions to solve such problems.

He noted that the world was manifested with chaos and unrest caused by discontented youth and that Botswana was not an exception if hard work was not entered into to contain the trend before it became explosive.

Mr Molosi added that the concern for youth unemployment problems was based on the realisation on the fact that economic growth and welfare were positively-related. He however, added that if the welfare was measured in terms of increased income, increased levels of livings, amenities for all, then it was not being achieved in so far as the majority of the youth was concerned, due to the decreased access to economic opportunities.

He went on to say that youth unemployment and lack of production skills was critical owing to the fact that the youth in economic terms, constitute a greater portion of the potential labour force, and that it was that portion of the nation which the youth had voluntarily set to serve themselves.

"While the four development planning objectives are rapid economic growth, social justice, substantial and economic independence, Government has adopted two themes of employment to give the sharper definition to our development effort," he pointed out. He reminded the participants that it was upon their shoulders to assist the initiating and establishing projects which would benefit "our young ones."

He disclosed that the Ministry of Local Government was trying hard with its meager resources to do something for the youth. "For sometime funds had been provided to cater for the youths organisations, recreation and out of the school youths," he explained.

Mr Molosi however said that the funds could be fruitfully used if the youth could decide efforts as people at local level.

He urged the youth, especially those who fail to get training for employment, to be engaged in projects which would in turn generate income to enable them to fend themselves.

Mr Molosi also told his audience that Botswana as a member of the Commonwealth Youth Programme, was eligible for aid through the Commonwealth Youth Project Fund.

Stability Endangered

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

ACCORDING TO Mr Peter Molosi, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, the number of young people looking for jobs is increasing at a rate which he called "explosive."

The word is apt. The situation is explosive not only in terms of sheer numbers but also in relation to its danger to the stability of this country.

According to a report written for the Institute of Development Management, "...reportedly half of the 1978 junior certificate graduates... failed to find jobs within a year of leaving school... this problem will snowball in the 1980s."

While the number of jobs available to Botswana is increasing, the work force is increasing much more rapidly. Not only that, but expectations are also

increasing - and this is specially true among youth, who tend to be impatient, idealistic, and who have struggled to get educational qualifications because they have been told that these will enable them to get jobs.

Mr Molosi, in his speech given at the General Meeting of the Botswana Youth Council at Tshiamo Primary School in Gaborone, went on to remind his listeners that Botswana's economy was based on the four principles of democracy, unity, development and self-reliance.

It appears that the problem of unemployment youth needs drastic action to control the explosion. The youth and the government must work together, despite the differences of viewpoint which often arise between young people and mature ones.

The youth must concentrate on the last-mentioned of the

four principles: Self-reliance. No government can provide everything for everybody without some effort on the part of the recipients. The young people, the jobless, must exercise imagination and initiative, they must create it.

While the youth must make an effort, the government must help by providing the right environment for such initiative. Surely it is better to allow backyard tailors, shoe repairers, car washers etc. than to have these people resort to theft. Licenses and permits should be easy and quick to obtain, and controls should not be so rigid as to suppress self-reliance.

Only this combined approach - self-reliance plus government support - can stop the explosion before it does too much damage. Only if we stop the explosion can we enjoy the other three principles, democracy, unity and development.

PROPOSED POWER PLANT PROJECT TO AID INDUSTRIALIZATION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

SELF sufficiency in power is the key to industrialisation. It is fortunate that this simple truth has not gone unnoticed by our policy-makers. That much was evident last week in Parliament when the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, skillfully manoeuvred a bill through the House, authorising government to go ahead with the proposed P235 million central power station at Morupule.

The Morupule Power Station, which should be ready by mid-1986, will provide Orapa, Francistown, Selebi Phikwe, Gaborone, Lobatse and Jwaneng with high voltage power supply. Consequently the alarming rate at which the cost of electricity tends to rise in the country will be reduced. At present Botswana uses very uneconomic methods to generate power, which tend to frustrate government's attempts at rapid industrialisation.

The proposed central power station however will not only facilitate rural and industrial development but will also create jobs for locals. Another plus for the power station is that it will utilise an abundant local resource - the Morupule coal which is estimated to last for about 25 years.

It is also worth noting that the first phase of the project is already underway. The construction period will provide

about 1 500 temporary jobs and after commissioning, the project will provide 400 permanent jobs. Ultimately most of the technical and managerial positions will be held by Batswana in accordance with Government Localisation Policy.

The electrification of rural areas will no doubt benefit generously from the central power station. Already 13 villages have electric power supply. The high voltage power that will be produced at economic costs from Morupule should in the long run enable the average Motswana in the rural areas to afford electricity.

Such a development will obviously change the lifestyles of our rural communities hopefully for the better. Easy access to electricity often has the added bonus of better communication technology, better central heating system and better cooking methods.

Another fact that should not be overlooked is that about P156 million for the Morupule Central Station will come from foreign investors. The sheer size of the amount vividly illustrates the deep rooted trust that foreign investors have in Botswana even at a time when we are experiencing serious economic problems and a severe drought. We can assure them that their money will certainly be put to good use.

CHIEPE SAYS MINERAL RIGHTS NO LONGER FOR BRITISH SA COMPANY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

MINERAL rights in Lobatse Town Council and farms are no more reserved in favour of the British South Africa Company, Infact, all mineral rights in Botswana are vested in the State in terms of section 3 of the Mines and Minerals Act (Cap 66:01).

This was the reply in Parliament from the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr M.P.K. Nwako on behalf of the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs Dr G.K.T. Chiepe to a Parliamentary question asked by the MP for Kanye South, Mr B.S. Gaseitsiwe. The MP wanted to know whether it was a condition that all minerals, precious stones, oil or other natural products found below the surface of the the land in Lobatse Town Council and farms is reserved in favour of the British South Africa Company and if any changes have been made to the contrary since Independence, whether any previous Certificates of Registered Titles have been changed accordingly.

Mr Nwako further told Parliament that the following trend of events have happened which culminated in the mineral rights being vested in the State. Mineral, rights in Lobatse block were transferred from British South Africa Company to Tuli Exploration Company (Pty) Ltd., by a Notarial Deed of Cession of Mineral Rights No. 17/70 of the December, 1970.

Subsequently, Tuli Exploration Company and De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited (the

latter had been given exclusive licence to work on diamondiferous grounds in 1892 and 1932 respectively) transferred the said mineral rights to the Government by a Notarial Deed of Abandonment of Mineral Rights No. 6/73 of 29th June 1973.

The Minister said since there are private landowners in Lobatse block, Tuli Exploration Company executed an Act of Indemnity of the 27th June 1973 indemnifying the Government against any subsequent claims by owners of property in the Lobatse block.

"The title deeds of land owners in the Lobatse block are kept at the Deeds Registry of the Attorney Generals' Chambers and I have been informed that they are subject to Notarial Deed of Abandonment of Mineral Rights in favour of the Government whether an endorsement has been on them or not not," Mr Nwako told Parliament.

He said the above procedure was also followed in regard to the Francistown and Gaborone as well.

CSO: 4700/1218

BRIEFS

SCHOLARSHIPS IN USSR--More scholarships have been announced by the Ministry of Education and this time in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic. A release from the Ministry of Education says the Ministry of Education invites applications from suitably qualified Batswana to pursue studies at Higher Educational Institutions and Technical Schools in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). Applicants should have passed Cambridge School Certificate or its equivalent with credits in Mathematics and a science subject and a pass in English Language. Priority manpower development areas in which training will be provided are: Medicine, Stomatology, Industrial and Civil Engineering, Architecture, Railway Construction and Maintenance, Agricultural Machinery, Radio Engineering, Meat Technology and Weaving. Applications from serving officers should pass through Heads of Departments or Supervisors. Public Officers and Serving Teachers should submit theirs through the Directorate of Personnel and Director of Unified Teaching Service respectively. Applications should be addressed to the Bursaries Secretary Private Bag 005, Gaborone and should reach this office on or before 5th May 1982. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 19 Apr 82 p 3]

MATLHAKO GIVEN VILLAGE STATUS--A new settlement 'Matlhako' in the Tswapong South, has been recognised and accepted as a new village in the Central District. Declaring Matlhako as a village under the Tribal Act, the Bangwato Tribal Authority, Mr Mokgacha Mokgadi said that there were historical records dating as back as 1940s which indicated that the people had long settled there. More than 400 residents attended the meeting which was also addressed by delegates from the Central District Council. Among other senior local authorities was the Serowe District Commissioner Mr Marcus Rowland. The officials told the meeting that the village would be considered with others during the distribution of the district development projects but explained that the village would first have to be included in the District Development Plan like all other villages. The Matlhako residents were asked to be patient with the District Council while arrangement were still being made to bring services to them. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 Apr 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1218

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

VIOLENCE IN NORTHWEST--The Government has ordered an inquiry into the recent violent incident in Chouam from a land dispute between the Bui and Menchem divisions in Northwest Province. Violent clashes between villagers of Itchim in Ukou, Bui division, and Betmaku in Mfundon sub-division last month led to the death of two persons, 16 persons severely injured and several fire disasters. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 p 1029]

CSO: 4700/1210

CHAD

EFFECT OF NEW COUNCIL OF STATE EXAMINED

AB091250 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 9 May 82

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, 9 May (AFP)--A major shake-up on Chad's political apparatus announced here last night has failed to dispel doubts that the country's internal crisis can be settled.

Observers pointed out today that the controlling 15-member Council of State which is created under the new measures will contain the same heads of rival factions whose failure to agree is at the root of Chad's troubles.

The new set-up of a Council of State and a subordinate government takes away from the faction leaders--who were ministers in the former transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT)--responsibility for day-to-day administration, but leaves them in control of general policy in all fields, including military.

The Council of State will be chaired by Vice President Abdel Kader Kamougue, head of the southern [word indistinct] Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), and its tasks are "conception, reflection, consultation and guidance", in the words of the official communique.

Its role is to "aid and assist the head of state (President Goukouni Oueddei) and the government in the internal policy of the state, the organization of the army and the administration", and notably to state "ways and means of achieving, maintaining and consolidating peace."

But official sources admitted that the lengthy negotiations between Colonel Kamougue and President Goukouni which resulted in the shake-up had not formulated a policy on dealing with the rebellion by former Defense Minister Hissene Habre's FAN, which occupies most of eastern Chad. "The matter was not even raised," the sources said.

President Goukouni has ruled out any negotiations with Mr Habre, while Colonel Kamougue and Ahmat Acyl, the GUNT foreign minister, are in favor of talks.

CSO: 4700/1213

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 May 82 p 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

An article in this week's issue of *Serto Ader* organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, highlighted the significance of May Day celebrations observed throughout the world yesterday for the 93rd time. The paper outlined the characteristic features that add to the significance of the event from the stand point of the struggle being waged by the working class to do away with oppression and exploitation in all forms and thereby establish a just social order.

In this connection, *Serto Ader* pointed out the ceaseless class struggle being waged by workers against bourgeois exploiters and the victories achieved in all aspects. The organ of the Central Committee of COPWE further highlighted the political and economic rights being enjoyed by workers in the socialist countries where the struggle of the working class has culminated in the realization of socialism.

As regards the spirit in which May Day is celebrated in various countries, the paper revealed that workers mark the day with added determination to maximize productivity on the one hand

and safeguarding the gains of socialism from the plots of imperialism and other forces of reaction on the other. At this juncture, the COPWE CC organ made note of the impediments workers in the capitalist camp face in their efforts to realize the realization of justice.

Renewed Pledge

Serto Ader pointed out that since its very appearance on the world political scene, the working class has encountered numerous challenges aimed at impeding the fulfilment of its objectives. However, the paper added, since the working class had the guidance of tested and seasoned revolutionaries such as Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, V.I. Lenin and others, it has been possible to build socialism over one-third of the world today.

The struggle of the working class in the capitalist world and in developing countries today noted *Serto Ader*, is to further strengthen their unity of purpose and liberate themselves from bourgeois exploitation. In that respect, May Day is the appropriate forum that creates conducive conditions to realize this lofty objective, the COPWE CC organ concluded.

The Oromo language weekly, *Barisa* also commented editorially on the same subject. The paper noted the part played by the Ethiopian working class in the bitter class struggle waged over the past eight years, and said that this year, the working people of Ethiopia celebrate May Day with a renewed pledge and unflinching determination to realize the ultimate objectives of the Revolution.

Barisa reminded that it is the eighth time Ethiopian workers are celebrating May Day and added that this year's celebration is historic in that it is being marked in the wake of the launching of the Multi-facted Revolutionary Red Star Campaign in Eritrea region, the campaign against corruption, wastefulness and individual enrichment in all their forms, and the restructuring and reorganization of Ethiopian workers and peasants.

The Oromo weekly went on to note that the strength of a revolution and supremacy of the working people is guaranteed only under the political leadership of the vanguard party of the working people. *Barisa* stressed the role the broad masses play in efforts being exerted in this direction under the guidance of COPWE. The weekly further noted that this is further strengthened by way of laying the economy on a firm socialist basis and creating a strong defence force.

Unity of Purpose

It stated that the struggle of the working people of Ethiopia has proved itself part and parcel of the international working class movement. The paper noted the readiness of Ethiopian workers to intensify the struggle for genuine peace, and said they observe May Day in the spirit of pledging their unity of purpose with the working people of the world and with unflinching determination to realize the objectives of COPWE.

Topical as it was, the Arabic language weekly *Al-Alem*, also focussed editorially on May Day celebrations. The paper outlined the various stages of social development and the subsequent emergence of capitalism in which the exploitation of man by man reached its highest stage. The weekly noted the struggle waged by the Ethiopian working class since its inception. *Al-Alem* further pointed out the part played by Ethiopian workers at the upsurge of the popular revolution in February, 1974, and in the course of its development since then.

A news report carried by the Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, revealed that a workshop is being conducted for vocational education teachers drawn from primary schools in the western and southern zones of the capital. According to the report, the workshop, lasting for sixteen days, covers areas in handicraft and Home economics and that the workshop would enable the teachers to put into practice the principle of "Education for Production, For Scientific Research and For Political Consciousness", by way of fully utilizing their creative abilities.

Another news report carried by the Amharic weekly, *Yezareitu Ethiopia* revealed that the Food and Agricultural Research Council has planned to offer prizes to individuals, groups or institutions that undertake worthwhile research activities with the view to helping improve the country's food and agricultural production.

This, the report noted, has an important role to play in the economic growth of the nation, improving the living standard of the people and in encouraging further academic development.

According to the report, the Council functions under the National Science and Technology Commission with the primary objective of coordinating extensive research activities in the agricultural sector.

ETHIOPIA

GROWTH REGISTERED IN EXPORT TRADE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 4

[Text] Ethiopia's export trade in 1980 has shown a 217-percent growth compared with that of 1972, it was revealed in the monthly bulletin published by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The publication reported that in 1972 Ethiopia earned 318 million Birr from exports, whereas in 1980 she was able to make 1,009 million Birr from this same sector, thus showing a marked growth in exports. The positive result is attributed to the ongoing national economic reconstruction and development campaign. The bulletin said the exports for 1980 have shown a 42 percent increase over that of 1979. The commodities exported to socialist countries have maintained an upward trend since 1978 which again demonstrates that Ethiopia's overseas trade has taken a healthy course in the post-revolution period.

According to the bulletin, most of the export business is now under government control unlike in the past in which the state had no meaningful role at all. The bulletin gave comparative figures on the allocation of foreign exchange earnings before and after the Revolution. It said in 1973 only 149 million Birr was utilized for development purposes, while in 1980 around 440 million Birr has been invested for development undertakings. The bulletin stressed that the foreign exchange earnings used for capital investment has gone up by 195 percent.

As further indicated by the ministry's publication, in pre-revolution days a great portion of the country's foreign exchange earnings was spent on imports of consumer goods. It said that in 1972 Ethiopia imported goods valued at 467 million Birr and the value of imports in 1980 amounted to 1.4 billion Birr, showing a 200 percent rise in the course of nine years. Comparing the figures for 1972 and 1981, the value of the imports totalled 467 million and 1.4 billion Birr respectively.

The publication said that Ethiopia makes the bulk of its foreign exchange earnings from the export of coffee, hides and skins, oil seeds and pulses, which account for 80 percent of the total earnings. The remaining 20 percent is made from the export of horticultural products, meat and meat products,

cattle, molasses, cotton and petroleum products. On the basis of figures released by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ethiopia earned around 493 million Birr or 59.5 percent of its total earnings from coffee, 94.6 million Birr or 11.4 percent from hides and skins, 74.4 million Birr from oil seeds and pulses, 66 million Birr from petroleum products, 26.6 million Birr from Chat and 10.8 million Birr from meat and meat products.

The bulletin emphasized the role played by foreign trade serving as the basis of the country's foreign exchange earnings. The bulletin said that Ethiopia has to increase its agricultural output both in quantity and quality so as to bolster the export sector. It said by increasing the volume of our exports the nation could be able to get adequate foreign exchange earnings which are very essential for speeding up the ongoing development process in the country. The bulletin stressed that the amount of coffee and other commodities meant for export should be increased and by diversifying exports the country could stand a better chance in the export market.

The bulletin said efforts should be made to boost the output of state farms and peasants producers' cooperatives, adding that the transport system plays an important role in facilitating the export and import business. The bulletin further stressed that the Ministry of Foreign Trade is taking all proper measures to promote this sector of the national economy.

CSO: 4700/1229

MAINTENANCE OF WATER PIPE LINE UNDERWAY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

ASMARA (ENA) — The maintenance of water pumping generators and the renovation of the major supply lines is underway here to improve the city's piped water supply system.

According to Comrade Dr. Berhane Yeaynished, Head of the Asmara Water Sewerage Department, the supply lines in the town are obsolete and that their revolution was necessary. Significant moves have been already made in this direction.

The maintenance of the water pumps is underway while a new dam is under construction to ensure dependable distribution, Comrade Dr. Berhane said.

Comrade Dr. Berhane noted that the Asmara Water Supply Department was unable to expand its services due to shortages of funds but that it has now started replacing old

supply lines with finance capital acquired from the Overall City Council since the latter's establishment.

The town gets its water supply from the May Nefhi and Adi Nefas dams, the bigger of the two dams has a capacity of 26,000,000 cubic metres.

Meanwhile, contraband goods valued at 1,173,800 Birr were seized by finance police and custom inspectors between March 1981 and March 1982, according to Comrade Major Tafesse Haile-Mariam Head of the Regional Finance Police Department.

Goods estimated at 799,689 Birr were confiscated on the ruling of the court.

The items intercepted included various clothing, tape recorders, incense, children's clothes and night gowns and pyjamas. The goods were seized at various checkpoints in the vicinity of Asmara, Massawa, Keren, Adi Keyh and Mendefera towns, Comrade Major Tafesse disclosed.

In a related development, a certain Kidane Yohannes Tekle was nabbed at Asmara Airport while attempting to smuggle 8,550 U.S. dollars and 16,400 Birr from Jeddah. The case is pending investigation, according to Comrade Major Tafesse who also noted that a major effort is underway to curb illicit trade in the region.

CSO: 4700/1229

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

GRAIN IN DONATION--Assab (ENA)--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) Monday received 12,500 tons of wheat donated by the government of Canada in aid of compatriots affected by man-made and natural calamities. Comrade Tesfaye Berhanu, Deputy Commissioner of the RRC received the donation from H.E. Mr Milfrid M. Agnes, the Canadian Ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia at a ceremony held at the Assab Port. Speaking on the occasion, H.E. Mr Agnes noted the good relations between the Government of Canada and Ethiopia and pointed out that similar assistance will continue in the future, too. Comrade Tesfaye expressed gratitude to the government of Canada acknowledging the notable donations made by it in the past. Present on the occasion were Comrade Belay Bitew, Administrator of the Assab provincial administration, Mr Martin Mock, representative of the World Food Programme (WFP), chiefs of police in Assab and officials of the Assab Maritime and Transit Services. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Apr 82 p 6]

RED SEA FLOUR MILL--Dekemahari (ENA)--The Red Sea General Flour Mill which was immobilized by the separatist elements for the past six years is now producing 100 quintals of flour and 15 quintals of biscuits and bread per day. The mill resumed operation last March following reconstruction in accordance with the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign. 470,000 Birr has been invested in the effort, according to Comrade Habte Markos Mako, General Manager of the Ethiopian Food Corporation. Comrade Habte Markos pointed out that an additional seven million Birr is needed to restore the factory to its former working capacity. The Red Sea Mill resumed operation only with 22 workers working one shift. It was learnt that it will absorb 400 workers and produce 300 quintals of flour and 170 quintals of biscuits per day when in full capacity in the very near future. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Apr 82 p 1]

DISTRICT TRADE UNIONS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Central Executive Committee of the AETU/AEPA Elections disclosed here yesterday that district trade unions will be set up in the country from May 2 to 6. The Committee issued a statement in this connection giving details about the procedures in organizing district unions. It was stressed that the hard-won rights of the working people to organize themselves can be realized only when the people strictly apply the COPWE directives on the establishment of mass organizations. The Committee observed that electors should ensure that candidates meet the criteria set for prospective office-bearers. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 1]

DISEASE RESISTANT COFFEE--Jimma--The Gossa two unit of the southwestern coffee development corporation has produced 700,000 disease resistant coffee seedlings to be planted over 125 hectares this year, according to Comrade Tsegaye Bekele, Deputy Head of the Corporation. Comrade Tsegaye stated that the move to produce disease-resistant coffee was in line with the plan of the corporation to replace gradually old coffee trees with new disease-resistant varieties in view of the high cost incurred for the purchase of drugs to control coffee diseases. The Corporation planted a total of 176 hectares with disease resistant coffee seedlings in 1972 and 1973 according to the Deputy Head of the Corporation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 6]

CSO: 4700/1229

LIBERIA

DOE STOPS IN HONG KONG; CONSUL RELIEVED

AB142012 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Head of State Samuel K. Doe and party arrived in Saudi Arabia yesterday evening after over 10 hours flight from Hong Kong. On arrival at (Galak) international airport, Head of State Doe was met by a greeting party led by crown prince and other high-ranking Saudi Government officials. The head of state is making a 2-day unofficial visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Head of State Doe's expected 1-day visit to Hong Kong had to be cancelled due to administrative reasons. The commander in chief and party only waited for nearly 8 hours in Hong Kong for the refueling of the special plane (?they were traveling) in, the national Boeing 707. Meanwhile Mr [name indistinct] has been relieved from office as Liberia's consul-general in Hong Kong for negligence of duty and act of gross disrespect to Head of State Doe when the Liberian leader arrived in Hong Kong yesterday. The Government of Liberia has therefore revoked Mr [name indistinct] (?Strong) diplomatic passport and ordered him to return all government property and equipment over to the Liberian Ambassador to China, Mr George T. Washington, who was in Hong Kong for the visit of Head of State Doe. The office of maritime affairs, Mr [name indistinct], has been asked by Head of State Doe to proceed to Hong Kong to normalize the situation.

In continuation of his current six Afro-Asian nation tour which has already taken him to Egypt, China and Korea, with brief stop-over at Hong Kong, Head of State Doe's next visit will be Algeria starting tomorrow.

CSO: 4700/1213

LIBERIA

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT WITH CHINA AIRED

AB180938 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The Government of the PRC has agreed to provide a \$30 million loan to Liberia to revive the Liberia Sugar Corporation, Lisbsuco, in Maryland County. This was disclosed in Monrovia yesterday by Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel K. Doe at the executive mansion where he gave (?latest) report of his visit to five Afro-Asian countries.

Chairman Doe described the loan as a laudable assistance and explained that it brought into realization the council's pledge to the people of Maryland County that they would revitalize that important industry. CIC Doe also said that the Chinese Government has also donated 20 military jeeps for use by the armed forces of Liberia, 4 80-seater buses and 2 Chinese limosines for the Government of Liberia. Spare parts for these vehicles will be provided by the Chinese Government while at the same time a Chinese technical team will be sent to Liberia by the Chinese Government to train mechanics to maintain them, Head of State Doe said.

In other areas of assistance from the Chinese Government, head of state announced that as a result of his visit, the Chinese Government has also agreed to send a technical team to Liberia to do feasibility studies on the (Ganpa-Kapeta-Zwedru-Karper) highway in a bid to consider the possible rebuilding and (?saving) of that highway in the not-too-distant future. In addition, a team of Chinese medical doctors and specialists will be sent to Liberia to study the health needs of the Liberian people. He also disclosed that (?four) scholarships have been made available to the Liberian Government by the Chinese Government for Liberians to study agriculture and medicine in that country.

Concluding the report on his visit to the PRC, Head of State Doe said a cultural agreement was signed between both governments which provide for the formation of cooperation in the fields of education, science, public health, sports, publishing, press and broadcasting.

CSO: 4700/1213

OGUN GROUP FORMED TO COUNTER PROGRESSIVE PEOPLES ALLIANCE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 5

[Text]

AN operation to counter the moves by the Progressive Peoples' Alliance (PPA) in Ogun State has been launched.

According to a leading member of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in the state, Chief Bolaji Oseni, a committee had began work starting from the Ijebu Division of the state to present a catalogue of black records of the PPA leaders to the "down trodden" people of the state.

Speaking to the Daily Times at an exclusive interview in Lagos on Thursday, Chief Oseni, said the "counter-march" would be initially concentrated against the two architect of the movement — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

He said that members of the new committee had visited Shagamu, Irolu, Ijebu-Remo,

Akaka, Ilara and Omu to brief the people that the gang-up of the UPN, NPP, PRP and GNPP was not in the interest of the common people of the state.

He said that as long as the people continued to listen and obey whatever Chief Awolowo said they would continue to wallow in poverty.

Chief Oseni said they would continue to preach to the people that "enough is enough" and that it was time to think and "leave Chief Awolowo alone in the boat".

At Iperu, Chief Oseni said he told a large gathering that it was in the best interest of Ijebu people to join hands with the Federal Government so that the good things of life may be given to their sons and daughters.

Chief Oseni said the so-called alliance cannot work saying Dr. Azikiwe, would back out at the last minute.

RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL VIEWED

Papers Call for Normalization

AB201140 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Two papers--the SATELLITE and the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE--comment on the need for Nigeria to normalize relations with Israel. The papers observe that the issue that led to severing relations by Nigeria and other OAU members with Israel had been amicably resolved.

In its own view, the SATELLITE believes that Nigeria and other African countries will be doing themselves a world of good by accepting the suggestion of the Israeli representative at the just concluded interparliamentary union meeting in Lagos by reopening diplomatic ties with Israel without further delay. The paper feels that opposing the normalization of relations with that country on grounds of her relationship with racist South Africa are only pretenders. After all, contends the paper, some countries like the United States, France and Britain, to mention a few, have links with the Pretoria regime and Nigeria still regards them as her best friends.

The TRIBUNE, on its part, opines that Nigeria will gain a lot from Israel in the field of agriculture and make her boost the green revolution program. The SATELLITE and TRIBUNE call on Nigeria, therefore, not to wait for the OAU before rescinding its decision to establish relations with Israel.

Nigerians at IPU Meeting Divided

AB181815 Lagos NAN in English 1430 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 18 Apr (NAN)--The Nigerian delegates at the inter-parliamentary council meeting were divided yesterday during voting on a resolution against Israel presented by a group of Arab states.

The Arab states had in a resolution urged other members of the council to put pressure on their respective governments to suspend military, economic and technological assistance to Israel, refrain from acquiring military equipment from it and to sever diplomatic links with the Israeli Government.

The resolution stated that this was in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution against Israel.

When the chairman of the council, Dr Rafael Caldra, put the resolution to vote, Alhaji Idris Ibrahim, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, voted for the resolution while Senator Wash Pam, deputy president of the Senate voted against it.

Alhaji Idris later told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that he voted in accordance with Nigeria's stand against Israel.

Senator Wash Pam, however, said that he voted against the resolution because he felt that some IPU member states should not be allowed to come together to destroy another member state.

"If you want peace in the Middle East, you should not sacrifice Israel for the Arab states," he stated.

Senator Wash Pam added that it was not the business of Nigerian delegates to call on other countries to sever diplomatic relations with Israel, "since Nigeria does not have such a relation with it".

Israel Asks Renewed Ties

AB160732 Lagos NAN in English 0723 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 15 Apr (NAN)--The leader of the Israeli delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) spring meeting in Lagos, Mr Moshe Shasal, today called for a renewal of diplomatic relations between Nigeria and Israel.

Mr Shasal who was speaking with newsmen said that Nigeria's reason for the breaking of diplomatic relations with Israel "no longer existed".

He recalled that in 1976, the OAU called on its members to sever diplomatic relations with Israel because "Israel and Egypt were at war."

"Israel and Egypt are now on very friendly terms, we have diplomatic relations with each other so the reason for the OAU stand no longer exists," the delegations leader said.

Mr Shasal said that if Nigeria reopened diplomatic relations with Israel other African countries would do the same because of Nigeria's special position in the continent.

He urged members of the National Assembly to visit Israel on "parliament to parliament basis".

CSO: 4700/1212

APPROVAL GRANTED TO PERMIT NON-AFRICANS IN ADB

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 May 82 p 14

[Text]

LUSAKA. — Nigeria yesterday reversed its opposition to the admission of non-African states to the 50-nation African Development Bank, clearing the way for an influx of capital from major industrial nations.

The Nigerian Finance Minister, Mr Victor Masi, told the ADB's 18th annual meeting in Lusaka that his country had bowed to a call from poorer African members for equity participation by the developed world.

The change by Lagos ends a three-year controversy over non-regional membership during which Nigeria, Algeria and Libya, all oil producers, argued that participation from outside the continent would dilute the ADB's African character.

Algeria and Libya have yet to comment on Nigeria's move, which means there is now an

82 per cent majority in favour of a capital opening of the bank to non-regional countries.

Conference sources said 24 non-African countries, including the US, Japan and most Western industrialised nations had given notice of their intention to join the ADB.

The sources said their admission could increase the bank's capital from 2.7 billion dollars in 1981 to six billion dollars this year.

Mr Masi told the meeting that Nigeria's change of heart had been influenced by a deteriorating quality of life among millions of people in other African member states.

The views of these 47 more-needy countries, the economic and political stability of which formed the centrepiece of Nigeria's foreign policy, could not be overlooked. Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 4700/1209

ECOWAS ALIENS NOW SAID TO TOTAL 1 MILLION

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 1 May 82 p 6

[Text] About one million aliens from member countries of ECOWAS are now residing illegally in Nigeria.

It has also been discovered that the aliens were aided and abetted by some unscrupulous Nigerians and foreigners.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, revealed this at a Press briefing in Lagos.

He further disclosed that in Lagos alone, about 1,000 of such people were deported between January and March, 1982.

Alhaji Ali Baba pointed out that ECOWAS citizens found guilty of criminal offences or who were not in possession of necessary travel documents were either deported or repatriated.

He said that as part of efforts to contain the situation, an alien's registration exercise was being carried out by his Ministry to ensure that illegal immigrants were ejected from Nigeria.

The Minister had earlier revealed that in 1982 alone, 648,901 foreigners entered Nigeria through the recognised immigration control posts out of whom 456,391 were males and 182,510 females.

He stated that citizens of ECOWAS countries entered Nigeria in thousands daily in search of jobs, some with valid travel documents while many entered illegally through unrecognised routes where there were no immigration control posts.

He said that a Training School for Immigration Officers had been established in Kano to improve the standard of the officers in the performance of their duties.

He added that up to date about 180 Senior Immigration Officers had benefitted from advanced immigration courses in the United States of America.

Alhaji Baba emphasised that the training programmes were necessary because the duties of an Immigration Officer were very challenging and required skill, tact and discretion.

NIGERIANS REPORTEDLY HARASSED IN GHANA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3377, 26 Apr 82 p 1169

[Text]

The Nigerian High Commissioner in Ghana, Chief Adedeji Adeyemi, is concerned over the fate of Nigerians in Ghana. Chief Adeyemi told seven Nigerian journalists who were in Accra at the invitation of the Ghanaian Government to assess the situation in the country, that many Nigerians came to his office daily to report that they were either arrested, harassed or molested by Ghanaians, he said that an average of 150 Nigerians and Ghanaians came to the Commission daily asking for emergency travelling certificates to leave Ghana.

--The High Commissioner said he would soon embark on a country-wide tour to find out what is happening to Nigerians living in various parts of Ghana. He said that more than 3,000 Nigerians had left Ghana since the beginning of the country's present military government. Chief Adeyemi said that the Nigerian High Commission had refused to accept the body of a Nigerian who was allegedly shot at an Ashiama military checkpoint, until a post-mortem examination was carried out. A number of Nigerians told the News Agency of Nigeria that some people who claimed to be Ghanaian soldiers had beaten them up, ransacked their homes and taken away their money.

In another interview, Flt-Lt. Rawlings assured Nigerians living in Ghana that they were safe to go about their legitimate business without fear of molestation. He told Nigerian journalists that he was shocked at the allegations of attacks on Nigerian residents in Ghana and immediately directed his aides to investigate the allegations and bring those involved to book. One of his aides who was present at the interview, Mr. P. A. V. Obeng, said he was only aware of the case of the 20 Nigerians who were arrested in Tema during an anti-black market operation.

Flt-Lt. Rawlings said he was going to get details of the circumstances under which a Nigerian was shot dead, and added that if the man was actually killed the soldiers did not shoot him because he was Nigerian. He, however, did not rule out the possibility that some people might be taking the law into their own hands to tarnish the image of the government. "Our enemies have means of infiltrating the system to cause chaos and confusion among the people."

Flt-Lt. Rawlings said that the Nigerian High Commission in Accra had yet to inform him about the plight of Nigerians in Ghana, and warned that any Ghanaians caught molesting people would be dealt with severely.

CSO: 4700/1211

BILL TO ABOLISH EMIRATE, TRADITIONAL COUNCILS BRINGS VIOLENCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by A.B. Tapidi]

[Text]

FORTY persons have been arraigned by the police before a Yola magistrate's court in Gongola State following a violent demonstration in the state House of Assembly last Wednesday.

Thousands of people from the Adamawa Emirate Council had staged a demonstration against a bill tabled before the Assembly which had sought to abolish the existing emirate and traditional councils in the state.

All the arrested persons are to remain in prison custody until April 14, this year when the case would be mentioned in court. No plea has been entered into by the arrested persons.

The prosecution had earlier prayed the court not to order pleading in the matter, to enable the police complete their investigation.

The arrested persons were suspected to have participated in the violent demonstration.

The defence counsel, Alhaji Murtala Aminu, said yesterday that he would appeal to the high court against the ruling of the magistrate's court not to grant bail to the accused persons.

Meanwhile, a unit of the anti-riot policemen is now keeping vigil at the premises of the state House of Assembly, the house of the speaker and the deputy speaker as well as the legislators' quarters at the Bekaji Housing Estate.

When contacted, the state's police commissioner, Alhaji Adamu Abubakar Gombe, indicated that more people might be arrested in connection with the case following some disclosure by the arrested persons during police interrogation.

The police commissioner appealed to the people of the state to be calm and 'give peace a chance.'

CSO: 4700/1209

NATIONAL CENSUS PERSONNEL TO TOUR OYO STATE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Biodun Awani]

[Text] The National Population Commission is to embark on statewide fertility survey in Oyo State lasting for a period of three months in selected towns and villages.

The survey known as the "Nigeria Fertility Survey," is part of an international population research programme whose objective is to assess the current state of human fertility in the state.

Announcing this in Ibadan while briefing members of the Press on the proportions made so far the commission was the state resident commissioner of the national population commission, Chief S.O. Omitade.

Chief Omitade disclosed that the exercise which is also being conducted in some 62 countries would afford the commission the opportunity to determine the "internationally comparable and scientifically design surveys of fertility behaviour."

He stated that according to the Director of the Commission, Mr F.J. Falodun the survey was not being conducted in response to concerted international research efforts alone, but also in realisation of the primary role of fertility in the dynamics of the Nigerian population.

Fertility

He reiterated that the commission had to tow the line of others because in many developing countries fertility currently constitutes the most important demographic phenomenon which determine the size, growth rate and components of population.

Also, he further noted that with the survey the commission would be able to design the beginning of a series of efforts made by the newly established commission in its bid to collect reliable demographic data for the country as a whole.

CSO: 4700/1208

APPEAL FOR MORE NEWSPRINT PUBLISHED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 1 May 82 p 2

[Editorial in the column "Comment": "Do Not Ban Newsprint"]

[Text] As part of the measures to revamp the ailing nation's economy, the President Alhaji Shehu Shagari recently ordered the banning of some imported goods into the country while stricter import restrictions were imposed on some other items.

In the face of the banning fever which has engulfed the entire nation, media chief executives have appealed to the Federal Government not to place newsprint on the list of banned or restricted items for importation. They made the appeal recently in Calabar when they called on the Cross River State Governor Dr Clement Isong.

This clarion call could be seen as a pre-emptive gesture to forestall the ban on newsprint coming into the country. The chief executives contended that a mere rumour of such import restrictions was enough to make some newspapers to fold up, leading to loss of job of thousands of employees and hardship for their families and dependants.

If anything, newsprint is one of the items which we consume extensively but which the country does not produce. It is on record that apart from the projected newsprint factory at Itu Cross River State yet to go into production and a few others in the western states, Nigeria does not have any other newsprint manufacturing industries which means that our numerous newspaper industries are largely dependent on imported newsprints. And here lies the justification of the media chief executives apprehension.

Newsprint could be likened to perform to newspaper industries the functions which motor parts perform to car assembling plants in the country. Besides, the role of newspapers in the development and growth of any nation is invaluable. Newspapers as part of the media of mass communication gap existing between the government and its citizens. Their functions are even more apparent now that Nigeria has adopted a new system of government--the presidential system.

The return to civilian administration has prominently given an unprecedented boost to newspaper industries. Almost each of the 19 States of the federation now has a government-owned newspaper which is established side by side with privately owned papers. Governments use their papers for explaining their programmes and successes to the electorate.

Therefore it is obvious that untold hardship will be brought upon newspaper houses if a ban or even any type of restriction is imposed on the importation of newsprint into this country. There is no doubt that if a ban is imposed on the item, many newspapers including some financed by the government will unavoidably fold up. Furthermore, the few that could bear the hardship will be constrained to increase the price of a copy of newspaper to meet up the concomittant increase in cost of production. The ultimate consequence will be a reduction in newspaper readership which in turn means circumscribed dissemination of information and news.

It is, however, in the light of the above analysis that the federal government should drop the idea of banning importation of newsprint if it had ever conceived such idea. Such a ban should only be thought of when we are sure that the newsprint industries in the country have gone into production enough to meet our local demands. But as it stands now more than 90 percent of Nigeria's newsprint used in our newspaper industries is imported so any ban on newsprint would be disastrous for the industries.

The federal and state governments should also start thinking seriously of establishing more newsprint industries in the country. World market survey has already indicated a continual increase in the price of importation of a tonne of newsprint. But meanwhile we join the media chief executives in appealing to the federal government not to ban the importation of newsprint.

CSO: 4700/1209

ECONOMIC SITUATION BLAMED ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 1 May 82 p 3

[Article by John Nwosu]

[Text] A law maker from Anambra State, Mr Linus Okonkwo has said that lack of sound economic programme, inflated and overloaded contracts and indiscriminate issuing of licences were responsible to the nation's economic disaster.

Mr Okonkwo, who is the chairman of Education Committee of Anambra State House of Assembly believed that it was not enough to blame it all on the so-called oil glut and international conspiracy.

Mr Okonkwo made these observations in a statement released in Enugu yesterday on the nation's economic situation.

He said that if it were in a more advanced country the Federal Government should resign for her economic mess.

The law maker called on the entire people of this country to read the handwriting on the wall by rejecting the National Party of Nigeria for woefully plunging the country into an unprecedented economic chaos.

He recalled how the NPP had, during the campaign period, appealed to the entire people to reject the NPN at the polls because of its poor economic programme and how the NPP had soon after the breakup of NPN-NPP accord warned the NPN controlled federal government against shameless flouting of the Nigerian constitution and extravagant spending of the nation's funds in destabilizing state governments.

He pointed out that when Chief Obafemi Awolowo and other well meaning Nigerians alerted the nation that our economy was ailing, Federal authorities dismissed the warning and gave the impression that all was well with Nigeria.

Mr Okonkwo noted that now that the truth had come out, it was incumbent on the NPN controlled federal government to tell the people of this country what had happened to the nation's economy.

He therefore appealed to the entire people of this country to support the Progressive Peoples Alliance in its effort to return this country to sound economic footing.

ECONOMIC SITUATION BIAMED ON LOW PRODUCTIVITY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial in the column "Front Page Comment": "The Economy and Workers"]

[Text]

THE current down-turn in the national economy has been blamed mostly on the oil glut, the world-wide economic recession, smuggling and the uncontrolled appetite of Nigerians for foreign goods. One vital factor that seems to have attracted little attention is the lackadaisical attitude of most Nigerians to work and their unproductivity.

The level of economic progress made by any nation, just as that of the individual, depends largely on the hard work and dedication of her people. Unfortunately, most workers in this country are not at all interested in productivity. They are essentially pre-occupied with the easiest way of making money. One obnoxious notion that has gained considerable acceptance in Nigeria today is the craze to get-rich quick and not necessarily through hard work. People are more interested in what they can get from the nation and not what they can give to the nation.

This probably explains the amazingly low productivity of most Nigerians which is manifested by the fact that there are many people who make money in this country without doing any work. Nor do such individuals contribute anything to the national cause in any form or shape. This attitude of grab and grab has accelerated the culpable pace of loitering, absenteeism, truancy and other attributes of idleness among Nigerian workers.

Low productivity has militated against mass production of manufactured goods and raw materials for exports, which could have enhanced the country's foreign exchange position. Worse, is the saddening fact that Nigerian workers who refuse to produce anything substantial, travel round the world capitals to buy up anything imaginable, thereby depleting the nation's hard earned foreign exchange.

Now that the national economy is in bad shape, Nigerian workers should radically change their lousy attitude to work. This is the opportunity for us to embrace the national objective of self sufficiency. We have a lot to learn from the Japanese whose devotion to duty has turned their once backward country into super-industrialised state even when Japan as a nation is not endowed with natural resources like oil and so on.

This country has the human and material resources to transform it into a developed country, if the workers can only become dedicated to their duties, and if we can develop the spirit of national consciousness.

The current economic situation demands that all workers should make some sacrifice. The only way to do this, is for them to substantially improve their productivity and de-emphasise self in all national considerations.

OPPOSITION OF UPN TO ECONOMIC MEASURES NOTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 40

[Text]

THE UPN does not believe in the measures introduced by the Federal Government to salvage the nation's economy.

Mr. Gomwalk, made his party's stand known while speaking to the DAILY TIMES.

He accused the Minister of Commerce of being reckless with the issuing of import licences for cars and other goods, saying "this contributed largely to our economic problems."

The UPN scribe maintained that with the measures introduced to save the economy goods would now cost more.

He also remarked that the increase in fuel prices would result in increase in transportation fares.

Asked if it was not improper for Chief Awolowo to have travelled abroad to announce that the country was broke, sometime last year, Mr. Gomwalk said, it was the UPN students abroad who asked Chief Awolowo during his holiday abroad

some questions on the nation's economy and he had to say something.

He denied that Chief Awolowo addressed the students with a prepared speech on the economy.

On Chief Awolowo's letter to the President on the economy, Mr. Gomwalk admitted that it was unfortunate that the letter was leaked to some newspapers before it was meant to reach the President.

He said the important thing, however, was that the UPN warned the government earlier on the economy.

Mr. Gomwalk said that the passing of the Enabling Bill, was wrong but said that the UPN respected the position of the UPN members in the National Assembly in voting in favour of the Bill, to avoid accusation of an attempt to obstruct the President from solving the economic crisis.

He said that Nigeria should pull out of OPEC to be in a better position to determine her oil prices without any interference.

CSO: 4700/1208

REACTION NOTED TO AGE REQUIREMENT FOR STUDENTS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Apr 82 p 7

[Text]

IS age synonymous with wisdom? It is saddening and outrageous that the government now want age to be an added criterion for admission into higher institution.

It is pertinent to note that barely after the Federal Government's white paper on the Belgore Tribunal of prosecution, members of the Federal House of Representatives allegedly went on rampage, breaking the country's mace. And is it not the same House of Representative that members have had course to engage in gun drawing? We are bound to ask if age is synonymous with wisdom.

These are the words of the University of Students Union at a press conference in Ibadan. The students who were reacting to recommendation of the Belgore Tribunal that

certain age limit may be introduced to the admission policy of students to the University noted that by this recommendation, the Federal Government is questioning the basis of Scholarship and intellectual development in this country adding that it borders on the point of democracy in our educational system.

They described the recommendation as a most illiterate and uncivilized submission adding that it was another form of quota system based on age which according to the students, is a superstitious and a deliberate attempt to place a barrier on quest for knowledge and scientific development.

"We are thus calling on all democratic bodies including the Press to save this country from this looming calamity" they lamented.

CSO: 4700/1208

AUSTERITY MEASURES REPORTED HITTING STEEL INDUSTRY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 5

[Text] Steel Minister Malam Mamman Ali Makele on Thursday in Lagos announced that the austerity measures recently announced by the Federal Government had also hit the steel sector.

He told the consultative meeting of the board chairmen and general managers of steel companies that there would be no supplementary appropriation for them this current financial year.

Malam Makele said that more funds would not be released to the steel companies "until you have prepared detailed 1982 budgets based on your allocation for the year as approved in the Appropriation Act."

The minister therefore warned the steel chief executives to exercise utmost prudence in the disbursement of funds.

The chief executives were putting heads together in Lagos on how to harmonise policies and exchange ideas on the management of the steel companies.

Malam Makele hinted that future release of funds would be made subject to a proper accounting of previous releases.

He said decision would soon be taken on scheduling and phasing over the execution of new projects.

But nonetheless, steel was still the priority of the present administration by ensuring that all projects were executed, Malam Makele said.

Malam Makele said that N900 million was spent on steel imports last year while a rise of over N2 billion was envisaged in 1990.

The minister announced that prices of locally produced steel will soon be fixed.

He said that the success of steel project depended much on the co-operation of all the employees of the steel parastatals.

He charged the steel chief executives to further demonstrate unrelentless efforts towards achieving the targets set for the steel complex by the Federal Government.

BRIEFS

UNREGISTERED POLITICAL ASSOCIATION--An unregistered political association, the New Nigerian Socialist Party (NNSP) has promised to "create a new Nigeria." The new Nigeria will be completely free of the "present" ills and will be recognised as a world power in the shortest possible period. The association has three principal objectives in bringing about this new Nigeria and these are to cure all fundamental socio-economic ills of the society; to propagate and execute socialist ideology in all its ramifications and to carry out radical programmes of development both at the Federal and state levels. The association believed that in every civilised society the incumbent government has a basic duty to cure all the ills and defects of any society. A statement signed by the national chairman of the association, Mr Sam Ade Oshisanya, stated that to engage on programmes of development without curing fundamental ills which have eaten deep into the society is to build a magnificent castle upon a loose heap of sand." "The castle cannot stand," Mr Oshisanya said. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 5]

NEW PROTOCOL WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Nigeria and Yugoslavia have signed a new protocol for closer co-operation following the successful completion of the fifth session of their joint commission which ended in Lagos on March 26. Under the accord, the two countries will co-operate in joint venture enterprises for the manufacture of agricultural equipment and tractors, electrical components and parts, meat production and processing, dairy and poultry production. They will also engage in the development of fresh water fish-farming and training of Nigerians in modern fish-farming techniques. The protocol also provides for the training of personnel, supply of equipment and materials and provision of Yugoslav experts and lecturers for the Nigerian universities in the fields of technology, agriculture, engineering and the sciences. Besides, there will be organisation of fairs, seminars and exhibitions with a view to promoting and diversifying trade between the two countries. Mr Don Okpara, acting general manager of Tin Can Island port, a few kilometres outside Lagos, has reported that the port now has more and improved facilities which include 10 berths each 25m long, self-sufficient in water and electricity supply. Mr Okpara gave this report while conducting the Yugoslav President, Sergej Kraigher, on a tour of the port during the latter's recent visit to Nigeria.

UNIVERSITY EXPANSION PLANS DESCRIBED

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

S A universities: looking ahead to 2000

Extracts from a report by Neville Jullian which appeared in the March 3 edition of *Growth*

In 1976, a huge "physical" explosion was under way at South Africa's White universities. Projects costing millions of rands were completed between 1970 and 1975 and universities in 1976 were either engaged on projects or had planned schemes for the future to a total value of more than R140 million.

Between 1964 and 1973 there was a much increased birth-rate of Whites, but after 1973 there was a sharp decrease. The older universities have to take this situation into account in future planning.

Ranged against this anticipated trend is the fact that Natal and Cape Town universities have recorded big increases in the number of Black students — Natal's numbers (not including medical school students) rose from 524 in 1980 to 612 in 1981; and Cape Town University says the percentage increase has risen by 2,5 compared with 1979 figures (Black students there make up 11,9% of the total student population compared with 5,15 in 1971).

Another fact is that financing universities from public funds is unlikely to increase in the immediate future and universities will continue to battle against the rate of inflation.

For instance, the University of the Witwatersrand will need R25

million over the next five years if it is to continue expanding and producing the vital educational function for the future growth and stability of South Africa.

Natal University will need R60 million in endowment funds over the next few years when State subsidies become a thing of the past. Professor Pieter de Villiers Booysen, vice principal, has appealed to large national and regional businesses to support a trust fund set up to eliminate an expected deficit of R1 million a year.

Plans are under way for a R25 million building expansion programme for the Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Medical School campuses.

The University of the Orange Free State has a number of major projects between 1980 and 1987. A number of the costly items are: new library, R8 870 000, Little Theatre (drama department) with seating for 300, R2 670 000; Fac-

ulty of Education, offices, laboratories and lecture rooms, R3 360 000, new facilities for the Department of Microbiology, R2 810 000, extension of medical building for physiotherapy, occupational therapy, orthopaedic department and ophthalmology etc. R3 000 000.

Rhodes University is going ahead with two new building projects at a cost of nearly R3 million to improve the teaching and research facilities for several departments.

Stellenbosch is investigating ways and means for better utilisation of existing facilities, and has the proposed satellite campus planned for Durbanville under review. The university says a substantial increase will have to be met in the demand for university study from 1983 to 1993 with a sharp decrease thereafter.

The university has awarded a contract for the building of a R9,2-million underground library.

The Stellenbosch enrolment has now reached 12 000.

The University of Natal with nearly 9 000 students and 551 teaching posts has launched a major fund-raising drive for R10 million

over the next five years.

This university gets 80 per cent of its running costs from the Government with fees making up 15 per cent of the shortfall. The remaining five per cent has to be found in the community outside the university.

The University of South Africa (Unisa) has planned a huge expansion programme to accommodate 140 000 students by the year 2010, and development of the campus at Muckleneuk Ridge has been divided into 10 phases. Phases one and two have been completed.

The Unisa annual growth-rate averages 10 per cent, and its long-term expansion programme is based on an estimated annual growth-rate of 2 500 students. One out of every three students in South Africa studies through Unisa.

Meanwhile, the University of the Western Cape at Bellville, with a growth-rate of 17 per cent annually is the most rapidly growing university in the Republic. Students of all races number 4 000. The university has a five-year plan that will cost R50 million and will, in time, cater for 10 000 students.

CSO: 4700/1227

FRESH-WATER PRAWNS RAISED IN LOWVELD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 82 p 7

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

THE first harvest of freshwater prawns in the heart of the Lowveld marks a major breakthrough in South African fish production.

The project was launched in September last year on an Eastern Transvaal farm, Lisbon, which is being held in trust for the national state, Gazankulu.

According to the senior agricultural development officer for the Corporation of Economic Development, Mr Jan Snyman, the citrus farm was chosen because of its infrastructure.

In future Black agricultural staff will be trained at Lisbon and seconded to other units of fish production in Gazankulu to establish export operations to earn foreign currency for the national state.

There are eight prawn ponds on the farm and one storage pond, each containing 200 000 prawns. The pond which was harvested this week, contained 40 000 prawns.

Mr. Snyman said that fresh water prawn breeding was much more difficult than other fish species.

It is hoped that fresh water prawn breeding in South Africa will soon be self-sufficient.

One thousand eight hundred tons of marine prawns were initially imported for this project. A production of at least two tons per hectare is expected, which would mean a self-sufficient system could be achieved in the near future.

Prawn larvae have an average weight of 6,01 and are about one cm long. When the prawns are refrigerated they weigh about 20g — but a potential weight of 50g can be reached.

The corporation came close to 45 g this season, which lasted seven months. It was intended to push the weight of South African bred prawns up to 35 or 40 g, as it would put the prawns in a more lucrative sale category.

Although Mr Snyman

didn't want to reveal the total costs involved in the project, he said the construction of the dams cost R2,80 per square metre. At this stage only 1,8 hectare has been developed.

And how do they taste? Not different from restaurant prawns — but better and younger. The tails are more sturdy, and although they are smaller than restaurant prawns, the flesh extends right through the body into the head, where the female stores her eggs. (The eggs are edible).

Another advantage of fresh water prawns is that they don't have

to be dissected before preparation. The water in which they are bred is not contaminated with sewerage as is sea water.

Mr Snyman said the price of these prawns, which will initially be marketed at the Kruger National Park and of the Reef, will fluctuate with market demand, and will not necessarily be more expensive.

TAIWAN INTERESTED IN GAZANKULU PRAWN PROJECT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 82 p 17

[Text]

THE Republic of China may soon have important investments in freshwater prawn developments in the national state, Gazankulu, according to the senior agricultural development officer for the Corporation for Economic Development, Mr Jan Snyman.

Mr Snyman disclosed to The Citizen that after lengthy negotiations, the Republic of China applied to lease 20 ha of ground in Gazankulu in order to invest and participate in South African freshwater prawn production.

Members of the Press this week witnessed the first fresh water prawn harvest on the farm Lisbon, near Hazyview, Eastern Transvaal where the initial research of the launching project was successfully completed.

Mr Snyman proudly described the project as a "double breakthrough" in South African fish production.

According to Mr Snyman, the South African Government had consented to Chinese investment in the project.

The Gazankulu Government meets today to discuss the matter and it is expected that Chinese participation will start in September next year.

The director of the Tungkang Marine Laboratory in Pintung, Taiwan, Dr I Chinrias and his wife, visited South Africa in February to study the project.

CSO: 4700/1224

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SA-ISRAELI SIMILARITIES--"Striking similarities and equally striking distinctions exist between South Africa and Israel--both of whom face existential problems," said Professor Amos Shapira, Dean of the Law School of the Tel Aviv University, who was the guest speaker at a luncheon hosted by the South Africa Israel Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg recently. Professor Shapira, visiting South Africa under the auspices of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, addressed the audience on the question of security legislation which, he said, was "a dilemma which all are faced with." The professor who has been a visiting senior fellow at the Law School of Yale University and a visiting professor at the Georgetown Law Centre in the US, observed that every healthy, democratic society should strive to strike an appropriate balance between vital short term interests dealing with political, security and socio-economic realities and long term priorities such as values and principles, basic human rights and the Rule of Law, among others. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 23 Apr 82 p 5]

HYDRAULIC TEST BENCHES--One of the world's largest hydraulic test benches, designed and manufactured in SA by Cape-based Optima-Hydraulics, has reached its final destination--Rossing Uranium Mine in SWA. Taking only 12 weeks to complete from the initial design stage, it is the first electronically controlled test bench manufactured locally. The bench has a power capacity of 120 kW--almost double the normal rate--60 percent local content and costs in the region of R100 000. SA Industrial Week, March 30. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 23 Apr 82 p 7]

EXPORTS UP, IMPORTS DOWN--South Africa kept its exports rolling fast in February while imports slowed down. Total export tonnage rose by more than 1-million to 5 799 886 tons as ores poured out of Richards Bay and Saldanha Bay. These shippings, plus increased exports from Durban, and, to a lesser extent, Cape Town, resulted in South Africa's earning R1 360-million in February against R1 220-million in January. On the other hand, imports declined to 955 826 tons from 1 141 214 tons in January, and South Africa paid out slightly less at R1 420-million compared with R1 450-million in January. Sunday Times, Business Times, April 18 [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 23 Apr 82 p 10]

OIL SEARCH CUT-BACK--A R10-million budget cut in Soekor's exploration programme to March next year--from R78,3-million to R67,5-million--coincides with a decision to cancel a third drilling rig intended for the offshore oil exploration programme next year. There will now be a drop in the pace of South Africa's oil-exploration programme which, over a period of 17 years has cost around R300-million in establishing gas reserves of 11 000-million m. Sedco 708, the second of two rigs tapping the FA structure offshore of Mossel Bay, has already returned to the Alaskan fields and will not be replaced until early next year. Sunday Times, Business Times, April 18 [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 23 Apr 82 p 10]

FORT HARE 'PACK OF LIES'--Johannesburg--Reporters and "traitors" had told a "pack of lies" about recent demonstrations at the University of Fort Hare in Alice, Ciskei, the Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs and Information said in a statement yesterday. The statement said it was "disconcerting" to observe that some people had "insidiously given the impression that the demonstrations at Fort Hare were directed at the President of the Republic of Ciskei (Dr Lennox Sebe). "Dr Sebe was not at the function. The obvious purpose of such politically and morally malicious reporting was, of course, to diminish the credibility of the Ciskei leadership," said the department. It attributed the adverse publicity generated by the Fort Hare incident to the "deliberate dissemination of a 'pack of lies' from reporters and traitors whose intention is to discredit the sovereignty of the Ciskei nation in the eyes of the democratic western world." --Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/1224

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

SALIM VIEWS S. AFRICAN ISSUES--Arusha: Tanzania has called on the international community to double its efforts in solving problems which have threatened the international peace and stability. The call was made in Arusha today by the foreign minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, in his opening address to a 2-day meeting of African editors and publishers. Ndugu Salim said that the world community should take a bold approach in tackling the arms race as well as the Southern African and Middle East problems which are a threat to peace and stability in the world. The minister explained that the mass media could play a crucial role in publicizing the potential catastrophe which could be unleashed from those major issues. Ndugu Salim said time was running out for seeking a negotiated settlement of Namibia and warned that armed struggle would intensify as South Africa continued to play for time. He added that the continued existence of apartheid in South Africa was the major source of conflict and instability in Africa in particular, and the world in general. The minister said as long as apartheid persisted it was not possible to have peace in Southern Africa. He called for the necessary measures to be taken to force South Africa to abandon apartheid. [Text] [EA062046 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 6 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1213

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

POLICE HARM PARLIAMENTARIANS--The Parliamentarians arrested recently for proposing a second political party (West Africa, March 22) were: MM Kidassa Maliba, Kyunugu Wa Kumwanza, Lumba Maloba Ndimba and Lusanga Ngiele. They were arrested in Lubumbashi, the capital of Shaba Province. The Zaire Committee, based in Brussels, Belgium, claims it has reports from Amnesty International that the four MPs were physically harmed by police when they were flown from Lubumbashi to Kinshasa. The four are now under house arrest near Kinshasa. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 p 1029]

CSO: 4700/1210

IMF 'CUTS BACK SHARPLY' ON AVAILABILITY OF LOANS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE INTERNATIONAL Monetary Fund (IMF) has cut back sharply on the availability of loans to 15 countries including Zambia, according to a report in the latest issue of **Newsweek International** magazine.

The report says the 15 countries either cannot or will not meet the conditions imposed on lending by the fund.

The action is said to have blocked an estimated K4 billion in balance of payments stand-by credits, accounting for nearly 25 per cent of total anticipated IMF lending this year.

That also marks the highest proportion of loan cut-offs in IMF history, **Newsweek** adds.

Some of the nations mentioned in the reported move are Romania, Zaire, Morocco, Bangladesh, Zambia, Grenada, Costa Rica and Tanzania.

In Lusaka however, Minister

of Finance, Mr Kebby Musokotwane said Zambia was still studying and continuing discussions with the IMF concerning the country's facility.

The minister said the country had no knowledge of any cutback and as far as it was concerned, it was still studying the "very tough" conditions set by the fund.

Mr Musokotwane said as President Kaunda told the nation recently, the IMF was demanding very tough conditions which the Cabinet and the Central Committee were discussing.

Dr Kaunda said in an interview on his 58th birthday that there was need to study the measures to see if they were the right prescriptions for the country.

"If we are convinced that the IMF measures are the right prescription to our problems, then I will be the first to tell the nation so," he said.

CSO: 4700/1220

KAUNDA PRAISES NIGERIA, TOGO AT STATE HOUSE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT KAUNDA yesterday said Zambia had a soft spot for Nigeria because of her contribution to the economic development and peace in Africa.

He said Nigeria played a major role in the events that led to the independence of Zimbabwe and has continued to render similar assistance to the struggling masses of Namibia and South Africa.

The President was speaking at State House when Nigerian minister of finance Mr Victor Masi paid a courtesy call on him. He also paid tribute to Nigeria for her support of current African Development Bank president Mr Willa Mung'omba.

He said in this, Nigeria had shown its confidence in Zambia and the country would show its appreciation by not letting down its supporters. Dr Kaunda commended Nigeria's continued active role for the cause of Africa, pointing out that this was evident in the

sacrifices made by President Shehu Shagari, the government and the people.

He said Nigeria was regarded as a Frontline state even though it was not in the vicinity of the southern African conflict because of its ideological stand and active role and recalled that it was because of Nigeria's positive decision at the Lusaka Commonwealth Summit in 1979 that led to a speedy processing of the Zimbabwean independence by Britain.

The Nigerian minister told the President his country watched with delight and cherished Zambia's role in the struggle for freedom in Africa. He had brought personal greetings from President Shagari who held Dr Kaunda and the people of Zambia in high esteem.

Nigeria was aware of Zambia's contribution to the establishment of the ADB and was proud that its support

of a Zambian as president was not misplaced. Mr Mung'omba, the Nigerian minister said, had proved very able of the task before him.

Speaking to Togolese minister of finance who is also current chairman of the ADB group Mr Tete Benissan, the President said Zambia was proud of Togo's good chairmanship of the financial institution.

"It is this type of work that gives us hope for the future of Africa. Without hard work and love for each other we cannot succeed."

The Togolese minister said his country was looking forward to future co-operation and future successes of the ADB under the leadership of Zambian finance minister Kebby Musokotwane and Mr Mung'omba.

As host minister Mr Musokotwane also takes over the chairmanship of the ADB group.

KAUNDA MAKES OPENING ADDRESS TO ADB, ADF ANNUAL MEETING IN LUSAKA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE African Development Bank must strengthen its resources and capital bases to satisfy demands of member countries, President Kaunda has urged.

Accelerated and self-reliant development on the African continent would largely depend on the capacity and responsiveness of the ADB or leading regional lending institutions.

Dr Kaunda said this when he opened the 1982 annual meetings of the ADB and the African Development Fund (ADF) at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka yesterday.

The ADB had a great challenge to:

- Generate and mobilise financial resources to satisfy its normal lending programmes to member states;

- Meet sub-regional and regional cooperation schemes, and;

- Be able to satisfy a portion of the shortfall resulting from reductions in multilateral development assistance.

"Undoubtedly, this will require of the bank's governors, executive directors and management to demonstrate a heightened sense of imagination, innovation and realism," Dr Kaunda said.

Zambia was willing to open the bank's capital resources to non-African countries and on the international capital market.

"In this respect, I wish to recall the adoption by the ADB group in 1979 of a resolution to open the bank's membership to non-regional states and to enlarge the bank's capital base."

He expressed the hope that the delegates would seriously consider the question of non-African countries joining the bank.

Dr Kaunda noted that access to major capital markets had become increasingly difficult so, everything possible should be done by the bank to ensure availability of medium and long-term financing.

Developing countries were bearing the brunt of the world economic crisis. Their balance of payments were weak because of escalating prices of imports.

The result of such a development included high unemployment, under utilisation of industrial capacity, sluggish or negative growth rates and budgetary deficits.

Industrialised nations were

equally affected by these adverse conditions. But the prosperous states had become protectionists and had tight budgets.

African countries had become victims of "progressive" reductions in official development assistance. That situation was at variance with the target of 0.7 per cent of Gross National Product (GNP) set by the United Nations.

Dr Kaunda appealed to industrialised countries to desist from calculated efforts that would undermine the international lending agencies.

The creation of the Southern African Coordination Conference (SADCC), the Caracas action programme adopted last May by the Group of 77 and the Economic Community of West African States, among others, were moves in the right direction, he said.

"I earnestly believe that this process towards greater economic cooperation or integration has acquired a more concrete dimension and is now imbued with a sense of purpose."

ZAMBIA

ADB-DBZ LOAN AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Text]

Meanwhile, the Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ) and the ADB signed a K10 million loan agreement for the financing of the third line of credit.

The agreement was signed between ADB president Mr Willa Mung'omba and (DBZ) managing director Mr Lubamba Nyambe in Lusaka.

And in-coming chairman of the ABD, Mr Kebby Musokotwane, urged member countries to serve the people of Africa wholeheartedly.

He hailed his predecessor, Togolese Finance Minister, Mr Tevi Benissani for his contribution to the bank during his term in office.

CSO: 4700/1220

MINISTER SEEKS INCREASED UK AID FOR AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 May 82 p 5

[Text]

AGRICULTURE and Water Development Minister of State Mr Justin Mukando has called on the British government to increase and diversify its help to Zambia's agricultural industry.

He made the call when he received seven flasks of bull semen worth K60,000 from British high commissioner in Zambia Mr John Johnson in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mukando appreciated the British help in various sectors of agriculture, including the overhauling of the maintenance system of transport in rural extension services and said Britain should help even more.

Under the K400 million operation food production programme, Zambia had identified livestock breeding as an important sector of agriculture and the donation of semen would go a long way in increasing milk herds in the country.

"We will do our best to cooperate with you in all areas of bilateral agreements."

Enough

Mr Johnson said the semen, given by the British Milk Marketing Board under British Overseas Development Administration was enough to ensure availability stocks for the Zambia National Artificial Insemination Service for two years.

The semen is from some of Britain's top thoroughbred Friesian and Holstein bulls noted for their high milk yields.

The presentation was part of a continuing technical assistance programme which started in 1977 when Zambia examined possibilities of using artificial insemination to increase production of its dairy herds.

Mr Johnson said nine out of ten commercial dairy farmers in Zambia were using artificial insemination to increase and improve their herds. Britain would continue giving technical help.

"I hope we can, together, identify other areas in the agricultural field in which British technical assistance could be similarly useful to Zambia," he added.

SHAPI CALLS FOR INCREASED ZAMBIA-ZAIRE TRADE TO EASE BORDER TENSION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 May 82 p 7

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Central Committee has said intensified trade between Zambia and Zaire would be the ultimate solution to the easing of border tension between the two neighbours.

Speaking in an interview in Ndola yesterday, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi said efforts should not be spared by all parties in working towards a permanent solution.

He said the recently ended Zambia-Zaire trade fair in Lubumbashi was a step in the right direction which should act as a precedent to all trade contacts.

Legalised trade between Zambia and Zaire, was the only best prescription to eradicating the problem of smuggling and related vices.

He said that once this goal had been achieved, border tensions would be eliminated.

The recent Zambia-Zaire regional joint permanent commission meeting in Lubumbashi recommended various ways towards stabilising and strengthening good neighbourliness.

Mr Shapi said the commission urged that the two governments should endeavour to achieve mutual cooperation through increased trade links.

More trade contacts between businessmen should be encouraged and all agreements, some of them dating as far back as 1965 should be followed up in earnest.

CSO: 4700/1220

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN MAGAZINES MAY CLOSE TWO BRANCHES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 2

[Text]

KINGSTONS may close down two of its branches soon because of lack of foreign exchange, the company's general manager, Mr Emmanuel Chalabesa announced yesterday.

In a telex message to the **Times of Zambia** Kabwe office, Mr Chalabesa said for the same reason, his company would stop importing popular foreign magazines like **Newsweek**, **Times Magazine**, **Africa** and **Africa Now** magazines with effect from this monthend.

"Our letter of credit will expire at the end of May," he said. This would have an adverse effect in the distribution programme of the overseas publishers.

Once the supply was stopped, it would be difficult to import the magazines at short notice. "There is a lag of time between the opening of a letter of credit and the resumption of supplies," he said.

An appeal for foreign exchange allocation was made to the Bank of Zambia. A reply is still expected. Kingstons is Zambia's largest dealer in books, maga-

zines and stationery.

"If a reasonable amount of foreign exchange is not immediately available, the company may be forced to closedown one or two branches," he warned.

Mr Chalabesa said his company was finding it difficult to deliver the two national dailies — the **Times of Zambia** and **Zambia Daily Mail** — on time—to Lusaka and the Copperbelt "due to the bad shape in which its delivery vans are."

"The Party and its Government have been made aware of this problem. The company is awaiting the outcome of its application for a motor vehicles import licence in order to buy new vehicles.

Last month, Mr Chalabesa said it was for this reason that his company had stopped bringing **Drum** to Zambia.

UNCLEARED ZAMBIAN GOODS IN DAR ES SALAAM WILL NOT BE AUCTIONED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and other neighbouring countries that import their goods through Dar es Salaam port will not have their uncleared goods auctioned by the port authority.

Trade counsellor at the Tanzanian high commission in Lusaka, Mr Marco Kassaja could not give reasons for the timely reprieve to the importers nor could he discuss Zambia's complaints that Tanzania was squeezing her by high port charges for uncleared cargo at the port.

But Mr Kassaja said it was normal practice for any port in the world to penalise importers by auctioning their goods if they failed to clear them in time.

The penalties which Zambia and other neighbouring states had survived included auctioning and surcharges of uncleared goods.

"The Tanzanian Harbour Authority do not auction Zambia's goods which have stayed at the port long because Zam-

bia is a sister country. We give our neighbours preferential treatment," he said.

He did not say how long some Zambian goods had remained at the port without being collected but, informed sources regretted that some of it had not been cleared since February last year.

The Tanzanian importers were not exempted from the penalty adding: "If our own importers delay to clear their goods, we auction them."

Apart from the exempting neighbouring countries from the auction it was part of Tanzania's commitment to give neighbouring importers long grace periods in which to clear their cargo after which they were reminded of the problems involved.

Tanzania harbour had threatened to go slow in handling Zambian cargo but the Tanzanian official said there would never be any pile up of Zambian cargo at the port because of "an improvement in services there."

Mr Kassaja said on April 6, there was a total of 11,000 tonnes of Zambian imports at the port. Out of this number, only 4,000 had been documented. The rest had not yet been attended to.

UNZA TO START COURSES IN SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 May 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE UNIVERSITY of Zambia Centre for Continuing Education on the Copperbelt is to start a series of courses in scientific socialism as from next month.

The centre's resident tutor, Mr Dickson Mwansa said in Kitwe yesterday that the courses will be a comparative study of Humanism and scientific socialism and would try to provide an understanding of what is involved in the two ideologies.

Mr Mwansa said the centre decided to teach scientific socialism because of the interest it has aroused among people following the recently announced decision by the Paty and its Government to have scientific socialism taught in schools.

Target groups for the courses would include church leaders, some of whom have vehemently opposed the teaching of scientific socialism as a subject in schools, he said.

CSO: 4700/1220

ZAMBIA, ROMANIA RENEW THEIR BARTER AGREEMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and Romania have renewed their barter agreement for the export and import of goods between them amounting to K9 million.

Minister of National Commission for Development Planning, Dr Henry Meebelo said in Lusaka yesterday that this follows the signing of the agreement in Romania recently. Under the agreement various items and goods will be imported from there while Romania will also buy from Zambia.

The agreement was signed by Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Mr Leonard Subulwa during the Zambian delegation's visit to Romania led by Dr Meebelo.

Dr Meebelo explained however that the goods will start arriving in the country

after the current agreement signed last year expires.

He could not say what these items are but said that they consisted of a variety of goods. Dr Meebelo also signed a general agreement while in Romania which embraced technical, economic and cultural co-operation between the two countries.

Dr Meebelo was speaking on arrival at the Lusaka International Airport after a three-week official trip to Romania, Yugoslavia and Libya.

He led a 20-man delegation which included Mr Subulwa, who was also deputy delegation leader and was joined by Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Rajah Kunda in Tripoli, Libya, later.

CSO: 4700/1220

ICA HAILS TRANSFER OF SOME NAMBOARD ACTIVITIES TO COOPERATIVES

ICA Regional Director's Statement

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE government's move to hand over the operations of some of Namboard's undertakings to the co-operative movement has been hailed by the International Co-operative Alliance [ICA].

And the ICA office for East, Central and Southern Africa has decided that Zambia should become a model which its eight members should understudy.

ICA regional director, Mr Ellie Anangisye said yesterday that his office had decided to hold its regional council meeting this year in Zambia because the co-operative movement in the country was in ascendancy.

Mr Anangisye, told a Press conference at the Zambia Co-operative Federation (ZCF) offices that the government's

decision to transfer the functions of Namboard to the co-operatives was a strong vote of confidence for the co-operative movement in the country.

He said the international movement was happy with the move because other members could learn from this experience, which could later be possibly followed by their respective governments.

He said he was sure Zambia was on the right path and the ICA knew that the co-operative movement was backed by the President in its undertakings.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

Zambia attaches great importance to the role that can, and should, be played by cooperatives in the nation's economic development. That role should be enhanced in all ways.

Hence the correctness of the decision of the Party and its Government to replace Namboard operations in the provinces by cooperative unions.

As observed by the regional director of the International Cooperative Alliance for East, Central and Southern Africa Mr Ellie Enangishye, that decision is an "expression of great confidence" in the cooperative movement.

He coupled his observation with the assurance that the nation would "not be disappointed" with the work being done by the cooperatives. Well and good, but it should not be a hollow pledge.

The managements of Zambia's cooperative unions need to be well above board and be manned by high calibre personnel not prone to manipulating the ignorance of their members to their benefit.

And yet there is the shocking revelation that all is not well in one of Zambia's biggest and show-piece marketing cooperative unions — the Eastern Cooperative Union Limited (ECU).

It is unbelievable but shamefully true that since 1980 the general manager and the financial controller of the ECU have been receiving TAX-FREE salaries and allowances totalling over K80,000 and K60,000 respectively.

This is far more than what our top politicians get. Furthermore the salaries of our top leaders are taxed.

According to irrefutable evidence now in our possession, the ECU's general manager's gross emoluments a year are K80,358. Those of the financial controller are K60,088 a year.

A breakdown shows that the general manager gets a basic tax free salary of K15,000. Added to this are a K1,920 housing allowance, a K1,500 car allowance (although he has an official car), and an entertainment allowance of K1,440.

Because his salary is tax

free the ECU pays out the tax for him totalling K41,380 a year. Added to all this is an annual gratuity of K7,438 for which tax is borne by the union to the tune of K11,680 a year.

The corresponding figures for the ECU financial controller are K13,750 basic annual tax free salary; K1,200 car allowances; K720 entertainment allowance, K900 children's allowance, K31,510 tax borne by the ECU; two-year gratuity K10,554 for which the ECU paid K13,462 in taxes.

What is actually vexing is that these tax free salaries and allowances were not authorised by the full ECU board of directors. Neither were they initially discussed by the union's executive committee meeting on October 26, 1979.

"Worse still the matter was not discussed at any subsequent board meetings held between October 26, 1979 and February 23, 1982," a pertinent document reveals.

Where is the nation heading to if such things are allowed?

MUNDIA ANNOUNCES IMPORTATION OF FOUR MILLION BAGS OF MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 82 p 5

[Excerpt] Zambia is to spend K70 million to import four million bags of maize to offset this year's shortfall, Prime Minister Mundia announced in Mazabuka yesterday.

The Government had already taken measures to import two million bags from Zimbabwe at a cost of K35 million and the remaining half would come from any other country by October.

Mr Mundia warned the nation to brace for tougher times ahead because of the poor agricultural yield caused by drought.

The drought, which hit the Southern African region, will not only be felt by human beings, but by animals as well.

Mr Mundia directed the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and district councils to formulate by-laws to protect natural resources from indiscriminate destruction.

Experience had shown that erosion and the drying up of rivers took place only where indiscriminate destruction of nature was rampant.

Mr Mundia assured the nation the Party and its Government would overcome any problems if given maximum support by the people.

The salvation of Zambia lay in the strength of the Party because it was the only supreme institution with powers to consolidate unity and organise the people at all levels.

Although some people criticised the Party's slogans and non-change of leadership, Zambia had enjoyed stability for the past 17 years.

CSO: 4700/1220

KABWE RURAL VILLAGERS APPEAL TO COOPERATIVE TO SEND RELIEF MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

VILLAGERS in Kabwe Rural have appealed to the Central Province Cooperative and Marketing Union to send relief maize supplies to their depots to avert a famine now threatening them because of this year's drought.

At a meeting held in the Chikobo ward, villagers from all sections and branches appealed to the cooperative union, which has taken over from Namboard in the province, to speed up the training of personnel to man the depots to start serving the people.

"Villagers in our area, especially my ward have no food because of the drought. The situation is so serious that urgent action is needed," ward chairman Mr Aggrey Masulani said in Kabwe yesterday.

Commenting on the appeal, provincial Member of the Central Committee Mr Samuel Mbilishi said he was not aware of what Mr Masulani was talking about.

"The ward chairman has not approached me over the matter. When he does, I shall tell him what I know".

Mr Masulani said villagers had complained about the decision by the Agricultural Finance Company to confine its operations to Kabwe instead of decentralising them.

Applications

In the past, farmers received application forms for loans from Chibombo and Kapiri Mposhi, but the system had now changed and as a result few farmers would manage to travel to Kabwe to collect the forms.

"The result will be that there will be a low production of food in the district," he said and appealed to the Party and its Government to persuade the company to rescind its decision.

There was no comment from AFC in Kabwe.

CSO: 4700/1220

NCU MANAGER EXPLAINS FAILURE TO RESUME RICE PROCESSING

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 May 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Northern Co-operative Union (NCU) has not resumed rice processing due to the delay by Ministry of Commerce and Industry to fix an acceptable economic price for the commodity.

Acting NCU general manager, Mr Longa Sicalwe said yesterday the prolonged price wrangle had forced the Kasama rice mill to remain idle for several months now.

Mr Sicalwe said the union had found it uneconomical to buy paddy rice at a higher price and yet people expected the union to sell the same commodity at controlled price.

"This would result in the union operating at a loss," the acting general

manager observed.

Mr Sicalwe who could not state what his union demanded to be an economic price said the matter was already with Commerce and Industry officials.

Commenting on the rice mill at Kasama commissioned by President Kaunda last year, Mr Sicalwe said the mill was designed to process enough rice to meet national requirements and avoid importation of the commodity.

Turning to production of rice by farmers in the province, Mr Sicalwe said the 16,000 bags of rice produced per year were not enough as the mill required to handle 100,000 bags to make it operate at full capacity.

CSO: 4700/1220

ZAMBIA

SUGAR COMPANY'S MANAGER SAYS SUGAR SHORTAGE TO END SOON

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 82 p 7

[Excerpt] The current sugar shortage in the country will soon come to an end and the Nakambala Sugar Estate Company has increased its production, the company's managing director, Mr David Walder said in Mazabuka yesterday.

Mr Walder, who was briefing Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia on the operations of the company said the current shortage was as a result of the shortfall in production last year which has since been increased and rationing will be a thing of the past.

The managing director said, "I am certain the current shortage will soon disappear and there will be plenty of sugar in the shops again."

Mr Walder told the Prime Minister that the company will speed up its production so that sugar can be available throughout the country.

He appealed to the Party and its Government to help his company in the supply of fertilizer for their sugar cane. He said the current supply of fertilizer was not enough.

CSO: 4700/1220

ZAMBIA

ZAIRE GOVERNMENT PAYS DEBT TO ZAMBIA RAILWAYS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 May 82 p 4

[Excerpt] The Zaire Government has paid off more than K3 million owed to Zambia Railways since last year, Zambia Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze said yesterday.

But, Mr Monze, who praised Zaire for paying up, made it clear the money was not owed to his company as such but was an accumulation to the Zaire National Railways through a wagon inter-change between the two countries.

He would leave for Zaire this weekend to make permanent payment arrangements between the two neighbouring states.

On the credit facilities his company withdrew from parastatal companies and Government departments for failing to pay about K2 million in various services, Mr Monze declined to comment. He only said Zimco and the Government were looking into the matter. He could not name the defaulters either.

He confirmed that three passenger trains were running without lights in the coaches for the past 18 months because of problems in getting foreign exchange and lack of spare parts.

He explained that the coaches were bought from Japan sometime back while the generators were bought from a company called Stone-Platt in Britain.

CSO: 4700/1220

TIMING, SIGNIFICANCE OF KAUNDA-BOTHA MEETING RAPPED

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Anything Gained?"]

[Text]

THE content, the timing and the authorship of President Kaunda's plan to meet with the South African Prime Minister, Mr Botha are all tempting targets for ridicule.

There is probably no conspiracy about the attitude of the South African apartheid supporting Press towards Dr Kaunda. But it remains true that an African leader can expect sympathetic treatment only when he embraces and accepts South Africa's occupation of Namibia and its oppressive system.

Anwar Sadat of Egypt made history when he flew to Israel to negotiate for the return of his country's occupied land by Zionist Israel but in the process lost his credibility in both the Arab and progressive worlds.

But when President Kaunda drove through South African territory to meet the South African Prime Minister, history was not made for it was NOT the first time he was meeting South African leaders.

For President Kaunda to say that his 1975 meeting with Botha's predecessor, John Vorster, helped to hasten the end of oppression in this country and the attainment of true independence is unfortunate. No Zimbabwean can deny Zambia's contributions toward the independence of this country. But had it not been for the sacrifice on the battlefield and the unflinching support of the Zimbabwean people toward the Patriotic Front forces, that meeting and other numerous meetings with Ian Smith could not have produced the kind of independence we now enjoy.

Dr Kaunda's fellow black leaders in Southern Africa have remained silent or have, like Ndugu President Nyerere of Tanzania cast doubt on the usefulness of meeting South Africans at such a level. Our Prime Minister, Comrade Mugabe, has spelt out his position: Zimbabwe would not be involved in these talks.

During our struggle, one constant criticism levelled at the Zambian leadership was that it tended to negotiate if not to assume the leadership role of liberation movements. There were times when liberation movements were in the dark as to what had transpired between the Zambian government and Ian Smith. ZANU (PF) for instance at one stage only learnt through foreign Press reports that Smith had held talks with Dr Kaunda and Joshua Nkomo!

Here, the danger is that while Zambia is keen on accelerating the independence of Namibia, it may have contravened the Lusaka Manifesto, and that the immediate gain of such talks is giving Botha some credibility.

The South African government of course will welcome any sign that will indicate division among frontline states and that should be avoided. The announcement that Dr Kaunda wanted to meet the South African regime was made soon after the Maputo Frontline Summit. The subsequent comments by Ndugu President Nyerere should leave the regime in no doubt that the talks were between it and the Zambian government and not on behalf of the frontline states.

Was there anything achieved apart from the 1 000 beers South Africans are saying Zambian officials consumed?

CSO: 4700/1226

ZIMBABWE

DUTCH GIVE \$2 MILLION FOR RURAL REBUILDING

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 4

[Text] The Dutch government and donor agencies in Holland have given more than \$2 million towards the reconstruction of schools in Zimbabwe.

This came to light during a tour of schools in the Zambezi Valley last week by officials representing the donors.

The officials who toured Machaya, Utete, Kapembere and Kahungwe primary schools in Mzarabani area in Zimbabwe to assess and carry out a survey on the reconstruction of primary schools in communal areas.

They are Mr G.M. Jenkinson, the managing director of a Dutch consulting engineering company, based in Nairobi and Mr J.A. van Oven, a constructional engineer.

Both men are touring the country in consultation with the Government, provincial authorities and district councils to see the contribution by the community towards the development of schools.

Addressing parents at Machaya school during their tour, Mr Van Oven said: "I am here to evaluate the reconstruction of primary schools and file a report to the Netherlands and donor agencies. Donor agencies are interested in the effort and spirit of workmanship each community puts into its project."

He said donors alone had given \$2 million while the Dutch government contributed \$200 000 towards the projects.

The two officials were accompanied during their tour by senior staff from the Mashonaland Central Provincial Authority district administration and the Mzarabani district council.--ZIS

CSO: 4700/1226

ZIMBABWE, ANGOLA BOOST TRADE LINKS

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE and Angola have stepped up trade relations under the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in a bid to lessen Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa, a Government spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman was speaking in an interview while part of an export order of 112 tonnes of Zimbabwean agricultural equipment worth US\$322 000 left Harare's airport for Angola.

The Secretary for Industry and Energy Development, Dr Mufaro Hove, said at the airport that the export deal would help lessen Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa and promote trade relations with African countries.

His ministry was examining possibilities of exporting other industrial products because Zimbabwe was a highly industrialised country

within the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

Dr Hove congratulated Tinto Industries Limited for securing the export order and urged other industrialists to explore new markets in countries like Angola.

"Angola is important for co-operation within SADCC because of its rich oil reserves," he said.

The export deal, he said, was a breakthrough for new markets because Angola had no contact or historical link with this country before.

Meanwhile Angola had a responsibility to cater for the energy needs, especially petrol needs, of SADCC states. It had already tackled this effectively, Dr Hove said.

"Zimbabwe intends promoting trade relations with Angola in most sectors and with other independent African states."

Yesterday's airlift followed successful contacts between Tinto Industries and the Angolan Embassy in Harare and a subsequent visit to Luanda by the company's sales direc-

tor, Mr David Forbes.

The export order which emerged secured the sale of 112 tonnes of plough and harrow discs and other agricultural implements to Affaias Agricolas, an Angolan firm with a factory in Luanda.

The equipment was being lifted by the Angolan Airways in four loads, three by Boeing 707s and one by Hercules aircraft.

The second load of 32 tonnes left Harare by Boeing yesterday.

Commenting on the deal, Mr Forbes said: "We hope this is the beginning of an on-going business arrangement with Affaias Agricolas. This arrangement meets with our Government's wish to increase trade between our two countries."

The Angolan Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Andre Miranda, said the export deal was only the beginning and that an increase in trade between the two countries could be expected.

He added this would be in line with the need for continued co-operation among SADCC countries.

He said the Angolan Se-

cretary of State for International Co-operation was expected to visit Zimbabwe in June to discuss areas of mutual co-operation with the Government and members of the private sector.

And an Angolan government official who accompanied yesterday's crew to Harare and back, Mr Humbento Jorge de Sousa e Silva, hoped the future role of trade between his country and Zimbabwe would increase.

"This equipment is very important for Angola which is an agricultural country.

"It will also be necessary to continue co-operation in this field because everyone in our country wishes to produce more from the soil.

"But it is difficult at this stage to say how Angola can reciprocate this export order of agricultural equipment from your country.

"However, our governments have good contact and communicate regularly. This process can lead to a reciprocal trade between our countries," said Mr De Sousa e Silva.

CUBA A MODEL, SAYS MINISTER SHAMUYARIRA

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 4

[Text]

ZIMBABWEANS are encouraged by Cuba's tremendous success against foreign aggression, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said last night.

Speaking at the opening of a 10-day Cuban poster exhibition in Harare, Dr Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe had a neighbour to the south who sought to destroy its sovereign independence.

"But your success will encourage us to repudiate threats and to start to work towards the uplifting of the standards of living of our people."

The exhibition, which begins with posters marking the proclamation of the socialist state of Cuba in April 1962, highlights some of the most outstanding achievements during the past 23 years of the revolution in the fields of health, education, culture and industrialisation.

"In that respect, what these posters say is of great importance and significance to Zimbabweans. It is a great lesson," the minister said.

The exhibition presented the views of life, efforts, hopes and achievements of the Cuban people in their determination to build a socialist order thereby im-

proving the quality of the lives of all their people.

The posters, he added, showed how Cuba, always at the forefront in the fight against imperialist aggression, sought to establish international solidarity and co-operation with the Third World.

The friendship and solidarity that existed between Zimbabwe and Cuba dated back to the time of the liberation struggle. This continued to grow from strength to strength.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe had attended the last Non-Aligned Movement's conference in Havana and soon after that President Fidel Castro of Cuba, visited camps in Maputo and Lusaka, he said.

Following the discussions held during President Castro's visit to the two frontline states, Cuba had contributed substantial assistance to ZANU (PF) during the liberation war.

Through this process, Dr Shamuyarira said, Cuba had inspired the leadership in this country to take up arms and fight the British colonialism.

"Today is a great moment for us in Zimbabwe when we are able to invite the people of Cuba to come and live among us and inform us of their revolution."

COMMENTARY ON CUBAN EFFORTS TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Welcome Back Cuba!"]

[Text]

THE article which appears on *The Gazette's* front page this week outlining the efforts of the Cuban Government to attract foreign investment should give our own Government much food for thought.

Cuba, one of the most militant "Marxist-Leninist" states in the Third World, has finally, after nearly 25 years of revolution, seen the light and realised that there is nothing like a little bit of capitalism to give an ailing economy a boost. For all its bluster and militancy, Cuba has long been the sick man of Latin America, needing large amounts of Soviet aid to keep its economy afloat.

The Cuban investment incentives would make many a local businessman, all too familiar with our own investment deadlock, green with envy. The Cubans will allow foreign capitalists a 49% stake in joint ventures with state companies and FULL repatriation of after-tax profits and dividends. The Cuban Government says it will not interfere in pricing and production, and will even allow foreign companies to hire and fire workers and choose their own managers. In some ventures, Cuba will even allow foreign investors to take a majority shareholding. There is even talk, heaven forbid, of creating an industrial free trade zone!

Many of Zimbabwe's leaders have long professed admiration for the "Cuban experiment". Several ranking Government officials have visited Havana, always returning waxing lyrical about "Cuba's successes".

But now, the Cuban themselves have finally realised that there is nothing like a little profit incentive to meet development plans. Marxism-Leninism is great on paper, but it does not put food on shelves.

The Gazette hopes the Cubans are successful in their search for foreign investment.

As a small country with a serious foreign exchange problem and chronic shortages of vital plant and equipment and essential commodities, Zimbabwe well understands what the Cubans have been through. We can only hope that it won't take 25 years for our leaders to see the light.

CSO: 4700/1226

COURT TOLD OF ZIPRA-ZANLA FIGHTS IN GUTU DISTRICT

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 3

[Text]

FIGHTING between former members of ZIPRA and ZANLA forces integrated in the national army frequently broke out in the Gutu district, a regional magistrates' court in Nyanda heard last week.

Soldiers were often hurt and for this reason peace-keeping patrols at the Mupandawana business centre were heavily armed.

Often shots were fired into the air by soldiers on patrol to disperse crowds, said Sergeant-Major Silvester Nhliziyo (40) in defence to a charge of culpable homicide.

On August 27 last year, while leading a patrol at the business centre, Nhliziyo fired a shot from a 9 mm pistol which killed off-duty soldier Mr Paradzayi Nyongo (22).

Nhliziyo was convicted by regional magistrate Mr Chris Greenland of culpable homicide and fined \$200 (or three months).

Nhliziyo, who spent 12 years in prison after entering Zimbabwe in 1967 with a group of guerrillas, was a member of the in-

tegrated 43 Infantry Battalion.

Prosecutor Mr Phillip Haxen accepted that fighting frequently occurred between that battalion and the predominantly ex-ZANLA 44 Infantry Battalion also stationed in the area.

On August 27, Nhliziyo arrested a member of 44 Battalion at Mupandawana business centre for being incorrectly dressed.

In retaliation against the arrest, members of the arrested man's unit began shouting in protest and in an attempt to disperse them, Nhliziyo fired a shot from his pistol which hit and killed Mr Nyongo.

The court accepted that the sergeant-major intended to fire over the heads of the rioting soldiers but pointed out that his action had been reckless.

Mr Greenland said the army could be held partly responsible by sending Nhliziyo on patrol armed with a weapon he had never been trained to use.

Mr Michael O'Meara defended Nhliziyo.

PANDEMONIUM ERUPTS AS FOUR WHITES FOUND GUILTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 82 p 9

[Text]

BULAWAYO. — Pandemonium erupted in the Bulawayo High Court yesterday after four White Zimbabweans were found guilty on capital charges of plotting terrorism and sabotage.

Two accused, former South African soldiers, Allen Cauvin and Stephen Bertrand, tried to escape from the dock by charging a dozen police and prison guards with fists flailing.

But they were overpowered, manacled in leg irons and marched off to the court cells as white-faced Mr Justice Anthony Gubbay withdrew to his chambers.

Two girls in the upstairs public gallery of the wood-panelled courtroom were arrested and driven off to Bulawayo central police station after shouting abuse at police when the judge announced his verdict.

A lawyer advising Cauvin, Mr Erol Wal-

huter, was also detained when he intervened in the arrest of the girls — in their early 20's and friends of the two accused who tried to escape.

The prosecutor, Mr Chris Jordaan, told reporters he would seek the release of the arrested trio.

Cauvin (21), Bertrand (24), dentist Frank Bertrand (58), and municipal gardener Victor Radmore (53) denied plotting and armed secession of Matabeleland with the help of a Matabele princess and spirit medium Violet Khumalo, between July and November last year.

The Rumpus in the courtroom prevented Mr Justice Gudday from announcing his verdict on a second charge of possessing "arms of war". It also carries the death penalty.

Cauvin and Bertrand jnr, shouted charges

that the trial was rigged and that they had been framed, as they traded punches with court guards.

They were alleged to have gone to Zimbabwe on motorcycles to lead the rebellion for Bertrand snr after leaving the South African army.

Bertrand snr, said to be the ringleader of the plot, testified at the two-month trial that he sought the peaceful independence of Matabeleland — tribal

stronghold of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union. Mr Nkomo was fired from the two-year-old coalition Government on February 17 for allegedly plotting against Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mr Mugabe has said Mr Nkomo will be charged if sufficient evidence can be brought against him. — Sapa-AP.

HELP CREATE SOCIALISM, PM TELLS CHURCH

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday called on the Church to join the Government in creating a socialist state.

Addressing heads of denominations from all over the country, he said the Church should find no objection to socialist philosophy because Christian teaching could not be reconciled

to the "avaricious" nature of capitalism.

"Join us, therefore, in our socialism and humanitarianism and you are perfectly free to bring God and all He stands for with you," the Prime Minister said.

He said his party had always believed that the direction of its actions and programmes must be determined by its ideological orientation and accordingly ZANU (PF) believed in socialism based on Marxist-Leninist principles.

"We are proud that this is our philosophy because its morality is collective and therefore selfless. It is a philosophy which demands that we always think of the whole of us.

"The whole people first — that is, the total interest of the people before we consider the individual and his individual interests."

Socialism was a recognition of the coincidence of interests, an equation of man and a common social

denominator. The Government would not allow individuals to own the country's natural resources.

"No, we shall not accept that, even though we might for now tolerate this selfish and exploitative individualism as we design the modalities of our socialist system," the Prime Minister said.

Minerals and other resources were the common or collective property of the people of Zimbabwe. They had to be shared and enjoyed by all the people.

Mr Mugabe said that as the country poised itself for the Three-Year Transitional National Development Plan, there was more need for partnership between the State and the Church. The concern of the Government should be the concern of the Church.

"In short we should be at one and accept that the State's struggle for transformation is also the Church's struggle," the Prime Minister said.

Now that the armed struggle had been won, it was the victory for ZANU (PF), ZAPU, the Church and the people as a whole. The next struggle should be against ignorance, hunger, poverty and disease.

ZANU (PF) and the Government were grateful to the Church for the role it had played in striving for the creation of a democratic society.

The good work they had performed in the humanitarian field during the bitter years of the liberation struggle had helped to sell Christian principles more effectively to numerous families and homes in Zimbabwe than a thousand sermons on humanitarianism and charity would have done.

The task now before the Church and the Government was turning independence and democratic order into an instrument for transforming the lives of the people qualitatively.

Government development programmes offered the churches abundant room for participation in their accomplishment, Mr Mugabe said each denomination would be expected to plan how it would participate in the development of the society over the next three years.

Although many

churches had made valuable contributions to the improvement of educational and health facilities in the country, there was need for expansion and growth and development. "We need more and better schools and hospitals."

There was need for increased participation by the churches in promoting better agriculture and social lives among rural people. There was also need for greater morality and complete elimination of racism, tribalism and regionalism.

The Government would expect the churches to do their spiritual and material best in the areas.

During the Government's transformation programmes and socialist revolution, the working class and the peasantry would be the backbone of the developing socialist society.

The Prime Minister hoped that socialist intellectuals, professionals and the student body would provide the intellectual and ideological lead to them.

EMPLOYERS TOLD TO STUDY SOCIALISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 1

[Text]

MANY employers in Zimbabwe did not seem to understand the Government's policy of socialism, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

Addressing the Engineering Employers' Association in Harare at their annual meeting, the minister told the organisation that many employers had not bothered to acquaint themselves with the political ideology of the Government.

"What is often overlooked is the fact that Zimbabwe is evolving its own blend of socialism whose major objective is to benefit all sectors of the Zimbabwean population."

He said that once the Government had spelt out its socialistic policy some employers had "closed shop" and headed for South Africa.

"They made no attempt at all to study the ideology and identify their place in it. I can assure you that in the not too distant future they will again close shop and head for the sea when a majority government takes over in South Africa and espouses its own blend of socio-economic and political organisation."

He urged employers to eradicate racism in industry, and said there was a distinction between a lack of worker discipline and "rebellion".

"More often than not, what some employers perceive as indiscipline among their workforce is actually fully fledged rebellion, whereby workers have decided not to tolerate the employers' provocative orders and practices any further."

He urged employers to discard the temptation of always presuming that there was something wrong with the workers.

He said in cases of dispute it was often advisable for the employer to seek an independent opinion.

The minister congratulated those employers who "had done all in their power to adhere to employment regulations, and had implemented progressive personnel and labour relations recommendations from the ministry".

The president of the association, Mr Peter Swart, asked that employers be consulted in time to study draft proposals leading to labour legislation.

Mr Swart said his association represented employers who provided work for 15 000 people representing earnings of \$40 million a year.

Mr Swart said there was an increase in the lack of discipline among workers affecting productivity and standards, and asked that the dismissal regulations be repealed.

Speaking earlier at a trade union seminar at Silveira House in Harare, jointly sponsored by the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and the Commercial Workers Union, Mr Kangai said that the need for workers' education was very urgent.

Mr Kangai appealed to

private organisations and trade unions involved in workers' education seminars to make a distinction between the training of trade unions and workers' committee officials, in subjects such as grievance handling and collective bargaining techniques.

"I am not so sure that the workers' committee representative who is illiterate can be a very useful participant in a seminar on grievance handling that is conducted in English language."

Zimbabwe should avoid the error that many developing countries made of concentrating trade union education on the semi-literate, to the exclusion of illiterate workers.

The obligation of trade union leaders in the field of workers' education was two-pronged, calling for simultaneous thrusts on both the literate and the illiterate.

MVUMA MERGER DELAY 'CAUSING HARDSHIP FOR BLACK PEOPLE'

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 7

[Text]

THE delay in the merging of the former Mvuma area committee and the Mvuma area board is causing hardship for the black population there, the board's chairman, Mr Philip Maramba, said here this week.

In an interview with Ziana Mr Maramba said: "The board which is made up of Africans has to carry people's grievances and needs to the Mvuma area committee which in turn puts them forward to the Charter-Chilimanzi rural council in Chivhu.

"The area committee is made up of whites only and they do not put our grievances and needs effectively at the rural council or delay in doing so."

He added that only he, the chairman of the board,

is allowed to attend the area committee's meeting but he had "no vote or voice".

"The Government promised us a long time ago that the board and committee would merge so that Africans could have more say at the rural council meetings but this has not yet been done," Mr Maramba said.

He blamed the Mvuma area committee for the difficulties now being experienced by some of Mushayavudzi suburb's residents in Mvuma.

"The Government had granted money for the building of housing which would be rented at \$35 but when the houses were finished the rent was raised to \$66," said Mr Maramba.

"This was caused by the area committee who em-

ployed a contractor who did not finish the job in time, so making the rents higher."

A meeting had been held this week between the area board and an official from the rural council about this matter, he added.

The area committee had explained that \$46 of the \$66 rent was going to the Government.

"This would not have happened if the contractor had built the houses in time and I know of other areas where the same houses are being rented for \$18," Mr Maramba said.

He also disclosed that the Mvuma area board had applied for money to build 300 houses to replace the pole and dagga houses in Mushayavudzi suburb.—Ziana.

CSO: 4700/1226

KANGAI REITERATES NEED FOR LABOR UNITY

Squabbles Hit

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 1

[Text]

UNIONS registered under previous regimes will lose some or all of their interests if they do not unite, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbira Kangai, said yesterday.

Mr Kangai was speaking at the opening of the congress of the Commercial Workers' Union of Zimbabwe held in Harare yesterday.

He said that the elimination of multi-unionism would ensure the granting of interests to those unions that demonstrated to the Government they represented the majority of the people.

Unions which were still divided would not be registered and trade unionists should stop getting involved in "naked power struggles and mud-slinging" to the detriment of the Zimbabwe working masses.

"To those unions which have already united, I would like to urge union leaders and executives to work closely together to formulate new, common strategies and policies in the interest of our workers and the country as a whole," the minister said.

He called on the unions to avoid the embarrassing situation of having two spokesmen, saying they should delegate the res-

pensibility of issuing statements for or on behalf of the union to one particular official.

"The damage that divergent statements will cause to your organisation is, to say the least, incalculable. Not only will the members you represent lose all confidence in the leadership, but also the Government and the public will perceive your organisa-

tion to be chaotic and unco-ordinated."

The minister said that he would like to see employers' organisations following the example of trade unions by uniting on a national level rather than on a city or regional basis.

"My ministry will view employer's organisations that refuse to merge with the same contempt that it

views trade unions in the same category."

Mr Kangai said the new Labour Act that was about to be promulgated would have no room for multiple unions and employer's organisations within the same industry. It was imperative, therefore, that efforts towards national unity in labour matters be intensified so that no one would be

caught on the wrong side of the fence.

He recommended that

labour leaders keep themselves informed of Government policy as they were representatives of the Zimbabwean working class.

"We expect the trade union leaders to keep in touch with Government so as to be better able to inform constituents about

the direction in which we are all moving."

He said workers in Zimbabwe would always have a pivotal role to play because it was through their participation that the Government and the public could be represented in all enterprises.

For workers to be effective and to participate meaningfully in company decisions, they had to im-

prove their education.

"Government aims will be doomed to failure for as long as the labour education level of the majority of workers remains as it is."

The country needed foreign capital for industrial expansion, but this money was not attractive because foreign investors wanted to expatriate their profits.

He said that trade unions should educate their members on the desirability of raising local capital and forming productive co-operative ventures.

"The concept of capital accumulation and formation of co-operatives should be injected into the syllabuses pursued at workers' education seminars."

Mr Kangai urged all unions to begin to orientate their members on the ideological concepts of the Government as this would assist them in understanding Government policies.

Workers in Limelight

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Unions' Needs"]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT ministers keep stressing the value and importance of the country's workers. Employers are often urged to increase the conditions and status of their workers and to involve them more in management and decision-making.

The workers are in the limelight and have just celebrated their special day. It is therefore unfortunate that they themselves are not as organised and responsible as they should be.

There are cases of two unions representing or claiming to represent one industry; there are leadership squabbles; there are conflicting public statements; and there is a reluctance of some workers to join unions.

The messages urging unity and strength, delivered at the May Day rallies, must be taken seriously, and all must work to put their house in order. But there is more to it than formal organisation.

There is the need for better informed workers and trade union officials — better informed in union procedures, in Government policies, and in the art of negotiation with employers.

There have been some worthwhile moves in this respect, with international union leaders visiting Zimbabwe, with offers of training from France, for example, and with courses such as that run for PTC workers last month.

But much more will be needed. The ZCTU, once it has appointed a secretary-general, should give priority to assessing what training is required, who could give it, and how it could be financed. Seminars or courses at the university during vacations might be desirable and should be possible to arrange.

CSO: 4700/1226

WORKERS UNITY IS VITAL, SAYS MSIPA

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO

WORKERS were on Saturday urged by the Minister of Water Resources and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, to unite under the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

"You have nothing to lose but your chains if you unite," the minister told the 170 workers who had gathered at Bulawayo's White City Stadium in honour of Workers' Day.

He said some people were reluctant or refused to join industrially based unions.

"We must ask these workers on whose side they are," he said.

"Are they on the side of the toiling masses or on the side of the exploiters?"

Mr Msipa said those people who refused to join unions were setbacks in the Government's desire to improve workers' conditions.

Workers who took irresponsible strike action which affected production were an undesirable element in the new Zimbabwe, he said.

Further setbacks to the Government's policy of improving workers' conditions were employers who avoided paying the minimum wage and victimised members of workers' committees.

South African agents and dissidents were also setbacks to Government policy as they wanted to destabilise the situation in Zimbabwe and sabotage the economy.

"They must never be allowed to succeed. As workers you must be on the lookout and be able to identify who your friends are and who your enemies are," he said.

Speaking about the role of the worker in the year of national transformation, Mr Msipa said workers needed to "democratise" worker organisation; join workers' organi-

tions; increase worker productivity; and maintain discipline.

There should also be meaningful communication between workers and management and workers and the Government, using established channels. Workers should regard their places of work as their permanent sources of livelihood and partici-

pate in management.

"If you analyse each of these activities you will realise that each of them enhances the position of the worker," he said.

No development was possible without the worker and every aspect of work added to the country's development.

"Remember that the wealth of the country is a combination of factors of production and these are the workers," he said.

UK HELP FOR NEW STUDENTS' GROUPING REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 4

[Text] A senior official of the British National Union of Students is to visit Zimbabwe soon to assist the newly formed National Students' Union of Zimbabwe.

The Secretary-General of NASUZI, Mr Lloyd Gwatidzo said in an interview in Harare last week that the official from the NUS would arrive here before his organisation's annual delegates' conference in October.

The visiting official will tour various institutions, assist in training office-bearers and also outline the functions of a student body.

"His presence," Mr Gwatidzo said, "will give our union an international perspective."

The first task of the new students' body will be to organise provincial executives in rural areas.

Urging all students throughout the country to form students' executives as soon as possible, Mr Gwatidzo added that the students in Victoria province had already embarked on this exercise.

The Ministry of Education and Culture, in a letter addressed to the organisation this month acknowledges the formation of the new students' union.

Mr Gwatidzo said the main aim of NASUZI would be to provide a common banner for all students in Zimbabwe after the country's acceptance into the international fold.

The union would also promote a Zimbabwean cultural identity, assist in seeking solutions to students' problems and arouse the consciousness of the students to educational, economic, political and social issues.

CSO: 4700/1226

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW PRICE CONTROLS WELCOMED

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government yesterday gazetted new regulations controlling prices of basic, essential and popular consumer goods in the country.

The new legislation — the Control of Goods (Price Control) Order 1982 — which comes into force today, replaces the price freeze which was first introduced on December 17 last year, which expired at midnight last night.

In Harare yesterday the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Richard Hove, said the purpose of the price freeze had been to allow the Government time to overhaul the whole price control system and establish what changes were necessary to bring price control into line with other related policies of the Government in the new economic order in Zimbabwe.

The Minister said that when the decision to introduce the price freeze was made, the Government also decided to establish a prices board as a permanent institution to advise Government on all economic issues relevant to price control policies.

The board's first task had been to recommend price control systems for the future and had submitted very comprehensive and constructive reports.

The minister said that Government had given very careful and detailed consideration to the board's reports and had made decisions on the new price

control ground rules.

These ground rules had been embodied in the new price control legislation and the new Control of Goods Order 1982. Under the new order, prices of basic, essential and popular consumer goods would be closely controlled.

Goods covered by the specific price control orders were bread, milk, sugar, beef, maize meal, vegetable oils and fats, kapenta fish, chemical fertilisers, cement,

petroleum fuels, passenger cars, light commercial vehicles and motorcycles.

A spokesman for the ministry said no one could change the existing prices of the items.

"These are what we call sensitive items, popularly consumed by the people. The Government takes a keen interest in them and fixes the prices for economic reasons."

He said prices of some goods could not be increased at the factory or wholesale level without his prior approval.

These are clear beer, spirits, mineral waters, cigarettes and processed tobacco products, agricultural seeds (maize, barley, soya beans, sorghum, wheat, groundnuts and sunflower), matches, newspapers, iron and steel, tyres and tubes, stock feeds, including poultry feeds, pork and pork pro-

ducts, dressed poultry, paper and paper packaging, plastic bags supplied to manufacturing and processing concerns, metal containers, drums and tubes, glass containers.

There were also goods for which the importers' or local producers' method of arriving at selling prices, had to be approved by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

These are: motor vehicle parts for repair or replacement purposes, tractors, agricultural implements and specialised agricultural equipment and their parts, agricultural chemicals, including veterinary products, lubricating oils, jute grain bags, blasting explosives and accessories, educational and technical text books, typewriters and ribbons, cash registers, calculators, duplicating and photocopying machines and drugs as defined in the

Drugs and Allied Substances Control Act.

Other essential and popular consumer goods, Mr Hove added, were also subject to maximum mark-ups at the wholesale and retail level.

These are khaki shirts and shorts, socks and stockings, blouses, pull-overs, blazers and jackets, dresses, skirts, napkins, piece goods and glassware, whose maximum wholesale mark-ups and

retail are now 30 (30) percent and 50 percent respectively.

Feeding bottles and teats, now have a maximum wholesale mark-up of 30 percent and a maximum retail mark-up of 40 percent. The minimum wholesale mark-up for yarns is set at 25 percent, while the maximum retail mark-up is 40 percent.

Blankets, canvas footwear, light bulbs, torches, batteries and holloware have a maximum wholesale mark-up and a maximum retail mark-up of 25 percent and 40 percent respectively.

The maximum wholesale mark-ups and maximum retail mark-ups for stoves, refrigerators, sewing machines, knitting machines, heaters, radios, televisions, stationery and bicycles are 20 percent and 35 percent respectively.

Tea, poultry, salt, infant foods, rice, milk powder, flour, soap and soap powders, candles, petroleum and toilet paper have a 10 percent maximum wholesale mark-up and a 15 percent maximum retail mark-up. The maximum wholesale mark-up for wrist-watches is now 50 percent, while their maximum retail mark-up is 65 percent.

CONCERN

Goods for export, sold by public auction, second-hand goods, eggs in the shell, fresh flowers, fruits, vegetables, food and drink, other than traditional beer sold for consumption on the premises, would not be subject to the price control order, the minister said.

"The rise in the cost of living has been a matter of great concern to the Government because be-

tween June 1980 and December 1981 the consumer index for lower income families increased by 17.6 percent, while for higher income families the increase was 23.3 percent."

He said more officials had been appointed in the ministry to monitor prices.

They had the power to impose on-the-spot deposit fines on traders found contravening the new price control order. And if the deposit fines were not paid in time the defaulting traders would be brought before a court.

● The cost of living for higher income families in urban areas rose by 1.6 percent in February, largely because of a 23.6 percent rise in domestic workers' wages.

Figures released by the Central Statistical Office this week show small rises in the cost of food, clothing, household stores and vehicle expenses.

CZI and ACCOZ Welcome New Move

THE CZI and ACCOZ welcomed the new regulation last night saying that the Prices Board would introduce a pricing system consistent with the new order.

The president of ACCOZ, Mr Abner Botsh, said the regulation appeared to provide "a fairly reasonable framework within which the commercial sector can operate".

But he expected that problems would arise over the restricted mark-ups of some of the goods specified.

ESSENTIAL

"It is essential now to maintain a close degree of liaison with Government so that, where problems do arise, they can be dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

"I am encouraged by the minister's statement that reviews will be undertaken through the Prices Board, on which the private sector is represented."

A statement from the CZI said the new price system would assist industry in achieving the Government's goal and provide the framework for much needed expansion.

It found the newly established Prices Board an important innovation, and had been able to work harmoniously with it in attempting to evolve a pricing system consistent with the new order.

During the price freeze there had been notable increases in a number of production costs and manufacturers had increasingly seen a serious erosion of funds for reinvestment.

MEANING OF NEW PLACE-NAMES EXPLAINED

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Chronicle has briefly researched the origins and meanings of some of Zimbabwe's place names to answer inquiries made by the public since the Government announced changes of names of some of our cities, towns and administrative centres.

Some people have asked about the significance and historical background of some of the new names as well as the discarded ones.

The name Tjolotjo (now Tsholotsho) came from Lillima (Kalanga dialect) words — Nsholo Wezhowu — meaning head of an elephant. Its origin is not Bushman as some historians have wrongly concluded.

Nsholo Wezhowu was the name of a pan found in the vicinity of present-day Tsholotsho. The name was corrupted by Ndebele at the time of the arrival of Mzilikazi in the locality. The new name is not an improvement in terms of meaning, but a modernisation of orthography.

Hwange, the new name for Wankie, is the name of the paramount ruler of

the N'ambyas, a Rozwi tribe that is believed to have moved from around the Victoria province to the Hwange-Dete regions at the time Zwangendaba passed through and ravaged parts of Mambo's kingdom.

According to a prominent Bulawayo lawyer, Mr Washington Sansole, who has studied the history of the N'ambya tribe, the ruler of the tribe was originally known as Sawanga. The name was corrupted down through the ages when the N'ambyas migrated up and

down the region and ended

up as Hwange. Ndebeles corrupted it further to Zanke, and white prospectors took it a step further to Wankie.

Dett (now Dete) comes from a N'ambya word Detema — meaning "swamps". There is still a place in the Hwange game reserve known as Detema.

Esigodini, the new name for Essexvale, is derived from that of an educational institution in the locality. Some people contend that the original name of the place was Esikhoveni, which comes from that of a hill, Isikhova, at the place. They say the education centre is a recent creation from which the area should not

get its name. They would rather it was called Umzingwane after the river by whose name the district was once called.

Gwai comes from a Kalanga-N'ambya word which means sheep. It is believed that the Ndebeles changed it to Gwai which means tobacco. Colonialists spelt it without a 'Y'.

Gwanda is said to be the name of a type of stubborn and dangerous weed found around the town. But there is no certainty as to whether it gave its name to the town or vice versa. Vendas call the weed "Kwanda".

Another theory has it that Gwanda was the way a certain white prospector, Mr Andy Nicholson, pronounced Jawunda, the name of a hill near the town.

It is now obscure what Mberengwa (formerly Belingwe) stands for. But a theory has been thrown about that the word is a

Lamba (a tribe that has been living in the region for centuries) word. Some local historians speculate that it probably means "emerald" or is a name of one of the precious stones abundant in the area.

Filabusu is a corruption of Mfilabusu, the Kalanga word meaning "one who dies for his face". There is a legend surrounding the origin of the name, but it has been distorted and diluted through the passage of time. It is about a man who was killed for a piece of art he had made.

Mbalabala is the new name for Balla Balla. The name did not originate from "Bhalabhala" which is the Ndebele word for kudu. It is the name of a massive granite rock not far away from the little barracks village. The meaning is obscure, but some locals speculate that it probably means that which shines or glitters or reflects sunshine.

Shangani came from "Shangana", a Kalanga word for small reeds. Some people have given the meaning as "meeting

place", referring to the confluence of the Shangani River and the Hwayi (Gwai) River.

A river confluence is "Shangano" and not "Shangana" in Lilima.

Shabani, now Zvishavane, is believed to have been named after a local chief called Shabhoni who defied the colonial administration in the early 1890s, and was arrested, tried and summarily shot in 1894.

Plumtree got its name from a tree under which early white settlers used to outspan their wagon spans. When the centre was founded in 1897, locals referred to it as "Titji Tjakagetjenge" — station of the village of Getjenge — Getjenge was a prominent man whose village was in the station's neighbourhood.

The people of Bulalima-Mangwe district (the area in which Plumtree is situated) refer to it simply as "Titji", which means station.

Managwe, south of Plumtree, is another place whose name came from that of a tree.

Syringa, Marula, Figtree and Umanini (lying between Plumtree and Bulawayo) are some of our stations whose names were got from those trees. From Figtree, the early white hunters and prospectors used to send messages to Lobengula in Bu-

lawayo asking for permission to ply their trade in his area.

Bulawayo comes from "Kobulawayo", which means the place of the one who is being killed, so-called because, before Lobengula took over his late father's throne in 1870, there were battles between his supporters and those opposing him.

His warriors won at a battle fought at a place where he later built his village which he called "Kobulawayo". It does not mean "the place of slaughter" as some historians have claimed.

Gweru is the name of a river near the Midlands town.

Kwekwe is a word meaning slides of rocks, the

type of which is said to be found only at some spots along the river. A local historian, Mr Dima Bhebe of Bulawayo's Pelandaba suburb, says that people used to travel from far and near to collect the stones from the river.

As in the case of Gwanda, it is unclear whether the river got its name from the rock or the rock from the river. Deeper etymological research would be necessary to answer that aspect. Suffice it to say that the town has the same name as the river which has the same name as a type of rock found on its banks.

Makwiro is a corruption of the Shona word "Makwira", meaning "you have climbed". Legend has it that when, centuries ago, the predecessor of the modern chief Zvimba arrived in the area from across the Zambezi River he developed a sore foot.

The group had to climb a hill to see the lie of the land, and it was very difficult for Zvimba because of his sore foot. But after a hard struggle, the old man reached the hilltop where upon some people asked in excitement: "Makwira here?" (Shona meaning: "Have you climbed or ascended?"). The hill became known thereafter as "Makwira" but the name was corrupted to "Makwiro".

Colleen Bawn was so-called by an Australian prospector, Mr S. Daly, after an Irish song. Fort Rixon got its name from that of the farm's former owner, while Nuanetsi, now Mwenzezi, was a corruption of the name of a river, Mwanezi, whose tributary is Mwanezane (little Mwanezi).

Matopos comes from "Matombo", a Kalanga word meaning mountains. Kariba came from "Karliva", or "Kariva" (the pronunciation depended on whether the speaker was Korekore-Gova or Sangwe-Tonga). It is not clear what the word actually meant, but it is most probable that it meant a dangerous or treacherous gorge into which wild animals were driven by hunters, hence a trap.

HARD CURRENCY EXPORT PLANS RELY ON SURPLUS

Harare FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Commercial Farmers Bureau has appealed to the Zambian Government to increase the producer price of maize to encourage overplanting to ensure a surplus in the production of maize during seasons of inadequate rainfall.

"Productive Farming" magazine says overplanting of the crop will help offset deficits during bad growing seasons which have been experienced frequently during recent years.

"If we can achieve more than three months surplus over our yearly needs we can export to Zaire and Angola both of which are able to pay in hard currency," the Farmers publication says.

STRESSES

The editorial stresses that farming was a gamble and the Government should be aware of this and continue to set realistic prices that encouraged maximum planting.

It says the Government should come back this season with another incentive price in order for those farmers who have taken a loss this year to respond with even

a greater acreage next year.

Once the farmers are in a surplus the Government can adjust production as it chooses by greater or smaller increases.

"But until we get a combination of a good price and a good rainy season the Government's room for manoeuvre is rather limited," the magazine points out.

The commercial sector produces between 40% and 45% of the marketed maize in the country and in a bad season, such as the present one, the commercial farmers' share of the crop will rise as high as 55% to 65%.

This fact highlights the value of the commercial sector's contribution to evening out what would otherwise be a wildly fluctuating production curve of feast or famine.

Meanwhile Zambia's Virginia tobacco output is expected to drop from 2.1 million kilos to 2 million kilos this season because of poor weather conditions.

Chairman of the Virginia Tobacco Association of Zambia, Mr Peter Green said the drop was minimal because the crop was drought resistant.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES LOANS TO KEEP MANGULA OPEN

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

INTENSE pressure for an immediate 20% devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar has come from ailing MTD (Mangula) Ltd, which has hit a critical all time low.

Without devaluation or an unlikely increase in copper prices, the mine which supports much of Mhangura town, north of Chinhoyi, faces complete collapse at the end of this year.

Already the copper mining company has been hit by massive losses of over \$1 million in just six months and the firm borrowed up to its limits in March.

Now, in a last ditch bid to keep the company afloat during 1982 storms, they have borrowed \$6 million, backed by an agreement in principle that the Government will guarantee the loans. These loans are repayable by December 31 1983.

DEVALUATION

Company secretary Mr Stuart Mitchell blamed the worst copper prices in 30 years, escalating costs from interest rates and inflation, plus a drastic loss of skilled workers.

He told *The Gazette*: "We are hoping for a devaluation and if we got 20% we can break even this year." Only a few weeks ago the Bindura Nickel Corporation Ltd called for a 25% devaluation after predicting losses of between \$7 million and \$9 million this year.

Mr Mitchell added: "We have a very close relationship with the Ministry of Mines, and we always have had. They have supported us as much as possible in this".

The MTD copper costs \$1 600 per tonne to produce but sells at only \$1 000. With the additional gold and silver deposits from that ore the eventual loss is about \$280 per tonne.

"At this stage," said Mr Mitchell: "we do not see any prospect of a return to profits without devaluation or improved copper prices. But we are not a major producer so we cannot affect the market by stockpiling, for example."

MTD's sales of gold and silver have also been adversely affected by very depressed prices world-wide.

A large part of the \$6 million loans is expected to be allocated very soon and the total amount will keep the company alive this year, even if there are no improvements.

Said a concerned Mr Mitchell: "It is very difficult to forecast what will happen to prices but I cannot foresee any improvement over the financial year. The world is going through a recession that some people predict will last until 1986.

"A couple of years ago prices were high and wages and costs kept down. Sanctions protected industry in this country to a certain extent.

"Now that we are on the open market we are being influenced by all these external factors. It's worrying for the entire industry but it's all up to tenacity at the moment. The world just cannot go on paying so little for its copper eventually something will have to break."

But it is all a question of how long companies like MTD can hold on — if they do not get Government backing in the form of devaluation.

EMIGRATION

The group, which consists of three Zimbabwe companies, has been severely hit by the emigration of skilled workers and MTD (Mangula) has been forced to recruit from overseas. There are 17 already working at the mine — and more are likely to come.

This overseas recruitment has been approved by the Government. Said Mr Mitchell: "Mangula employs or supports over 9,000 people in that town. The Government certainly does not want that to disappear overnight.

"That can be seen in the way the Government has assisted us with the guarantee and in getting the needed skilled workers."

COLLAPSE

A second MTD company, Lomagundi Smelting and Mining (Pvt) Ltd, also near Chinhoyi, is also losing money and, if Mangula collapsed, this would follow suit. The group itself, which includes MTD Management Services and which is a member of the Messina Group in South Africa, would survive.

(See Page 11 for MTD (Mangula) Ltd's interim report).

● The copper industry worldwide has been severely hit by declining world prices and some producers, faced with losses, have cut back

production and even closed.

Major producers in the USA have cut output in varying degrees in anticipation of an improved market. Developing countries dependant on copper production for economic activity and foreign exchange earnings remain reluctant to formalise production cutbacks.

NEW VENTURES

The commodity review of the Standard Chartered Bank has put world mine output last year at 6.4m tonnes (1980: 6m t). The increase was largely due to improved US production on the strike affected 1980 level.

The closures and cutbacks have not, however, stopped new ventures from being undertaken. Despite some closures in the Philippines, a special compensatory fund has been established to offset losses while progress continues on a new smelter and fabrication plant funded by Japan.

Chile and Peru are making fresh assessments of proposed expansion plans. In Zambia, the merger of the two mining corporations into Zambia consolidated mines has been completed. Finance for the K206m projects to re-process the tailings dumps at Nchanga has been arranged.

As closures and cutbacks are unlikely to be reinstated until prices are sustained at a profitable level, a combination of physical shortages, an economic upturn and lower interest rates could boost copper later in the year.

CSO: 4700/1226

BRIEFS

GWERU WHITES RAPPED--White people should not segregate themselves and Gweru City Council's white councillors should encourage other whites to mix freely with blacks, Councillor S. Munamba told the establishments and health committee recently. Councillor Munamba said it was the wish of the council to promote racial harmony and that white councillors were expected to play their part.--Midlands Representative [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 4]

NEW COMPANY B--The State House and the Prime Minister's residence are "attractive targets for the enemy," President Banana said yesterday. Addressing members of the new B Company of the Presidential Guard in Harare yesterday he said: "The enemy will not rest until it has destabilised this country. It is therefore important that adequate security be provided for the Prime Minister and the President." Although some of the troops had abandoned their education during the war, they should not regret the

sacrifices they made. He told the new company--five officers and 123 soldiers of other ranks--at their passing out parade at Cranborne Barracks, that he had been delighted with the performance of A Company and hoped members of B Company would do the same. The men, all volunteers, completed an intensive six-week training course under British military instructors. Dr Sidney Sekeramayi, Minister of State for Defence in the Prime Minister's Office, Major-General Josiah Tungamirayi, the Acting Army Commander, and Major-General Shortis, head of the British military advisory team, were among the dignitaries at the parade. Private G. Meda received an award for the best record on the course. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 1]

RF TOLD TO MOVE--The Republican Front has been given three months' notice to vacate their offices in the Fourth Street car park in Harare as the city council wants the site for a bus terminus. The director of works, Mr Les Mitchell, said yesterday that the council had given the statutory period of notice. The chairman of the RF, Mr Geoff Kluckow, said the party had found alternative offices in a Harare suburb, but declined to give any further information as the estate agents had not finalised the deal. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 1]

TRADE FAIR ATTENDANCE--Bulawayo--A total of 107 630 people visited this year's Trade Fair--about 30 000 down on the 1981 event. Mr Graham Rowe, general manager of the fair, said yesterday that Saturday's attendance had been affected by the rain. A really good crowd had been expected as it was a public holiday. In the end, 19 000 people came compared with the record 24 000 on the public holiday during last year's fair. Considering that the fair ended a day early on Saturday night and that two extra days were assigned for traders only, the overall figures were not bad at all, Mr Rowe said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 82 p 1]

PILOT TRAINING IN GREECE--Six black Air Zimbabwe pilots last night left Harare for Greece and another six will follow them next week. The Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango, and the Greek Charge d'Affaires, Mr Yannis Azarias, were at Harare airport to see them off. A spokesman for Air Zimbabwe said the pilots would be engaged to Olympic Airways, the Greek national airline, to increase their flying hours to 1 000, which is the minimum requirement for a pilot to fly an Air Zimbabwe Viscount. He said the pilots were trained in Ethiopia, Pakistan and Romania and had graduated with about 230 to 250 flying hours. Speaking at a farewell party for the pilots, Mr Azarias said the training programme would cost about \$1 million and the Greek government would be responsible for all their expenses. Mr Masango said he hoped the offer by the Greek government was the beginning of increased cooperation between Zimbabwe and Greece. "This development will hopefully facilitate our future understanding of each other in the various fields of social, economic and political co-operation. "The Government of Zimbabwe is grateful for the assistance the Greek government has extended to our country in accepting and offering to provide further flying experience to our black Zimbabwean pilots." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 3]

NAME CHANGE--Nyanda Town Council has not formally approved or rejected the town's name change, the Mayor, Councillor Thomas Zawaira, said yesterday. He could not say when the council would meet to discuss the name change or whether it would appeal to the Cabinet committee to have the name changed from Nyanda to Masvingo. "I think it would be premature for me to pre-empt the decision of the council." The Nyanda council has passed a resolution enabling the Mucheke Hawkers Co-operative to establish five "corner shops" as a move towards realising socialist objectives, achieving growth with equity and eradicating individual hawking in the town. Opposing an 11-point protest letter written by the Nyanda branch of the Zimbabwe Chambers of Commerce slamming the concept of "neighbourhood shops" as "retrogressive," Councillor Munyaradzi Vudzijena said setting up corner shops was a step towards labour collectivisation and "a socialisation of produce arising therefrom."--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 3]

SAUDI CATTLE PLAN--Prospects of turning the drought-affected livestock into foreign currency firmed yesterday when an application for a cattle-export permit lodged by a visiting Saudi Arabian tycoon was received by Government. A Ministry of Agriculture source said: "We have just received a letter from him on the subject. You will have to give us time to see what transpires."

Efforts to contact the businessmen for comment failed, but on Friday he assured our correspondent at the International Trade Fair in Bulawayo that he could airlift 100 cattle at a time, twice a week. The entrepreneur, who is interested in young slaughter stock, was quoted as having said: "You have cattle dying on the hoof, so what better way is there of easing the situation than selling them for hard foreign currency?" The Government spokesman would not say how long it could take to process the application until he had seen the businessman and had had a word with the Cold Storage Commission. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 1]

FOOD COST SUBSIDIES--Food subsidies will cost the Government more than \$120 million in the 1981/82 financial year. This figure includes both the Ministry of Trade and Commerce and Ministry of Agriculture subsidy votes. Food subsidies have two elements, the "consumer" subsidy and "producer" subsidy. The Ministry of Trade and Commerce picks up the tab for consumer subsidies, the heaviest of which is on maize meal, a massive \$64,8 million. The consumer maize price is subsidised to the tune of nearly \$40 per tonne; the producer price for maize is currently \$120 per tonne while the price to the consumer is only \$89 per tonne. The consumer subsidy on flour is \$8,5 million, and the total bill is just short of \$80 million. The "producer" subsidies, financed by the Ministry of Agriculture, are losses incurred by the various parastatal bodies concerned with the marketing of agricultural produce, the DMB, Grain Marketing Board and Cold Storage Commission. These subsidies are estimated at \$49,7 million for the current year, an increase of 64,5 percent over last year's figures. The subsidy on beef alone is estimated at \$25,7 million, a 164 percent rise over the figure for the 1980/81 financial year. The estimated milk subsidy, too, has soared to \$10,4 million, a 153 percent rise on last year. Informed sources in the city report that the Government may soon announce a phased removal of some of the food subsidies. The subsidy on opaque beer has already been removed. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Apr 82 p 1]

PAYMENTS DEFICIT--Harare-Zimbabwe's balance of payments slid into a ZD139,6-million deficit in 1981, the first loss recorded in 13 years, according to the latest monthly Digest of Statistics. Exports accounted for ZD888-million of foreign earnings, while imports cost the country ZD1,03-billion.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 82 p 23]

WARNING SHOTS--Harare--Political disturbances in the eastern Zimbabwean town of Rusape on Wednesday ended with police firing warning shots to disperse hundreds of demonstrators demanding the release of a number of people in custody. Earlier some 1 000 demonstrators invaded the town's police station and forced the release of a political commissar of the ruling Zanu (PF) party. The unrest followed weekend criticism by a Government Minister of an Opposition party, former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC). On Tuesday UANC supporters were beaten and the possessions of four families were set alight. Disturbances continued and after an altercation with police, Mr Joseph Matoro, the district commissar was arrested among other Zanu (PF) demonstrators. Police reported that after Mr Matoro's release the situation calmed. There is hostility towards the UANC within Zanu (PF) due to claims by Mr Robert Mugabe that 5 000 Muzorewa supporters are being trained in South Africa to destabilise Zimbabwe. Sapa-Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 82 p 92]