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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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30 November 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT, RSA'S DESTABILIZATION POLICIES HIT

London JOURNAL OF AFRICAN MARXISTS in English No 6 Oct 84 pp 2-4

[Editorial]

[Text]

The path of revolution to socialism and democracy is fraught with problems and frustrations, and every revolutionary knows the agony of losing a dear comrade, of losing a battle, and, the secret joy of knowing that a final victory lies with the people.

The struggle in Southern Africa has raged for centuries, taking various forms at different times, bursting into open resistance, and challenging the oppressive colonial system relentlessly. It has grown and matured from spontaneous rebellions and uprisings, to organised and disciplined revolutionary war. The mid-70's saw the emergence of a new phenomenon in the region – the tables were turned for the first time in 400 years, and a new and real home for a free and democratic future arose. The final victory over Portuguese colonialism by the people of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde, signalled the beginnings of a new era in the history of Southern Africa, and posed a concrete and powerful challenge to the racist South African regime and to imperialism generally.

The oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia greeted with great joy and expectation these great victories, soon to be followed by the liberation of Zimbabwe in 1980. Southern Africa was inevitably moving towards a future of democratic prosperity and peace, after centuries of oppression, racist violence and exploitation.

But revolutions do not occur in a vacuum, they are not the act of taking over the structures and institutions of the state, the colonial state. Rather, they are a real and difficult process, a continuous struggle to build a new and free society in a world still dominated by racism and imperialism. The war of liberation is only the prelude to an even greater task of reconstruction, of transformation, not only of the infrastructure and institutions of the economy, but more importantly, of the people, from passive, oppressed, and exploited beings, into active participants taking decisions to change their lives and the lives of future generations.

But this cannot happen without an even greater struggle against the machinations and trickery of the oppressors, who remain unvanquished in some of the countries of the region, and in the world. In the euphoria surrounding the first few years of liberation, it is easy to forget some of the lessons learnt so carefully and painstakingly during the long war for freedom. Suddenly we are presented with what we have all fought for so courageously – state power. But how do we make that power PEOPLE'S POWER!

M. Ncube says in this issue that 'South Africa's destabilisation policies against the countries in the region have a class and ideological basis. In other words, destabilisation is at once a weapon for the defence of the immediate interests of the Afrikaner dominated South African ruling class and of the international bourgeoisie in their attempts to safeguard their social privileges and property interests. It is *ipso facto* anti-independent development, anti-socialist and anti-communist.' Destabilisation in the region is therefore clearly an imperialist policy!

Hence, the role of US imperialism in the Southern African region, and in the whole of the unfree world, must be exposed and fought vigorously. The character of US imperialism in particular has been one of subterfuge, disguising its support for the apartheid state on the one hand with calls for so-called 'constructive engagement' while providing the racists with all the military, technical, financial and logistic know-how to enable the Boers to maintain a repressive and exploitative capitalist system, and keep the majority of South Africans in bondage.

But we know what 'constructive engagement' is all about. It means the retention of a racist, capitalist system which serves the interests of imperialism very well, while millions of Black people live in misery and oppression. It means the crushing of any attempts by the oppressed majority in South Africa to free themselves from centuries of bondage, and the imposition of a status of servants of capitalism and imperialism. It means the violent repression of any attempts by any state in the region to adopt an anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist path of development, which would deprive the South African racists and their imperialist allies of the hegemonic power they have wielded over the peoples of the region for so long. It means aggression against Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, and any of the Front-line states which give shelter and support to those people who dare to challenge the racist South African regime. And, it means that South Africa will continue to illegally occupy Namibia, parts of Angola, or any country in the region, as long as it feels that its interests and those of imperialism are threatened.

The recent 'accords' between Mozambique and the South African regime have raised critical issues for all progressive elements who saw the Mozambique revolution as a step to the liberation of the whole of Southern Africa. How do we explain these recent actions by a friendly state? What are the implications of the 'co-operation' with the racists, for the South African struggle, the Namibian struggle, and very importantly, for the Mozambique revolution? Has something gone wrong? What has really been happening within Mozambique since 1975? Has FRELIMO stood up to the test of time and safeguarded the revolution, or, is this the time to make a critical assessment of FRELIMO's policies and programmes? These issues must be faced and resolved for the struggle to move forward.

Complaining about destabilisation, aggression by the racists, and US imperialist machinations in the region and in the world, will not solve the problems of poverty, oppression, racism and exploitation. We must stand up to the racists and their imperialist allies, we must acknowledge that as long as any part of the Southern African region, of the African continent, or in the unfree world, remains under the domination of imperialism, the struggle must continue.

Only the people, through PEOPLE'S POWER, can successfully fight the war, win, and safeguard socialism.

SEARCH FOR OIL DESCRIBED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 17 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Oil: The Reluctant Search. Sub-Saharan Africa has lost over the past two years most of its attraction for major multinational oil companies. Exploration and development activities have declined faster in Africa than anywhere else. The continent befitted from the diversification away from the Middle East after the 1973 oil price rise. A rethinking of geographical investment priorities by company strategists, and a general trend towards reduced investment outlay has now reversed this situation.

Many oil companies are trying hard to convince African leaders that better incentives are needed if they are to undertake new exploration. That applies especially to those African countries embarking for the first time in exploration. The point was clearly stated at a recent conference in Morocco on Africa's energy future. Gilbert Rutman, vice-president of France's Elf Aquitaine, praised Angola for being the first country to revise its taxation and royalty regimes to encourage the oil industry. Congo, Gabon and Nigeria have also recently increased profit margins for operating companies. Cameroun is thinking of doing so.

While many large oil companies are shying away from new exposure in new sub-Saharan Africa, others are actually reducing their operations. Conoco has even decided to abandon almost all its African operations. The second French national group, Campagnie Francaise de Petroles (CFP-Total), has recently relinquished exploration acreage in Ivory Coast, Cameroun and Angola. Gulf Oil is also downgrading its African ventures. (Its exploration permits in the deeper offshore zones of Angola's Cabinda enclave will probably be abandoned soon). Phillips Petroleum gave up apparently promising offshore acreage in Ghana, and is unenthusiastic about its holdings on the Ivory Coast continental plateau. Elf, though Africa accounts for around 80% of its oil supplies, has declared North America and the North Sea to be its new investment priorities. In Africa only Angola is destined to be a prime exploration-production operation for the rest of the decade. Profits from Elf's African affiliates--totalling FF1.46 bn in 1983, to which half came from Gabon--are enabling Elf to diversify to better risk zones in the developed world. It has abandoned licence areas in Senegal, Gambia and Sudan.

Conventional wisdom in the oil industry is that it is better to take over oil reserves through the purchase of companies than investing or exploring for oil. One of the few companies to buck this recent trend is Chicago-based Amoco, which has been extremely active in Africa in the past few years. Long-established in Egypt and Tunisia, it has now picked up several exploration blocks in Morocco; agreements have been signed with Liberia, Sierra Leone and Congo; having taken over an offshore Gabonese block previously explored and relinquished by Elf and British Petroleum (BP) offshore Gabon, the company is set to get handsome dividends: the West Oguendjo field there is about to produce at the rate of 40,000 barrels a day (b/d); major commitments have been made in Madagascar; it is active around the Seychelles; and it is negotiating with the Kenyan government.

Other companies have taken on exploration mainly for tactical reasons. BP, for instance, recently entered an exploration consortium on Angola's block 4 in order to improve the chances of British offshore service and technology companies getting a slice of the \$1bn-plus to be spent by the Angolan government on offshore development. Canada has given high priority to the energy sector in Africa and has negotiated deals for Petro-Canada International Assistance Corp. (PCIAC) with Senegal, Ghana and Kenya. To support diplomacy by the Mitterrand administration Elf has picked up over the past year permits in Guinea-Bissau and Equatorial Guinea, but it adamantly stood its ground when the Elysee wanted it to move into Mozambique's offshore area.

Political risk is high in Africa. Chevron has had a costly lesson in Sudan. Conoco has been stymied since the late 1970s in Chad by the interminable civil war. PCIAC almost burnt its fingers in late 1983 when its drilling off Senegal's southernmost Casamance province almost led to a border clash with neighbouring Guinea-Bissau. Likewise, promising oil areas off Guinea-Conakry have been dormant because of a continental plateau dispute with Bissau. Ghana's shelf area has not received the attention it merits because companies have been wary of entering into an agreement with the still unstable regime of Flt-Lt. Jerry Rawlings.

The leading western oil-producing company in the Gulf of Guinea, stretching from Ivory Coast to Angola, is Royal/Dutch Shell, principally because of its large production in Nigeria. Elf, the second largest producer, leads in exploration. The next largest producers, in descending order, are Gulf Oil, Italy's Agip and Mobil. Further down the list are Belgium's Petrofina, Texaco, Phillips, Ashland, Marathon and Exxon.

One weakness of African states is the often marginal role played by their national oil companies (NOCs). In 1981, a relatively good year for exploration activities, about 155 companies held exploration rights in 32 different African countries. Less than half of the host countries participated in the drilling of 345 exploratory wells that year. The 237 wells drilled in lesser oil producing countries were about 60% financed by major international oil companies, and about 30% by smaller companies. NOCs contributed only 8%, well below the level of NOCs in Latin America and Southeast Asia.

Proven African oil reserves stood at the beginning of this year at 56.8bn barrels, representing 8-9% of the world total. But many African sedimentary basins have only been superficially explored. To capitalise on this immense potential, African states will certainly have to improve their NOCs and establish more pragmatic relationships with the Western oil industry.

CSO: 3400/166

OAU DEFENSE FORCE CONCEPT EXAMINED

Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 pp 88-89

[Article by Letotoi Apendi Pala: "OAU Defence Force: Myths and Realities"]

[Text] While it may be relatively easy to adopt a plan for the economic integration of Africa, **military unity and regional cooperation in defence matters is continually hindered by two types of obstacles, political and economic.** On closer examination, however, it appears that these obstacles are little more than a means of evading the issues at hand. In short, they are myths.

Nations that have opposed such military integration cite the **threat to their national sovereignty, the ideological disparities between a number of the member nations, the non-priority nature of an OAU Defence Force, the extremely high cost of military operations and the dependence upon developed countries for military hardware.** Following is an examination of each of these different aspects.

Threat to the sovereignty of member nations

It is always extremely interesting and instructive to attend an OAU meeting. All of the delegations express their views in total freedom and with great conviction and pride — they speak with the assurance of the representatives of sovereign nations. Thanks to the principle of equality among member states, a given country's small size, its limited wealth, the low contribution it makes to the OAU or its small population and real weight do not hinder it from freely expressing its viewpoint. This **equality in terms of rights and responsibilities** has occasionally resulted in irresponsible decisions that consequently were never executed.

Many OAU members feel that an OAU Defence Force would pose a threat to their sovereignty by reinforcing an organisation that is not designed to have any

supranational function and which would then transcend the control of the member states. This would in turn limit their own independence in making decisions. Without going into great detail in examining these arguments, one can simply ask that if being a sovereign nation means the ability to make one's own decisions in function of one's own interests, can countries that harbour foreign military bases be considered as sovereign? Or what about states that are part of an ideological bloc and which have to follow the leader of the bloc?

From this point of view, it becomes clear that numerous are the African nations that have sold off their sovereignty themselves. And that which they have so graciously accorded to a former or present colonial power they now refuse to accord to a collective comprised of their own brothers. Saying that an OAU force is a threat to sovereignty is pure and simple fantasy.

Ideological incompatibility

The member states of the OAU are generally classifield as moderate, progressive or middle-of-the-road countries. In reality, there is little difference in these three groups of countries, outside of the style of their policy statements. African countries, with the exception of two or three, are all very much alike: there is a single, omnipresent and **totalitarian party** controlled by a self-appointed, military-bureaucrat bourgeois class; policy is dispensed in demagogic statements in the name of the people; there is incompetent management and an inability to organise the economy and satisfy the veritable needs of the masses, all of which leads to the further impoverishment of the country.

As the report by the committee assigned

to draft the Nigerian constitution in 1979 put it so well, the governments of developing countries have until now shown themselves to be preoccupied with **power and its material trappings**. And because of this state of underdevelopment, people in the government have given away the opportunity to grow out of poverty and to acquire a certain standing and prestige, not to mention the power to distribute advantages in the form of jobs and gifts of money, all to their political allies and sponsors.

Where, then, is this ideological incompatibility? As far as the people of Africa are concerned, it would seem to be in the fact that certain people would like to call themselves revolutionary while others strive simply to be realistic and honest.

By seeking the true and basic interests of the masses, it is therefore possible to create a climate of **neighbourly relations and understanding**, and to eliminate the artificial causes of tensions. And, it is possible to put a halt to the arms race. The concept of ideological incompatibility is not only artificial, it is nothing short of a gross lie to the African people. It is a smokescreen and but one more myth.

Non-priority character of a defence force

The persistence of tensions in Africa, the belief in incompatible ideologies despite the fact that in practice all of the governments resemble one another, the present divisions in Africa... all of this fuels the arms race. Africa remains the second largest weapons importing region in the world, after the Middle East. These enormous expenditures could be reduced by two-thirds if the OAU force made it possible for the organisation to carry out needed and effective policies, to ensure peace in troubled regions and to avoid real or imagined abuses of power. Each member would only require a minimal armed force that could be used by the OAU for purposes of joint interest, along with police units for domestic needs.

Shouldn't priority be given to **reducing weapons expenditures** so that resources can be concentrated on development? Isn't the most urgent task at hand the economizing of hard currency and the use of human resources to better serve the well-being of the people? And don't those who are most vocal in opposing the constitution of an OAU Defence Force nevertheless cite the high cost of military operations and of maintaining troops?

High cost of a continental armed force

There has never been any question of maintaining a permanent, full-scale armed force under the exclusive control of the OAU, meaning the Secretary General of the OAU. The OAU Defence Force is primarily a peacekeeping force, consisting of military observers and units interposed between combatants. It is to place at the disposal of the OAU, in case of necessity, national units that have been assigned as OAU detachments. The costs of the different campaigns are to be paid by the OAU members.

Everyone knows how much each African country is now spending to meet its defence needs. For example, just Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Nigeria, Mozambique, Zaire and Zimbabwe accounted for some \$7.239 billion in military expenditures in 1982 (2.895 billion CFA francs).

These states could reduce these costs by half. They could then use one quarter for other needs and another quarter for OAU military needs since they would no longer have anything to fear from their neighbours. In any case, \$7.239 billion is largely sufficient for maintaining the limited number of units required by the OAU force.

This is why talking about the excessively high cost of maintaining a continental military force — when such talk comes from the very states that spend millions on their national armed forces — is also a myth. Nor is this the only fantasy involved in such reasoning, since no one mentions Africa's present dependence upon external suppliers of military hardware.

Dependence upon military hardware

When Egypt or Nigeria become capable of producing light arms, they will be the only African nations — with the exception of South Africa — able to meet their military needs in this domain. This is not saying much for the continent as a whole when one considers that South Korea, Israel, Argentina, Mexico, India, Brazil and Taiwan all do much better.

In any event, the formation of an OAU Defence Force will not change anything in this trend. Each country will continue to be obliged to equip its troops. The experience in Chad showed that despite the diversity in equipment used and in training, the inter-African general staff functioned effectively.

For the past 30 years, the United Nations forces have operated on the same principle. Since the great majority of the OAU members do not produce any weapons themselves, each nation will continue for some time to equip itself outside of the continent, but this hardware could quite simply be put to use for a collective, peaceful cause.

Unemancipated minors?

All of these arguments, whether economic or political, that have been put forth to delay the adoption of a military draft agreement under the sponsorship of the OAU, make sense only if one continues to consider African nations as unemancipated minors that have no idea what they really want.

It's easy to talk about compromising one's sovereignty, but this is already the case in a great many cases. And as for the fear of weakening our already anemic economies, our governments already maintain armed forces at the greatest possible cost.

It would seem that the authors of the Plan of Action defined at Lagos forgot to take into account that the desired economic development will not come to pass as long as the arms race exists in the region, with all of its political, economic and social consequences. This is the sad but hard truth that simply cannot be hidden. Unless of course this OAU force is itself but another myth...

CSO: 3400/166

EPSILON-3'S SUCCESS IN AFRICA REPORTED

Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 pp 39-41

[Article by General Paul Huguet]

[Text]

Spanking new on the parking area of the 1st Senegalese air group, the aircraft stood next to Fokker 27s, which, until more modern aircraft could be provided, ensured liaison and transport for the Senegalese Air Force. Two Fougas returning from patrols also pulled up next to the Epsilon, while off to one side, three DC3s that had been taken out of service collected dust in oblivion. From the moment it arrived, the Epsilon sparked keen interest among aviators. Delivered in the cargo bay of a regular airliner, it had been put into flight condition in less than two days, and the test flight had gone off without a hitch. The Nord-2501 charged with providing technical support throughout the trip also arrived in Africa with spare parts and part of the Epsilon's weaponry. The rest of the armament arrived on a French Air Force Transall. The French Air Force helped prepare the tour.

The team of professionals from Aerospatiale was joined by representatives from the Matra, Alkan and Lacroix firms. The weather was clear and not excessively hot for the season, as a promising day of aeronautical prowess got under way. Five flights were made before nightfall, plus five more the following day, while an audio-visual presentation was given at general staff headquarters for officers from the three branches of the armed forces. Our two pilots, Mr. Lelaie and Mr. Yoh, took turns at the controls, and the Epsilon stayed in the sky over Ouakam without a break. One of the first to try the plane was Colonel Seck, former Air Force chief of staff and presently adjoint to the chief of the general staff. A seasoned pilot, he required only a short briefing before taking off for an hour-long flight. He returned extremely satisfied with

his initial contact with the plane and impressed with the aircraft's flight capabilities. The official presentation of the Epsilon was planned the following Wednesday before Senegalese and French military authorities. The white-covered mechanics and red-suited pilots gathered around the plane at center stage. After the technical presentation, Mr. Lelaie did a series of stunts for hundreds of officers gathered along the runway.

A support aircraft, the Epsilon was scheduled to show off its firing capabilities the next day, March 15, at the Dodji firing range in the north of the country. That evening, though, a mist covered the sky and it was feared that this important demonstration would have to be called off because of the sandstorms that had already hit Saint-Louis.

Several years ago these sandstorms were relatively rare, but with the progressive encroaching of the desert this phenomenon has become relatively frequent. Nothing could be done except hoping for a break in the wind. Luck was with us, and on March 15 the almost totally clear sky signalled a go for Dodji. The inseparable Nord-2501 took off ahead of the Epsilon, which was followed by a Fokker F-27 piloted by Colonel Seck and Lieutenant-Colonel Diop, who had just completed training at Paris' advanced military academy. On board were a number of Senegalese officers, including Lieutenant-Colonel Lame, Air Force chief of staff, who had flown the 02 version of the Epsilon at the 1981 Le Bourget Air Show.

The landings on the laterite airstrip at Dodji were impeccable, particularly that of the Epsilon, which had no trouble putting down on the pebble-spotted clay, thus

demonstrating its all-terrain capability. Dodji, a town of 600 was bustling with festive activity. Never had the airfield seen such aeronautic goings-on. The Epsilon, the Nord-2501 and the Fokker were joined by three Rallyes from the AIF pilot training school, which did not want to miss out on the event. Senegalese Army vehicles had been waiting for the planes' arrival since the previous evening. With the villagers looking on the column headed for the firing range, maneuvering between the thorn bushes and the baobab trees. From a hill overlooking the target — consisting of a heap of metal carcasses — the spectators had a good view as the 68 mm rockets and Lacroix cartridges scored direct hits. Having finished its demonstration, the Epsilon barrel-rolled off into the sky. The Epsilon was returning to Dakar, mission accomplished.

Following a few more evaluation flights we left Senegal in the direction of Bamako in Mali, for another presentation. Among the crates of equipment in the Nord-2501 there was a row of seats for 9 passengers. Although a little rustic, the accommodations were not uncomfortable and the temperature at flight altitude was reasonably cool. With the Epsilon about 5 nautical miles ahead of us, we made a pit stop at Tambacouda (Senegal), where the Dakar-Bamako highway and rail link go through, and not far from Gambia. The 2000 m airfield was in the middle of the brush country. As a safety measure, the Epsilon's fuel tank was topped off. There was no shortage of fuel in the dozens of barrels, but since the station didn't take checks the Epsilon was rolled under the wings of the Nord-2501, which took but a few minutes to transfer the necessary fuel. In the meantime, we had a brief encounter on the runway with a TB-10 making a tourist trip. Then, just as we started our engines, we were told that we had to pay a landing fee. Mr. Jesus, our tireless technical support chief, took care of matters in no time, leaving behind a few Epsilon stickers. At Bamako we left the Epsilon under its tarp and headed for the city. That evening, Aerospatiale held a reception at the Hotel de l'Amitie for Malian civilian and military authorities. Also invited were the French ambassador and the French, Algerian and Soviet military attaches. On Sunday, March 18, at 8 a.m., the Epsilon was exhibited at the civilian airport, complete with its armament.

There was a briefing attended by the French ambassador, Colonel Coulibaly, the Air Force chief of staff, the commanders of the gendarmerie and the police, representatives from a number of ministries, the commanding officers from the military bases, the civil aviation director and the

Soviet military attache. Then came the turn of Mr. Yoh to make the presentation flight, which he did with a brilliance that was particularly appreciated by Colonel Coulibaly and all the other spectators grouped in the shade of the wing of the Nord-2501. The chief of staff made no secret of his interest in an aircraft as operational as the Epsilon, whose low cost per flight hour gives it an additional advantage. At midday we were off to Bouake, in Ivory Coast. We flew the leg at 9,000 feet, with the Epsilon in patrol formation and without encountering any of the clouds that often form in the zone during the warm afternoons.

Bouake, the second largest city in Ivory Coast, counts some 500,000 inhabitants. The recently built Bouake base is a model installation. Capable of receiving a full fighter squadron, it is equipped with all the facilities required for the deployment of combat aircraft. The specialized technical inspection and support equipment is operated by highly competent personnel that trained at French Air Force establishments. On the parking area, the Alphajets stood ready for takeoff. Next to the runway are small concrete hangars with specially designed doors of the same type as those used at French operational bases. Near them, the Epsilon fits in perfectly, representing the essential link in the process designed to ensure complete training of military pilots. All of the Ivory Coast pilots, who received their flight training at Tours, took turns at the controls of the Epsilon.

While these flights were being made we went to Abidjan with Mr. Reynaud, who had organized the tour, in order to meet with ranking military and political authorities. They accorded us an extremely cordial welcome and showed their interest in the particularly economic solution represented by the Epsilon, whose multirole capabilities adapt perfectly to the needs of the three branches of the Ivory Coast's armed forces.

Back in Bouake, a firing demonstration was held with cartridge launching pods for the commanding officers of the Ivory Coast's gendarmerie and of the 3rd military region, along with the officers from the nearby armed forces training academy. Well placed at just 200 m from the target set between the runway and the taxi-way, the spectators were able to judge the accuracy and effectiveness of the hits which riddled the barrels used as targets. After pulling out the Epsilon immediately went into a series of stunts, thus demonstrating the plane's handling ability with an underwing payload. The touring team then returned to Abidjan for the final presentation on March 23.

Everything was in place at 10 a.m. on the parking lot of Colonel Coulibaly's transport and liaison air wing. The sound system was set up, the specialists manning their stations with only one slight worry: the sky was suddenly clouding up. A few moments before the authorities began to arrive, a deluge flooded the airstrip. The equipment was quickly stowed in the nearest hangar and the static presentation went on as best it could before the Defence, Navy and Internal Security ministers, along with the French ambassador, the armed forces chiefs of staff and a number of high-ranking officers.

As the rain let up a bit, the flight presentation got under way. Everyone was astonished by the maneuvers flown with considerable expertise by Mr. Yoh under conditions that were somewhat less than ideal.

The second week of flights in Africa thus came to a close and we prepared for the departure for Togo along with the Aérospatiale team and the French Air Force crew led by Commander Seintourens.

On April 1 the stay in Togo drew to a close after several days of flight evaluations at Niamtougou, 400 km to the north of Lomé. Here, the Togolese air group, equipped with Alphajets, is awaiting the replacement of its Fougas with Epsilons. This will give them a training plan identical to that of the French Air Force.

Since the beginning of the tour through West Africa some 45 sorties had been flown without the least hitch. The flights included stunts, tightly flown patterns, spins, low-altitude navigation and firing of rockets and cartridge launchers, one after the other at all the airfields visited, without a single incident. This clearly demonstrated the plane's reliability and its ability to fly a wide range of missions. The accuracy of the firing passes flown at Dodji, Bouake and Niamtougou clearly underscored the Epsilon's possibilities as a fire support aircraft. The rapidity with which the armament could be deployed was also continually shown: it took only 30 minutes to mount the weaponry — machine gun pods, cartridge launchers or rocket launchers — and not more than five minutes for disassembly.

Once ready, the aircraft took off using its own battery power, which makes it totally autonomous. The Epsilon no. 3 shown in Africa carried radionavigation equipment specially adapted for use in the territories visited. Two VOR-DME units with ILS replaced the VOR and the TACAN on the standard version, 2 VHF units being used for

radio links. An additional fan provided extra resistance to the high temperatures, which often reached 35° at midday.

Our next stop was Nigeria and the city of Kaduna, in the north of this vast country of 100 million inhabitants, twice as large as France. The Nigerian Air Force, equipped with MiGs, Alphajets and soon Jaguars, trains its pilots on Bulldogs, backed by L-29s or Dornier 27s. The Epsilon could thus be used to replace the older Bulldogs, providing complete basic training in every aspect of flight at the lowest possible cost.

Cost is of course a determinant factor when available resources provide only a limited budget for the acquisition of new-generation trainers.

The Epsilon and its Nord-2501 escort were off for Douala on Friday, April 6, in Cameroon. In mid-flight we received some rather alarming information: «All the airports are closed in Cameroon». We later learned of an attempted coup that had taken place. Our detour took us to Calabar, where our mission intrigued the security officials to such a point that we were very courteously detained at the airport and then at city hall until the next day, when we were given the green light to head for Libreville (Gabon).

The programme scheduled for Libreville left little breathing room for the technical team. There were to be 11 evaluation flights, attended by the country's secretary general for defence and the commander in chief of the presidential guard. The trials showed the wide range of possibilities offered by the Epsilon for the future basic training of Gabonese pilots. After this round of demonstrations, the tour headed south for Brazzaville (Congo). Congo's highest military authorities watched a flawless presentation by Mr. Lelaie. Here again, the economic solutions provided by the plane attracted keen interest. Whether for preparing pilot trainees to take the controls of an Alphajet or of a MiG, the overall cost of this important intermediate phase constitutes the essential decision-making element in the eyes of those in charge of training programmes.

The last day in the Congo was spent at the firing range, in the valleys that cut through the Bateke plateau. As soon as the first cartridges exploded the savannah caught fire and we were a bit worried as the flames began to spread — not so our Congolese hosts, who were used to this sort of thing happening. The rockets fired at a vertical axis to the onlookers scored two direct hits.

On April 20 the Epsilon headed for Zaïre. Even though we had only two days for the presentations, the Epsilon kept up its intensive aerial pace, starting at the N'Djili

airport soon after our touchdown and continuing the following day at the N'Dolo airfield, where the equipment required was flown in by a Zairian Puma helicopter.

The entire Aerospatiale team, pilots, engineers and mechanics, put their noses to the grindstone in the oppressive heat. The last trial at N'Dolo, attended by the chiefs of staff of all the armed forces branches, proved to be quite a show. The first low-altitude passes caused some light disturbances among the crowd at the runway. After a brief touchdown, it was the turn of General Kikunsa, Air Force chief of staff, to take the Epsilon up for a spin. With literally thousands of hours of flight time logged on every type of aircraft, he was able to appreciate the plane's excellent handling in every speed range from the point of view of a true connaisseur. Two further trial flights were made as the heat continued without letting up, and then the Epsilon returned to N'Djili and the Nord-2501. At dawn on Easter Sunday, the Epsilon turned north once again.

The African tour had come to an end. Since March 12, when the first evaluations took place in Dakar, the Epsilon had remained 100% airworthy, with more than 80 sorties attesting to its reliability. Having made up to five take offs per day during the hottest part of the day, it showed how well it adapted to the African climate and geography. Nothing can equal a practical demonstration on location, under real operating conditions, no matter how many

documents one hands out or how many technicians are around to explain the qualities of an aircraft. This was the objective of this long mission, and it was accomplished with flying colours. The eight countries visited have growing, young air force that are trying to progressively attain the highest possible level, within their economic means. While the deployment of combat aircraft is a totally legitimate aspiration, there are major problems to be surmounted, not even counting the cost of the purchase: for example, keeping the aircraft and pilots in operational readiness and training for new pilots. It is therefore not unreasonable to choose a solution that is both effective and economical and which enables the training of both young and more seasoned pilots at the same time. The Epsilon's cost per hour of flight time is one tenth that of a high-end trainer. It is perfectly adapted to training, and in its support version is also capable of fulfilling a wide range of other missions as well, thus doing away with the need for heavier and more sophisticated planes. One of the more important of these missions is the surveillance of borders and coastlines. The Epsilon is able to accomplish these tasks thanks to the operational flexibility it offers with its range, high-cruise speed, ability to land on unprepared airfields and ability to carry a wide range of payloads. This light, sturdy, high-performance aircraft can be kept in continuous operation to provide protection for its country without hording budget funds that can be put to better use elsewhere.

CSO: 3400/166

UNITA'S SOVIET WEAPONS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Nov 84 p 16

[Article by Fred Bridgland: "The Fire-Power Headaches of Jonas Savimbi"]

[Text]

The weaponry used by Unita is almost entirely of Soviet origin. Perhaps half of it was captured from the MPLA and the rest imported from such sources as Middle East arms dealers and even Soviet bloc countries such as Bulgaria, which tries to sell secretly through third parties. The basic Unita weapon is the Soviet AK-47 rifle, the classic guerilla weapon, of which these Angolan insurgents speak highly.

The AK-47 is easy to service and is highly reliable.

Unita also has many standard North Atlantic Treaty Organisation FN rifles, which are more accurate and have a longer range.

But they have a tendency to jam in bush conditions and are more difficult for an ordinary soldier to maintain.

Other standard Unita weapons of Soviet origin are light and heavy machine guns, 60mm and 81mm mortars, RPG-7 anti-tank rockets, B-10 75mm recoilless cannons, ZGU-1 14.5mm anti-aircraft guns, and Sam-7 anti-aircraft missiles.

There is an abundance of these

weapons in Unita territory and ammunition is plentiful.

The weapons are carried to the Benguela railway on lorries and then into the northern part of the country on the backs of soldiers and even the heads of villagers.

There are also many Chinese 12.7mm anti-aircraft guns.

These weapons have served Unita well, but now the movement's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, is pleading for something more sophisticated from his allies to match the constantly upgraded equipment which the MPLA receives from the Soviet Union.

T-62 tanks, MiG-23 fighter-bombers and Mi-24 helicopter gunships are the newest additions to the MPLA armoury this year.

Dr Savimbi argues that he needs anti-tank missiles of the quality of the European Milan or American Tow to match the growing sophistication of the MPLA's armour.

He also says his Sam-7s are frequently being outwitted by technological modifications to MPLA warplanes.

Only one in three Unita Sam-7s fired is now hitting the target.

Dr Savimbi covets something resembling the American Redeye missile.

He also needs heavy artillery to besiege the larger towns.

Unfortunately his many clandestine allies are willing to give him only Soviet weaponry, available in great quantities on international arms markets, and not their own in case their clandestine support ceases to be clandestine.

It is a big problem for Unita and it has undoubtedly slowed the movement's rate of advance.

Unita has also developed a network of weapons workshops in the bush where guns and cannon are repaired and serviced. The movement has many lathes on which spare parts are tooled, including bases for mortar tubes and the tubes themselves.

DROUGHT HAS AFFECTED SOME GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 84 p 2

[Text]

GABORONE, October 27: Botswana needs P52 million and 50 000 tons of foodstuffs for drought relief in the current season, the Minister of External Affairs, Dr G. Chiepe told the Royal Commonwealth Society and the UK/Botswana Society on 'Democracy and Development in Botswana' in London this week.

The Minister pointed out that the drought had affected government programmes, and both human and financial resources were being diverted from long-term development to drought relief schemes.

Drought was described as the most serious of the country's internal problems and Dr Chiepe noted that even if rain falls, there would be no harvest before the middle of next year.

Discussing democracy, the Minister said that "our parliamentary institutions of today are nurtured by our democratic past."

Giving a short history of the country's democratic system, Dr Chiepe said it summarised the country's philosophy and commitment to democracy.

"Our belief in democracy is based on the conviction that liberty is the right of all," Dr

Chiepe said, "a conviction for which elsewhere many have died and for which tragically in Southern Africa many still die."

She argued that democracy had great practical merits, and noted that only a society could prosper.

She spoke at length on development and stated that Botswana had set out four principal objectives in its development strategy; accelerated development, social justice, self-reliance and sustained development.

The Minister explained: "Our strategy has been vigorously to explore, develop and exploit our national resources in order to maximise opportunities for the economic advancement of our country and people."

Dr Chiepe said that Botswana was developing impressively, and economic growth had been sustained at remarkably high levels for almost two decades.

She singled out mineral wealth as having helped the country with revenues which have been applied to rural development, and to the development of physical and social infrastructure.

Commenting on the cattle

industry, Minister Chiepe said the government had been involving and implementing policies for supporting arable agriculture especially for small farmers.

"We recognise the employment aspect of agriculture in our small and developing economy," she said.

Stressing the importance of food production, Dr Chiepe pointed out that the government was now promoting irrigated farming in the Okavango and along the Chobe and Limpopo rivers.

The Minister noted that the new road to Kazungula and the Maun-Nata road would facilitate marketing from these areas.

Expressing concern over the high rate of unemployment, the Minister noted that National Development Plan VI places emphasis on the promotion of productive activities which would generate employment.

On SADCC, Dr Chiepe said Botswana expects "considerable long-term benefits from it, in such fields as agricultural research, animal disease control, electrical interconnection, transport and communication links and industrial dev-

elopment."

She noted that two months ago, the President Dr Q.K.J. Masire and Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe inaugurated the SADCC telecommunications link between Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Commenting on South Africa, Dr Chiepe said that "the geopolitical situation next door" was that of Black subjugation.

On the new constitutional dispensation by South Africa, the Minister said: "What we fail to understand is how anyone sees signs of progress towards the dismantlement of apartheid when a racially segregated constitution has just been imposed."

She stated that while Botswana abhors apartheid and colonialism, "we will not allow our country to be used for armed attacks against our neighbours. We therefore have no reason to sign a pact with South Africa."

Dr Chiepe also spoke at length on "partnership" with the rest of the world so that development could progress and democracy flourish. **BOPA**

WATER RESTRICTIONS HAVE SETBACKS IN DEVELOPMENT

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 25 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] GABORONE: Water restrictions should be lifted in Gaborone because there is now enough water from the Ramotswa Water Scheme and from the Gaborone Dam, Mr David Magang, MP for Kweneng East, has told Parliament.

Mr Magang said since the imposition of water restrictions in Gaborone, there has been serious setbacks in industrial development. He said this has led to unemployment.

He stressed that ever since the operation of the Ramotswa Water Scheme, the water situation is normal. Therefore the restrictions imposed when the situation was grave should either be lifted or relaxed, to allow development projects to go ahead.

Mr Magang noted that Botswana has adopted a Westminster type of government where the incumbent government must see to it that the public service implements its policies.

He said Botswana has lost prospective investors to other countries because of the unreasonable rules and regulations demanded by Government when one applies for commercial or industrial business.

No country can develop without industries, he stressed. Therefore the private sector must be encouraged to set up industries.

"Until we reduce a number of regulations and antiquated laws

which hinder the progress of industrial development, we will never move forward," he warned.

He called for the establishment of chambers of commerce similar to those which exist in other countries.

Commerce and Industry Minister Mr M.P.K. Nwako pointed out that he agreed that there should be such chambers. He noted however that the business community here has bodies which "come and go."

But Mr Magang charged that such bodies came and went because there is something wrong with the running of commerce and industry.

Earlier, the Assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr P.H.K. Kedikilwe, had made a motion requesting Parliament to consider the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill 1984 as a matter of urgency. The motion by this BDP MP for Mmadinare was passed.

Speaking in support of his motion, Mr Kedikilwe pointed out that the Bill has to be urgently considered to allow changes agreed upon by Government to be put into effect.

Amongst the changes was the exemption from income tax of terminal allowances of councillors and members of land boards.

He added that the Botswana Telecommunications Corporation should, like other parastatal bodies, be exempted from tax for the national interest. Mr Kedikilwe told the House that it was important for the Sechaba Investment Trust, which was formed recently, to also be exempt from tax to ensure its success.

Through this trust, ownership of investment by the Botswana Development Corporation could be channelled to certain institutions and to citizens of this country.

SESE VILLAGE STRUGGLES AGAINST DROUGHT

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text]

JWANENG: When a BOPA vehicle arrived at a dam construction site at Sese village outside Jwaneng, about 20 men and women working on the site immediately demanded their money which they said had been delayed by officials of the drought relief project.

The Village Development Committee (VDC) Vice-Chairman Mmabene Alemarumo, who led the BOPA team to the site, explained that whenever the people saw a government vehicle, they demanded their money which they said was now overdue.

They are each paid P2 a day as labourers for drought relief projects and the money comes at the end of the month.

Labour-based drought relief projects at Sese include construction of a dam, building of a kgotla and the clearing of a site for future kgotla offices. The workforce involves both men and women.

The headman, Mr Kabelo

Bagwasi, said not all the people were participating in development projects in the village, but some were out at different parts of the Southern District looking for water for their livestock. He described the shortage of water for livestock in the area as acute.

He added that people did not attend kgotla meetings because of their constant search for water for their livestock. Cattle wandering in the village look weak and are already dying from the effects of drought.

Sese started in the early sixties when people were allocated land for ploughing. Some people came from as far as Moshupa. And with the arrival of people who were displaced by mining activities in 1979 the area developed to village size.

The Southern District Council is working on a plan to move more people from the Jwaneng settlement to Sese.

There used to be about 70 cattleposts in the area; and according to Mr Bagwasi,

most people moved their livestock somewhere else as the grazing area was reduced and the water problem became more serious.

The water problem and reduced grazing area forced both humans and their livestock to move elsewhere.

But early this month, domestic water supplies became more reliable with the completion of a water-reticulation project by the Department of Water Affairs.

The 370 population of Sese has been depending on water rations from the Jwaneng township, supplied by the town council and Debswana, and also from a borehole whose yield later dropped drastically.

Mr Bagwasi said the new water supply from taps had relieved the people, although they were not sure if it would last for long.

But the problem of supplying livestock with water remains. The water is pulled from a second borehole which was

drilled by Debeers and it was equipped by the Department of Water Affairs.

Before this borehole was drilled, people used to scramble for water when the supply from the township's bowers arrived in the village.

The Southern District Council Planning Officer, Mr Solomon Sekwakwa, said the Council was aware that there was a serious water problem at Sese for livestock, but the government policy gave priority to domestic water supply. He added that the council had no plans to help in this regard.

Mr Sekwakwa however disclosed that the people at Sese had suggested to form a syndicate to use one of the boreholes which was drilled by Debswana sometime ago but which was now not in use.

Though faced with these hardships, the VDC has plans for the development of the village.

A pit latrine is to be dug at the Health post, and a community centre has been presented as another possible drought relief project.

The VDC was formed in 1981 to initiate development projects in the village. From the beginning, it organised people to build a grass-thatched rondavel as a school. The VDC Secretary, Mr Simon Ntsoma, said that the self-help school started with 47 pupils and these included some who were from the Jwaneng township whose parents had moved to Sese.

The Southern District Council contributed by building a modern block of classrooms in 1982.

The school is now registered and was officially opened on November 19 by the then Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe.

Mr Ntsoma said people were organised again to build

another hut for a health post. The health post is visited by the Southern District Council health staff once a month.

He explained, together with another VDC official, Mr Alemarumo that it was not easy to put these projects together because of the water problem.

The completion of the water reticulation project was also of great help to the 154 pupils of the Sese Primary School.

A standpipe was erected in the school yard. According to the Headmistress, Miss Rebecca Sebogodi, the school has four classes with standard four as the highest class.

Next year, she said, a standard five class would be added. The school has six teachers, of which two are qualified.

Its enrolment is expected to shoot up anytime children of parents staying at the Jwana settlement are moved to Sese.

BOPA

CSO: 3400/186

SECURITY, REHABILITATION MAIN PRISON AIMS

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 84 p 3

[Text]

As one of the five Departments of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Prison Department's two main aims are security and rehabilitation. First, the safe custody for inmates committed to its care by the Law Courts as a result of being sentenced to a term of imprisonment or reformatory training or to their being remanded in custody by the courts. Second, the training and rehabilitation of all classes of sentenced prisoners in such skills and social behaviour as may be necessary to effect a change in their attitudes and facilitate their social resettlement into the community on their release so that they can become law-abiding members of the society.

Since the number of prisoners and prison officers has increased considerably, staff housing, inmates accommodation, and sanitation to attain the required standard are being facilitated by the department.

In 1977/78, the Department spent P1 080 000 on recurrent expenses; which represented about P495 per prisoner per year. And for the 1979 -85, the Department has been allocated a recurrent expenditure growth rate of 10.7 per cent per annum. The Prisons Department operates eighteen prisons, four

of them in Gaborone. Last year, the daily average population was 2 936 compared with 2 556 in 1982, increasing the average by 380. At the beginning of 1979, however, 2 600 inmates were held and it is estimated that by 1985 about 5 000 inmates will be held.

From early next year the country's prisoners will benefit from the newly introduced parole provision which allows a conditional release of a prisoner before the expiry of his sentence. The Commissioner of Prisons, Mr Lucas Ramokhwa, said the Prisons Act has been amended to incorporate the necessary parole provision within the Act.

"We are now in the process of implementing those provisions," said Mr Ramokhwa. "The parole does not cover all categories of offenders," he added.

A parole is a conditional release of a convict before the expiry of his sentence so that the latter portion of the sentence is served outside prison while he lives in his own house.

Only one prisoner has been released on parole. And Mr Ramokhwa expressed the hope that rehabilitated prisoners with good conduct will benefit from the provision when a national Parole Board is established and comes into effect early next year.

PEACE and stability, like charity, must begin at home. It is when we are at peace with ourselves that we can be at peace with the rest of the world.

— President Dr Quett Masire

The Botswana Government has made remarkable progress since independence towards improving the lives of prisoners by providing secure human facilities where convicts serve their terms of imprisonment and are at the same time encouraged to reform themselves.

At the moment there is a daily average of about 3 000 prisoners in Botswana's prison institutions, some of whom would benefit from the new conditions.

Subject to other provisions of this part, a prisoner shall be eligible for release from prison on parole if he is serving a determinate term of imprisonment of not less than four years, whether that term consists of a single punishment or punishment running concurrently or consecutively, neither the whole nor part of which was imposed for stealing stock or for unlawful dealing in or possession of precious stones and he has served half of that term or three years imprisonment, whichever is longer.

Such eligibility for release involved a determinate term of imprisonment of more than five years whether that term consists of a single punishment or punishment running concurrently or consecutively, the whole or part of which was imposed for stealing stock or for unlawful dealing in or possession of precious stones and he has served one half of that term or five years imprisonment which ever is longer.

Another condition for release on parole is a term of

imprisonment for life or confinement during the President's pleasure, of which seven years imprisonment has already been served.

In this process, an officer in charge of a prison will be required to submit a report on the prisoner's conduct and progress made in rehabilitation.

"If the conduct and rehabilitation of the prisoner are satisfactory, the Parole Board would make a recommendation for his release on parole to the Minister of Home Affairs," said Mr Ramokhwa.

In this process, the Parole Board would attach a report on the conditions under which such a prisoner should be released.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is in the process of instituting one parole board as opposed to each prisoner having his own board. Once the new board is established, prisoners who qualify under the prescribed conditions will be released on parole.

In pursuance and implementation of security and rehabilitation of prisoners, the prison legislation is strictly observed in accordance with the constitution which has a solid

basis for the protection of fundamental human rights and individual freedom.

The Constitution and the laws of Botswana prohibit cruelty, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment as well as slavery and forced labour.

In order to reduce the rate of increase in the prison population and to assist the integration of offenders into the community on their release, the department has amended the Prison Act which permits the introduction of parole and a greater use of extra-mural labour.

In this area, the industries contribute adversely towards general progress. Last year, the workshop equipment vote was allocated P25 000 for the purchase of wood-working machines.

Despite shortcomings which are sometimes unavoidable, it is important to note that the Prison Department's eighteen penal institutions utilise all the remedial, moral, educational, spiritual and other forces and forms of assistance which are appropriate and available and apply them to the welfare needs of the prisoners.

CSO: 3400/186

OIL MAY BE DISCOVERED IN KGALAGADI

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 84 p 1

[Text]

GABORONE: Botswana is hopeful that eventually oil will be discovered in the Kalahari Desert, said Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, the Minister of External Affairs.

She told journalists at a world development (CWDE) seminar in London on Tuesday that there was a likelihood that our deserts can provide "even a small part of the oil wealth of the desert areas of North Africa and the Middle East."

She said Botswana has had an impressive pace of social and economic growth and that it has had a balanced budget over the last financial year.

This, she explained, was made possible by the near-doubling of mineral revenues and the Government's continued expenditure constraints.

Minister Chiepe said Botswana's foreign reserves are equivalent to about seven months' imports. She pointed out that the reserves are held at high level because of the volatile nature of mineral prices.

Dr Chiepe said income from minerals was used to improve the rural areas, where about 85 per cent of Botswana live.

She stated that the international trade statistics were distorted in reflecting that about 85 per cent of Botswana's imports came from South Africa.

The External Affairs Minister said many European, North American and Japanese manufacturers export to Botswana via South Africa.

"About 20 to 25 per cent of imports recorded into Botswana from South Africa are merely through South Africa and not really from South Africa," said Dr Chiepe.

She noted that trade with Zimbabwe has recently shown considerable growth. She added that the establishment of SADCC will foster trade and economic links between Botswana and its Northern neighbours.

She emphasised that Botswana wanted to create productive employment. "We reject the idea of increasing the workforce for cosmetic as distinct from economic reasons.

"We want as every free and independent nation, must, to increase the localisation to managerial and skilled occupations."

"We reject a policy of localisation for its own sake and insist that Botswana taking over from expatriates are fully qualified to do so," said Dr Chiepe.

She pointed out that Botswana encourages the formation of joint venture companies between local and foreign representatives. But, she added, these must not be a fronting exercise where foreigners dominate and control the activity and the locals are merely names on letterheads.

Dr Chiepe said Botswana's economy was based on free enterprise where the aim is to see individual and companies investing in Botswana making profit. "Otherwise they will make trouble," she added. **BOPA**

CSO: 3400/186

5,000 REFUGEES RECEIVE POLITICAL ASYLUM

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 84 p 3

[Text]

Botswana has today granted asylum to some 5 000 refugees from Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Refugees are one of the greatest human tragedies of our time. There are today over 10 million refugees in the world. Nearly 5 million of them live in Africa alone.

The UN General Assembly established the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees with the mandate to protect refugees and to seek permanent solutions to their problems. It is generally accepted that granting of asylum is a humanitarian and non-political act.

Unlike ordinary aliens, refugees cannot return to their countries of origin as long as the circumstances which made them to flee still persist. Quite often, refugees need protection from their countries of origin. For this reason the status of refugees in asylum countries is regulated by a special legal regime, established in the 1951 UN Refugee Convention, as modified by the 1967 Refugee Protocol. Botswana is a party to both instruments. Botswana is also a signatory to the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention which represents an attempt to solve the African refugee problem in a regional context.

The primary function of UNHCR in Botswana, as in all other countries of the world, is international protection of refugees. In exercising this function, UNHCR ensures, inter

alia,

- that all refugees and asylum-seekers are protected from being deported to their country of origin (non-refoulement),
- that the status of all persons claiming to be refugees is properly determined.

- that there is no abusive detention of refugees;

- that the relevant international instruments are effectively implemented at national level;

- that as far as possible refugees should be treated like Batswana insofar as economic and social rights are concerned.

UNHCR's activities in Botswana include also provision of material assistance to refugees. Through the Botswana Council for Refugees UNHCR provides to the refugees direct financial assistance, such as supplementary allowance, funds for small-scale self-employment projects, secondary, vocational and university scholarships.

Total UNHCR direct assistance in 1983 amounted to US dollars 649 358; the expenditure for 1984 is expected to climb to US dollars 1 220 500. In addition UNHCR makes the largest construction to the Dukwi Refugees Settlement. UNHCR's contribution in 1983 totalled US dollars 534 289. The figure for 1984 is expected to rise to

US dollars 934 500.

The presence of refugees here has imposed some burden on Botswana. In response to this UNHCR has built infrastructures from which both refugees and Batswana benefit. The Dukwi Settlement clinic, primary school and education resource centre are open to refugees as well as Batswana. In addition UNHCR funded the construction of Lotsane, Palapye and Moshupa secondary schools at a total cost of US \$443 409.

In an effort to alleviate the impact of the drought UNHCR this year made available under the Dukwi Settlement project further US \$140 000 for exploration of additional water resources. When implemented this project will benefit refugees as well as the neighbouring village of Mosetse, which now depends entirely on Dukwi for water.

In July 1984 Botswana participated in the International Conference on Assistance to African Refugees (ICARA II) held in Geneva to raise funds to assist countries burdened by the presence of refugees. Botswana is expected to receive some assistance from ICARA II.

UNHCR's functions in Botswana are basically in the context of the presence of refugees here. However, its programmes benefit Batswana also.

FISHERY DEPARTMENT SUCCESS STORY

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 84 p 6

[Article by Linda Pfotenhauer]

[Text]

APPROXIMATELY 700 fishermen and women participating in a 3-year-old Fisheries Department programme to intensify and expand the fishing industry in Botswana now harvest over 1 250 tons of fish annually, said coordinator of the programme Mr John Rogers.

Fisheries Department officials hope to eventually increase the yield to approximately 10 000 tons per year, which is estimated to be Botswana's maximum potential.

The programme assists fishermen and women in the Okavango, Lake Llambezi, Lake Ngami, Boteti, Mopipi and Shashe dam areas by teaching modern fishing methods, fish processing and efficient marketing and money management practices at training courses given at Maun's Rural Training Centre.

The Financial Assistance Policy (FAP) has greatly facilitated the success of the programme by providing grants (22 per cent of the country's total for small-scale businesses) to fishermen and women who otherwise would not have had enough capital to establish such

businesses.

While the Fisheries Department has existed under the Ministry of Agriculture for the past 16 years, its previous programmes have met with little success. This was largely due to: lack of training, lack of capital, and lack of a properly developed marketing infrastructure.

The creation of a local market for fish was seen as essential for the programme's success. Part of the problem lay with getting Botswana to develop more of a taste for fish and to recognise it as an excellent source of protein.

This was partially if not inadvertently achieved through the drought feeding scheme. The Department of Food Resources gave the Fisheries Department P50 000 annually to buy dry and salted fish from local fishermen, which they then gave to clinics to be distributed as food rations.

Mr Rogers believes that this has inculcated within Botswana a taste for fish and a desire to buy more fish, thus creating a broader fish market.

90 per cent of the programme's fishermen and women are subsistence farmers who sell to the domestic market. Many are quickly learning the profitability of such a venture. At Mopipi,

FAP fish farmers earn as high as P7 000 per year.

Future plans do include commercial expansion of the industry and further development of foreign export markets.

Says Mr Rogers, "Basically, we have a large resource potential which we are trying to develop."

Problems which the programme has encountered include: crocodiles becoming entangled in fish nets, some fishermen and women being inhibited by fear of hippos near their fishing grounds, some fishermen's troubles with money management, and poor roads and infrastructure.

However, Mr Rogers says these problems are not critical or crippling and in fact calls the programme's progress "excellent."

He attributes a good deal of their success to "close government supervision" where strategically placed extension workers visit fishermen and women at least monthly.

But, Mr Rogers warns, in order for the industry to further expand, the Fisheries Department will need more and better trained staff and expansion of the marketing infrastructure.

CSO: 3400/186

NATION MAY SOON PRODUCE SALT

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 29 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] GABORONE: Botswana may be producing her own salt by the end of this decade.

Revealing the good news in Parliament today, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe said: "The company working on the Sua Pan Project was now in the final stages of drawing up its detailed feasibility study and we believe that given reasonable co-operation from the parties involved, the project will be developed and operating within the next four to five years."

The Minister had earlier called for the diversification of the country's economy, noting that while Botswana has achieved one of the highest economic growth rates in the years since independence, due mainly to the profitable and well-managed mining sector, the "miracle may not be repeatable."

Mr Mogwe said the current contract between the Government and De Beers on the marketing of diamonds through the Central Selling Organisation expires next year.

Negotiations on the next agreement covering 1986-90, he

said, were expected to start next year.

He observed that the value of mineral products has increased tremendously over the last six years, resulting in an increase of over 50 per cent of citizen employment.

He said Debswana was committed to recruiting local labour where possible and that a variety of education and training programmes were being conducted where so far, 86 locals have successfully obtained degrees, diplomas and or certificates since the inception of the trainign scheme in 1969.

Currently, he added there were 116 students doing studies at home and abroad in various fields for the purpose of localisation which was being monitored by the Departments of Mines and Labour to ensure that localisation in mines was consistent with the overall Government policy.

On the BCL mine in Selebi Phikwe, Mr Mogwe said that while there have been only reports on its financial problems, the mine has been successful in some ways.

He said the mine employed more Batswana than any other private employer and it offered opportunities for training in education, health care, water supplies and modern social amenities for many thousands of citizens.

The Minister however reported to the House that the anticipated recovery in the world diamond market had not materialised and that as such, Botswana has not been able to sell all her diamond production.

Regarding the energy sector, the Minister reported that work was underway at the Morupule Power Station, which he said will bring considerable economic benefits and increased security of electricity supplies.

However, he said, it was evident that most of the rural population will not be able to afford to purchase electricity from the station.

"It was for this reason that Government policy on rural energy focuses on increasing the supply of renewable energy and on increasing the efficiency of energy use," Mr Mogwe said.

BOPA

CSO: 3400/186

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

GERMAN-MADE TRANSPORT PLANE--The national airline, Air Botswana is to take delivery this month of a German-made Dornier 228-100 transport plane. The plane was ordered in February of 1983 and shown in flight at the Farnborough Air Show, held at the beginning of September in Great Britain. Its serial number is 7 036. An option was also taken on a second plane. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 p 32]

CSO: 3400/149

COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST SABOTAGE URGED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French No 852, 12 Oct 84 p 7

/Editorial by Paulin B. Bamouni: "Sabotage and Countermeasures for the August Revolution"]

/Text/ In its theoretical and practical advance across time and space, the August Revolution has faced from its enemies certain forms of struggle which today have given way to others.

As a matter of fact, where internal affairs are concerned, things have evolved and actions of sabotage, disparagement, protests in broad daylight against the advance of the August Revolution, evident administrative obstructionism, the most fantastic rumors, etc., have given way to one of the most underhand forms of struggle: "entrisme" i.e., the internal sabotage which opportunism constitutes for the August Revolution.

Why entrisme? Quite simply because all the reactionaries who were involved in the caricatural form of struggle have for the most part been removed by the disengagements and held in check by the revolution. Moreover, revolutionary actions, i.e., socioeconomic accomplishments reinforced by the many popular measures taken by the revolution for the sake of the people, have closed the mouths of some by convincing them of the merits of the revolution and of its irreversible character. All this has forced the most relentless enemies of the August Revolution to adopt other forms of struggle of which entrisme is the one primarily adopted by opportunists of the Right and Left in a remarkable way since the beginning of the leftward clarification. This clarification has redoubled the caution of Rightist opportunists lurking in the revolution. Today therefore, the August Revolution faces two fronts: that of the extreme Right and that of the opportunists.

If the extreme Rightist front has been more or less discredited, that of the opportunists, reinforced by newly-arrived elements, is agitating right now in the hope of disturbing the established revolutionary order. What is this latter front composed of?

Generally speaking, it is made up of cunning little Rightist business types, of ideologically anachronistic pseudorevolutionaries and extremist revolutionary intellectuals.

Whereas the first group are political demagogues, upstarts and gogetters full of their own importance, the other group are extremists with dogmatism for their war flag, making them ideologically of no consequence because they prefer to hurl incoherent pamphlets at the people rather than going physically to meet them. As little extremist bourgeois, they find themselves in the company of the pseudorevolutionaries fighting for a lost cause. What steps are they taking to sabotage the August Revolution?

While in a general way they think they have found an adapted form of struggle by infiltrating their activists into the RDP /Democratic Peoples Revolution/, they continue to hold meeting after meeting to elaborate short and long-term destabilization strategies. With a few Fr 500 or Fr 1,000 notes, these politically-retarded individuals recruit elements from the proletariat mass for controlled base actions.

In the area of administration, they encourage laxity, carelessness, the misplacing of files while at the same time making photocopies of some of them for themselves. By urging certain petty bourgeois to insubordination, indiscipline and irresponsibility, they hope to create an administrative slump while they have their flunkies listen in to some of the comrade president's telephone calls. And in the area of military training, they encourage their elements to put up with it until "tomorrow"; a hypothetical tomorrow!

When it comes to social affairs, they invite some workers to go on strike against businesses by inciting the unions, who are said to be of their opinion, to demand ridiculous "rights." Talking of the workers' weak buying power, of an economic crisis and galloping inflation, they ask workers to refuse to make any sacrifice required by the revolution. To them, it is outrageous exploitation and a means for thwarting the free action of the unions.

In foreign affairs, they have begun to weave a web of relations by cozying up to imperialist chancelleries in Burkina where some representatives, downright secret agents who mean to be done with the RDP by next June, are giving them a helping hand. Expecting assistance from the CIA if Reagan is re-elected in the American elections, some have made advances to Israel and South Africa.

In military affairs, while relying on their trained CDR /Committee for the Defense of the Revolution/ elements, they are trying to have men in the army to destroy its political homogeneity and monolithism rediscovered since the revolution. What should be said to all this?

Generally speaking, these are vain attempts because the people are determined to fight regardless of who the enemy is. For the August revolution has taken convincing, mobilizing actions which have resulted in the unconditional support of the masses. And it enjoys an uncontested reception abroad.

On the social and administrative levels, the workers as a whole have declared themselves ready for the sacrifices whose validity they understand. For it is in this way that a country which would like to be truly independent must be built. If in administrative affairs bureaucratism is hanging on, no one despairs of its eradication. Little by little, its defenders will be unmasked and thrown out. So woe betide the entrists!

As far as the army is concerned, it is far from laying itself open to division at the moment. The garrison CDR's, moreover, when it comes to the facts are more virulent in the struggle against opportunists, i.e., the saboteurs of the August revolution, than anywhere else in the country. The many old soldiers who come before the CRD's /Revolutionary Disciplinary Committees/ are proof of the fact.

In any case, vigilance is nevertheless still indispensable. For countermeasures against /the sabotage of/ the August Revolution need to be made quickly. Thus in the entire apparatus of state and social life, activists must unmask opportunists of every stripe. During general meetings, CDR discussions, revolutionary weeks in the services or state companies, to oust publicly the enemies of our revolution with files that have been well outlined ahead of time, remains a task to be begun in the present phase of the struggle by all acknowledged sincere activists. In a new situation there must be new methods of carrying on the struggle. The profound clarification desired by all true revolutionaries tends in that direction.

9824

CSO: 3419/91

BRIEFS

SHIPPING FLEET INCREASES--The launching recently of two new ships, the Cam Bilinga and the Cam Ebene has increased the fleet of the Cameroon Shipping Lines to six. The ships were built by the French shipyard Chantiers de l'Atlantique and are of the combo type. The new ships are to operate on the line's Douala-West European routes, where they replace two vessels chartered from Palm Lines of London. Cameroon Shipping Lines services to other regions are carried out through space charter agreements with Lloyd Triestino, Linea Transmare (Italian), Mitsui, OSK Line (Japanese), Keller Lines (Swiss) and Farrel and Delta Lines of the US, although in the last two implementation of the agreements is still pending. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 49, Sep 84 pp 32-33]

POLICE OPERATIONS--The Cameroonian police and gendarmerie who have now replaced the army in most control operations since an abortive coup April 6, seem to have opted for "on the spot" operations rather than systematic controls. The barriers set up by the police have been reduced in number and are only in force at night. The checks being made are also noticeably less strict than in the first few weeks following the coup attempt. The deployment of police during the day is the same now as it was before the Republican Guard rebelled and police and gendarmes make random identity checks with a certain amount of nonchalance. As if to make up for this the forces of order sometimes make systematic searches of a district or a block of houses. When this happens there are classic scenes of police cordoning off areas, all houses being searched and all the inhabitants checked. A policeman explained: "Our enemies have not disarmed. If they no longer have the means to mount large-scale actions, they can still manage isolated acts of provocation." [Text][Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 49, Sep 84 p 33]

CSO: 3400/104

GUNT DEFECTOR DESCRIBES REINFORCEMENTS

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Laurent Zecchini, special correspondent: "The Testimony of a GUNT Deserter: 'I Saw Them Strengthen Their Positions...'"]

[Text] Biltine--Issa Koua has defected. He is there, in that house in Biltine open on all sides to the hot wind of the desert, his head turbaned in bandages, to tell the why and the how of his decision. A peculiar fellow, a strange story...when he arrived this Thursday evening, 11 October, Idriss Debi, the commander in chief of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT), surrounded by some officers, was having his dinner. The "com-chief" finished his meal and washed his hands, greasy from roast mutton. Then, only then did he turn to Issa Koua and shake his hand. The Chadian officers then lavished conspicuous marks of sympathy on someone who, for 2 years, had been at the head of the GUNT troops in all the battles against the FANT. For more than an hour, the "com-chief," a powerful lord, turned Issa Koua over to the curiosity of the two journalists present. If the man's face is lacerated, it is because he went through the windshield of his Toyota. A commonplace accident on desert trails where combat Toyotas and Land Rovers tear along at 100 kilometers an hour, sending up clouds of sand behind them. For the surgeon of the Manta group in Biltine, for the French officers, he is officially only "a fellow who smashed his face in a car." A peculiar fellow, whose face was sewn up--without anaesthesia--and who, "for the 2 hours the operation lasted, neither grumbled nor groaned."

Issa Koua is not an ordinary wounded soldier. He is (according to his own statements) "a big military leader." Before 1981, he was one of the leaders of Comrade Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN). When, on 7 June 1982, Ndjamena fell under the control of the FAN, he fled with GUNT [Transitional National Union Government]--because of "differences" with his battle comrades of the moment--and reached Libya. He would stay in five Libyan military bases, among them Koufra and Sebha, before being appointed, 2 months ago, first assistant to the Libyan colonel Youssouf Hadjar, the commander of the Libyan troops stationed in Fada, the big palm grove in the north. As such, he commanded the GUNT units deployed in the eastern zone of the northern part of Chad occupied by Tripoli. "By their behavior," he explained, "I understood that the Libyans came to Chad for their own cause and not for ours. I understood that I was playing their game and I decided to defect. I decided to fight the Libyan occupying forces, weapons in hand."

Issa Koua, 35 years old, with one wife in Ito (the others FANT base east of Kalait), another in Ati, drinks his scalding tea in front of us and "comes out with it" with a good, clear conscience. What he says contradicts all the information distilled, both in Paris and Ndjamen, by the French authorities regarding the Libyan troop withdrawal. Since the 17 September agreement between Paris and Tripoli, according to him, the Libyans have not carried out any withdrawal maneuver to the north.

Blacks Are Replacing Whites

On the contrary, they are strengthening their military potential. Since that date, he affirms, some 20 armored cars (AML, Cascavel and caterpillar-track tanks) have arrived in Fada, bringing to 60 the number of armored cars stationed in this locality. In addition, 12 long-range BM-21 ground-to-ground missile launchers have also been unloaded at the 3 airports that the Libyans have put in in this zone. Each day, "at least" two large C-130 transport aircraft "bring in black soldiers and evacuate white Libyan soldiers."

In brief, to believe him, Colonel Qadhdhafi's troops are in no way preparing to withdraw to Libya, on the contrary. According to Issa Koua, the Libyans are in a way engaging in a transfusion, black soldiers being easier to mistake for those of GUNT. A month ago, according to this talkative witness, the Libyan staff brought together all the GUNT officers to inform them of the "dealings" between Paris and Tripoli. The speech that was held before Issa Kous was probably the following: "It is a question, in the beginning, of getting the French to leave, then we will give you all the military means to return to Ndjamen." The Libyans, who had a veritable "obsessive fear" of the Manta soldiers, are said to have offered to pay 2 million CFA francs for any French soldier killed or made prisoner and 5 million for an officer. About 12 days ago, a new meeting took place, with an identical message: "We will never leave Chad." Finally, on Tuesday, 9 October, Goukouni Weddeye, the chief GUNT official, was expected in Fada, to go ahead with an "offensive reorganization" of GUNT. According to Issa Koua, the latter is, moreover, very much in need of one. Since Acheikh Ibn Omar was dropped from his duties as "defense minister," in favor of Rackis Manani, many leaders of trends have been dismissed from the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR). The Libyans, this "big military official" affirms, are sowing discord within GUNT, and Goukouni Weddeye probably no longer has any authority at present over the GUNT officers based in the Fada zone, who are calling for the rehabilitation of Acheikh Ibn Omar. In the big palm grove, only Libyan troops are settled in inside the city. Their strength is about 2,000 men, basically made up of motorized companies. Some 20 helicopters are also stationed there, as well as ground-attack Marchetti airplanes. As for the GUNT troops, they are relegated to outside the city. Fada's defense is organized according to a circular plan of action: 5 circles surround the locality, the last being situated 15 kilometers from Fada. It is a question at the same time of a look-out line and a sort of "cordon sanitaire" made up solely of Libyan components. The GUNT forces (four groups representing nearly 900 men in total) are thus closely watched and surrounded. No one may enter or leave Fada without a written authorization from the Libyan administration, and this ban essentially concerns the Chadians.

GUNT Troops "Demoralized"

Only the most important officers, like Issa Koua, were exempt from passes (which would explain his flight). The Libyan staff, he explains, looks down on the Chadian officers, for they "only need auxiliaries." The GUNT troops are "morally very low-spirited," they "have nothing to eat," and the Libyans distribute fuel to them only sparingly. As to the "Islamic legion," Issa Koua affirms that it is not present in Fada, but "on the point of moving" in the Tibesti bases, at Bardai, Zouar and Kirdimi.

Will Issa Koua have any scruples in the future about killing the men with whom he fought the FANT? Not at all! "I came to fight the Libyans and all those who help them." In any case, he states, many GUNT fighters are preparing to follow his example. Issa Koua will very quickly find a command again in the ranks of the FANT. A little surprised in spite of everything by the "hearty" welcome he received, he had prepared his business well: he decided to defect only after having received guarantees--in writing--of his life on the part of the Chadian Government. On Friday morning, 12 October, in the airplane which brought him from Biltine to Ndjamea, Issa Koua, reassured as to his fate, had regained all his arrogance. At his waist, he carried his pistol and in his hand, he held a briefcase stuffed with documents. The Chadians certainly intend to exploit his defection to the utmost. His testimony will be broadcast over the radio.

"A defector?" A traitor to his former comrades? A repentant patriot? A fantasizer or deceiver? In any case, Issa Koua is a strange character.

9434

CSO: 3419/100

PRESIDENT WINS DECISIVE VICTORY OVER PRO-SOVIETS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 17 Oct 84 pp 1-3

[Text]

President **Dénis Sassou-Nguesso** won a decisive battle against pro-Soviet hardliners at the August congress of the ruling *Parti Congolais du Travail* (PCT). But the political concessions he had to make to various ideological and ethnic factions will make effective government of the country increasingly difficult. And his skillful and often ruthless political manoeuvring leading up to the congress has alienated many senior cadre in the party and the armed forces. The constitutional reforms he pushed through, in theory give him unprecedented hegemony over the political process and state institutions. But coordination of the new government machinery, particularly the PCT permanent secretariat¹ - which virtually acts as a second cabinet, could raise a host of problems at the same time as diminishing government authority. Sassou-Nguesso might thus have created a political-ethnic puzzle which will be hard to hold together.

Sassou-Nguesso's declared goal at the congress was to assure himself an automatic majority within the PCT political bureau and central committee. Last year (AC Vol 24 No 18) he was twice out-voted in the central committee by a coalition of forces spearheaded by the pro-Soviet Commander **François-Xavier Katali**. In order to rally support, the president postponed this year's congress for five months. During this respite, he travelled throughout the country, fixing up new tactical alliances in most of the regions and undermining the position of once prominent politicians. His most dramatic move was the arrest of **Ndalla Graille**, co-founder of the PCT and creator of the myth surrounding the late president, **Marien Ngouabi**. Graille was one of the few remaining members of the pro-Chinese *Mouvement du 22 février* (familiarily referred to as M-22) still loyal to the activist line of **Ange Diawara**. It was feared that

Graille would influence members of M-22 from the southern part of the country to form an alliance with Commander Katali. By keeping him away from the congress, Sassou-Nguesso scored a major tactical victory.

The opposition, within the country and abroad, was active in the run-up to the congress. The northern-based Marxist opposition in France, *Front Uni de l'Opposition*, headed by **Ekondi Akola**, adviser to former president **Joachim Yhombi-Opango**, Maître **Moudileno-Massengo**, former vice-president under the late president **Alphonse Massamba-Débat**, and the noted intellectual **Théophile Obenga**, published in their sophisticated bulletin several documents which attempted to pin most of the responsibility for Ngouabi's assassination on Sassou-Nguesso. The moderate Lari opposition behind Dr **Séraphin Bakouma's Parti Démocratique Congolais** (PDC) published in its journal, *Eveil Congolais*, articles condemning Sassou-Nguesso's regime.

The president was also embarrassed by a nasty domestic affair: children who had been kidnapped in Brazzaville were rumoured to have been sacrificed in the northern part of Tai-Langai by members of the Anzimba sect to assure that state power remained in northerners' hands. The affair took on such proportions that the president personally had to allay public fears in a radio broadcast. Commander Katali and his allies in the security forces then attempted to foul Sassou-Nguesso's plans in the Vili region around the Pointe Noire oil centre by capitalising on a succession dispute in the Christian Zephyren sect. After the sect's founder, **Father Zephyren**, died at the beginning of the year, his son returned from **Zaire** to take over the leadership. But he was rejected in favour of his cousin. The son then asked for Commander Katali's help. The sect rebuffed the

son's attempt to gain the leadership. During ensuing demonstrations, the security forces fired on a crowd, killing at least 13 sect members. The incident raised an uproar in Pointe Noire, and severely tarnished the regime's image among the Vili. Leading Vili politicians like ex-prime minister **Louis-Sylvain Goma** and former PCT ideologue **Jean-Pierre Tchicaya-Thystère**, threatened to resign.

However, Sassou-Nguesso was unanimously re-elected party president. The politbureau was expanded from 10 to 13 members and the central committee from 40 to 50 members, thus enabling the president to place many of his supporters in both bodies. About 60% of the central committee appears to come from Sassou-Nguesso's Cuvette region. The party secretariat's supposed aim is to assure liaison with the PCT rank and file without having to go through the existing party organs. Following the endorsement of a constitutional reform, the president is now the head of government, a function previously exercised by the prime minister. The latter will henceforth be responsible for "coordinating ministerial activities". The post has been maintained for reasons of patronage and ethnic balance. But its functions effectively have been abolished. The main losers in the PCT power struggle were potentates from the Vili group and Katali's Impfondo faction. All the 'old-guard' of Vili politicians has now been side-lined.

The most dramatic event of the congress was the exclusion of Tchicaya-Thystère from the party hierarchy. After a session of self-criticism ("Marxist" Congo's version of the Catholic confession ritual) during which the PCT ideologue blamed himself for a host of petty shortcomings, Sassou-Nguesso pulled off a well-timed coup: at 4 a.m. he suddenly asked Tchicaya-Thystère if he was ready to admit to his crimes. When the latter exclaimed his innocence, the president unveiled a supposedly compromising document linking Tchicaya-Thystère to the 1982 bombings in Brazzaville. (AC Vol 24 No 18). The "incriminating evidence" was a video cassette on which Ndalla Graille accuses him of masterminding the bombings. When a special party commission interviewed Graille, he retracted his statements, saying they were extracted by the threat of torture. Nonetheless, Tchicaya-Thystère was dismissed. Sassou-Nguesso thus has one less potential rival from the south. Tchicaya-Thystère's treatment has brought waves of protest from party ranks, which so far have been successfully contained.

The presidential manoeuvres in the Vili region were made possible by the influence of **Marie-Antionette Sassou-Nguesso**, the president's influential Vili wife. Significantly, the president reserved

his last pre-congress trip for Pointe Noire, where he met **Burkina** president, **Thomas Sankara**. He is also determined to build a \$500m pulp mill in the Vili capital (see box). Vili politicians still in important posts are **Hilaire Mountault**, minister of transport and aviation, **Jean-Baptiste Tati-Loutard**, minister of culture and art, who is reputedly close to Tchicaya-Thystère, and **Bernadette Bayonne Mountou**, minister for basic education and literacy.

In the extreme northern Impfondo-Sangha regions, a possible anti-Sassou-Nguesso coalition was thwarted by the curtailment of Katali's power. He was reposted from the key defence and security portfolio (taken over by the president) to the minor agriculture and livestock ministry. He might well be sent abroad as an ambassador next year. The pro-Soviet foreign minister, **Pierre Nzé M'ba**, was relieved of his post and relegated to the PCT permanent secretariat. Emerging in the Sangha region as the presidential man is **Daniel Abibi**, minister of higher education. He could replace Tchicaya-Thystère as official ideologue, and appears assured of a spectacular career.

In the Impfondo area, the rehabilitation of **Ambroise Noumazalaye**, appointed minister of indu-

The economy: disaster looms

Structural deficiencies have worsened during the last few years of largely artificial growth. Sassou-Nguesso postponed spending cuts before the PCT congress in order to avoid stirring up ethnic and regional displeasure. Unless financial discipline is imposed soon, the economy's medium-term outlook will deteriorate sharply.

Investment spending is running wild, often on uneconomic schemes designed primarily to recycle petro-dollars as part of Sassou-Nguesso's political patronage. In 1982, for example, planned investment of \$353m was exceeded by about \$150m. Attempts to restrain 1983 and 1984 expenditures have been largely futile. Expenditure is concentrated on infrastructural projects. Almost 80% of road building is in the north, where only 20% of the population lives. Such schemes are lucrative for Congolese entrepreneurs who, often with European partners, control public works and transport firms. The 74.5 km Bihoua road, mainly financed by the *European Development Fund*, overran its \$3m projected cost by 1000%. The road has now disintegrated, thus requiring further enormous sums to repair it. Another example of waste is the rebuilding of the Congo-Ocean (CFCO) railway. Begun in 1976 and supposed to be completed in 1979, the work might be completed next year, thanks to an emergency \$5m loan by the Sudan-based BADEA development bank. The final cost will be about \$335m.

The corrupt and incompetent parastatal sector and the financially disastrous state farms need immediate attention. It will be a difficult task socially, because parastatals have provided employment for Congo's increasingly well-educated youth, and state farms are meant to stem the rural-to-urban drift. Already about a third of Congo's 1.5m population is crowded into the capital, which is growing at nearly 10% a year. State farms produce at prohibitive prices. For example, the chicken farm near Pointe Noire, sold to Congo by France's "red millionaire", **Jean-Baptiste Doumeng** (AC Vol 23 nos 4 & 13), sells chickens on the domestic market at twice the price of imported frozen fowl.

The balance of payments is well in deficit, largely due to

the transfer of short-term capital out of the country. Over a quarter of the total budget is allotted for debt repayment. Debt servicing delays are increasing. Total debt is believed to be about \$1.5bn, possibly closer to \$2bn; the debt service ratio officially is around 30%. Congo has just asked for an IMF stand-by credit and a 'Paris Club' restructuring of its public debt. Brazzaville authorities want to avoid at all cost a London Club session where they would be grilled by the private banks. Structural adjustment measures imposed by the IMF will be particularly galling for hardline PCT members.

The French state-controlled *Elf* group has recently made an important offshore discovery at Tchibouela, which should be on stream in 1987. Italy's *Agip* is to tap three new oilfields next year, boosting Congolese output from the present 115,000 barrels a day (b/d) to around 140,000 b/d - still far short of the 200,000 b/d originally predicted in 1980 for 1986. *Amoco* has recently moved into Congolese offshore prospecting, hoping to repeat its excellent performance in neighbouring Gabon. If *Amoco* succeeds, American interest in Congolese oil will be boosted.

The biggest single drain on the economy is Sassou-Nguesso's \$500m-plus SECC pulp mill in Pointe Noire. Cameroun's *Cellucam* plant has closed down because of unprofitability, and Gabon has abandoned its similar *Sogacel* scheme. But Sassou-Nguesso, essentially to consolidate support among the Vili population in the Pointe Noire area and to have a convenient slush fund, is staking his honour on the project. French experts have warned him against a scheme whose profitability is, at best, questionable. He is now trying to corner the French into playing a role in SECC by bandying the possibility of giving the contract entirely to companies from Brazil and Finland. Congo will need every drop of oil.

stry and manufacturing, was another clever presidential ploy. A member of M-22, he represents an alternative to Katali as the regime's special contact with Moscow. He has the advantage of being independent of the Soviets². He is also much less of a risk for the president, since, unlike Kitali, he is not a military man. With Katali and Nzé out of the running, **Jacob Okandza**, ambassador in Moscow, could become the new coordinator of the Impfondo lobby.

The main beneficiary in the southern part of the country of Sassou-Nguesso's political realignment was the Niari region and the elite of Nyaki town. It includes the new prime minister, 42-year-old **Ange Edouard Pongui**. A technocrat, without a political base in his region, he has worked mostly abroad for the IMF, *African Development Bank* in Abidjan and *Central African Bank* in Yaoundé. In recent years, he has been Sassou-Nguesso's special adviser on economic affairs. By favouring the Niari, Sassou-Nguesso has pre-empted any alliance between this region and the Vili, a possibility which was Tchicaya-Thystère's admitted ambition. Other Niari potentates are **Pierre-Damien Boussoukou-Boumba**, minister of scientific research, **Dieudonné Kimbembé**, minister of justice, and **Célestin Goma-Foutou**, PCT secretariat member in charge of ideology.

The Pool region around Brazzaville, the fief of the Lari and Kongo peoples, remains semi-ostracised from the political system. The Pool has only one minister of note - **Bernard Combo Matsiona** at

labour and civil service. (**Ganga Zanzou** still has an honorary post as president of the national assembly). Sassou-Nguesso is fearful of any ripples in the Pool - partly because the country's first two presidents, **Abbé Fulbert Youlou** and **Alphonse Massamba-Débat**, came from the region - and has therefore kept it in a straight-jacket. The recent arrest of Commander **Nzalakanda** for alleged plotting, typifies political life in the Pool. A respected officer (a rarity in the Pool), he commanded the Congolese forces in **Chad** and was latterly military attaché in Moscow. His arrest has raised eyebrows in the army, even among senior northern military cadre. Like **Tchicaya-Thystère**, no reasonable charges have been made against him. (Another Pool officer, **Capt. Matingou**, was sent on a training course at the Kiev military college in the Soviet Union).

Presidential friends, relations, and M-22

After the sacking two years ago of **Capt. Florent Tsiba**, Sassou-Nguesso determined to woo the Batéké group in the Plateaux region, firstly to defuse anti-government activities masterminded by the *Front de Libération des Batékés et des Bagangoulous* (FROLI-BABA), which is generally held responsible for the 1982 Brazzaville bombings. The Batéké resent domination by their northern cousins in the Cuvette, and look up to Gabon's Batéké president, **Omar Bongo**, as an example - an admiration subtly encouraged by Bongo. Four Batéké were given ministerial posts, three of them being newcomers to the cabinet: veteran **Joseph Elenga-Ngaporo** (energy and water resources); **Pierre Ngaka** (tourism); **Ambroise Gambaoule** (trade and consumption); and **Dr Christophe Bouramoué** (health and social affairs).

The president's own Mbochi people from the Cuvette were naturally rewarded most fulsomely. Rarely in Congolese post-independence history has tribalism played such a pivotal role in political equations. Most explicitly represented are members of the president's home village, Oyo, and those from his extended family, who are members of the *Front de Libération des Mbochis et des Makouas* (FRO-BOMA), an organisation established to counter FROLIBABA ambitions.

Influential Cuvette ministers include **Justin Lekoundzoun-Ithi Ossetoumba** (finance and budget), reputed to be the president's designated dauphin, **Rodolphe Adada** (mines and hydrocarbons) and **Pierre Moussa** (planning). Ministers from Oyo village who are not direct relatives, are **Christian Gilbert Bembet** (information and telecommunications) and **Ossebi Douniam** (fisheries). Presidential family members in the government include **Antoine Ndinga Oba** (foreign affairs and cooperation), **Benoit Moun-**

dele Ngolo (public works and construction), **Gabriel Oba Apounou** (youth and sports), and presidential cabinet director, **Aimé-Emmanuel Yoka**. The Brazzaville mayor's office is full of Mbochi henchmen. The president's brother, **Maurice Sassou-Nguesso**, is political commissar at the state oil company, *Hydro-Congo*, which is responsible for almost 90% of all exports. Uncle **Jean-Marie Ewengué** was named ambassador to France, where the military attaché is cousin Capt. **Ibarra**. They keep a close eye on opposition movements there.

Ideologically Sassou-Nguesso has allied himself with M-22 against the pro-Soviet Impfondo group. M-22, which only a decade ago fought the regime in open guerrilla warfare, has gradually softened its line. The president rehabilitated leading M-22 personalities starting 1980 and has since made them and his family the backbone of his regime. **Camille Bongou**, head of the PCT permanent secretariat and M-22 strongman (even though he comes from Impfondo), is now clearly the number two man of the regime. Other senior M-22 cadre in ruling spheres are **Ambroise Noumazalage**, **Bernard Combo Matsona**, **Joseph Elenga Ngaporo**, **Benoit Moundele Ngollo** and **Jean-Jules Okbando**, the newly-appointed mayor of Brazzaville.

Although M-22 is one of the rare pan-tribal political formations in the Congo, it is clearly dominated by northerners, including members of the presidential family. In spite of their ideological penchant for Marxism, northern M-22 activists want state power

to remain firmly in their region's hands. Southern M-22 members, like **Ndalla Graille**, have been stripped of power, or, like **Célestin Goma-Foutou**, relegated to minor posts. Sassou-Nguesso obviously reckons that he can control M-22 ambitions, even destroy it if necessary. He is probably over-confident. M-22 is influential in the youth movement and in the junior ranks of the armed forces.

A problem likely to crop up in the near future is the fate of Sassou-Nguesso's deposed predecessor, **Joachim Yhombi-Opango**. Never brought to trial, he remains under house arrest. The PCT congress passed the matter to the new political bureau. We understand that Yhombi-Opango might be released at the annual PCT celebrations at the end of the year ●

Footnotes:

1. The 11 member permanent PCT secretariat is composed of **Camille Bongou** (party organisation), **Jean-Michel Bakamba-Yangouma** (mass organisations), **Pierre Nzé M'ba** (ideology and political education), **Célestin Goma-Foutou** (ideology), **Daniel Abibi** (educational), **Jean-Jacques Nicolas Mvouen** (press and propaganda), **Pierre Moussa** (economy and planning), **Clement Mierassa** (economic management), **Alphonse Poulsou Poati** (land and agrarian reform), **Norbert Dabera** (armed forces) and **Jean-François Obembé** (PCT schools).
2. Soviet influence is mainly confined to the armed forces. The airforce is composed of Mig 21 and 23 jet fighters and all heavy weapons are of Eastern bloc origin. Congolese officers are trained in Soviet military academies. About 100 Soviet officers are stationed in the Congo, as are Cuban and East German military advisers. The internal security forces are also in Soviet hands. Trade between Brazzaville and Moscow is insignificant: around 3% of total Congolese trade.

BRIEFS

NAVAL NEWS--The patrol P-601 Marien Ngouabi has been put into dry dock at Pointe Noire. The Transportation Ministry received the 300 hpH push boat no. 830 in July, the last vessel in a river convoy that also includes four barges. All of these vessels were built by the SFCN shipyards. (Societe Francaise de Constructions Navales. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 p 17]

CSO: 3400/166

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

PANHARD TESTS--During the first half of July, the French firm Panhard et Levassor carried out a wide-ranging "hot climate" experiment programme in Djibouti for its own military equipment and that made by its parent company, Peugeot. Put to rigorous tests were the VBL light armoured vehicle, an AML diesel armoured car, the ERC Sagaie reconnaissance and combat vehicle and a Peugeot P-4 VLTT light all-terrain vehicle. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 p 21]

CSO: 3400/166

ERITREAN SAYS SILENCE, IGNORANCE MASK FLIGHT

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 6 Oct 84 p 16

[Text]

Ignorance and silence are the main problems facing the Eritrean people's fight against war and drought, says the chairman of the Eritrean Relief Association, Mr Paulos Tesfagiorgis.

Although the country had been at war for 23 years and was now affected by a five-year drought, people did not know about it, he has said in Christchurch.

"Even people who should know, such as Government officials, do not know what is going on. People who are ignorant cannot support what is just and cannot oppose what is unjust."

Eritrea is a small country about the size of the South Island in the Horn of Africa. It has about 1000 kilometres of coastline on the Red Sea and a population of 3.5 million.

The Eritrean Relief Association is a non-political humanitarian organisation set up in 1975 to help the victims of war and drought.

"The situation in Eritrea is very precarious because of the 23 years of war against Ethiopia. The economy has been devastated

because people cannot farm properly and the nomadic population is not free to take care of its animals," said Mr Tesfagiorgis.

"Villages are bombed constantly by the Ethiopian military forces, destroying crops and killing people and animals."

Five years of drought had aggravated the situation, putting 1.25 million people on the verge of starvation, he said.

"Many animals have died and the rest are too weak to be of any use, either for farming or as food. They cannot even be sold in the market."

In some areas families were rationed to 20 litres of water a week. In other places people walked for six hours a day to get a bucket of water, said Mr Tesfagiorgis.

Disease and malnutrition were rampant, especially among children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. The child mortality rate averaged about 45 per cent.

Mr Tesfagiorgis and the co-ordinator of the Australian branch of the associa-

tion, Mr Feesahae Abraham, have been brought to New Zealand by Corso to publicise the situation in Eritrea.

They have met the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ask for relief aid, study scholarships for refugees and the Government's help in finding a political solution to the war.

"Eritrea was a colony of Italy until the British took over after World War II. When the decolonisation process started the case was brought to the United Nations which decided to federate Eritrea with Ethiopia," said Mr Tesfagiorgis.

"The population had asked for independence, but the United States wanted a military base in the area because of its strategic position and so pushed for federalisation."

In 1950 a vote was taken at the United Nations and New Zealand voted with the United States, Australia, and other countries for federalisation.

"After a while, Ethiopia started to violate the terms of the federal agreement.

Use of our language was banned, the Government dismissed and Ethiopian military forces occupied Eritrea, so the war started. All the Governments that participated in the 1950 resolution have an obligation to see that the violations done by Ethiopia are corrected," he said.

A political solution had to be found to the war and New Zealand could work with other countries to bring the Eritrean case before the United Nations, said Mr Tesfagiorgis.

Relief aid was needed for food, medicines, clothing, school materials and agricultural equipment.

The association was the only relief agency working in the country areas controlled by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, where 85 per cent of the population lived, he said.

New Zealanders could help Eritrea by giving to the aid appeal now being run by Corso.

Indirectly they could help by bringing pressure on the Government to take some action through the United Nations, said Mr Tesfagiorgis.

CSO: 3400/185

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

AIRCRAFT ACQUIRED--The civil aviation academy has received the first of 10 Siai Marchetti SF-260 TP trainers (Italy). An option on ten additional planes is in the offing as well. Ordered in 1983, six Twin Otter twin-turboprop transport planes made by de Havilland Canada are soon to be delivered to Ethiopian Airlines. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 p 20]

BOAT BUILDING--A boat assembly agreement was signed between the Maritime Transport Authority of Ethiopia and the Machinery Import Export Corporation of the Ethiopia and the Machinery Import Export Corporation of the DPRK. Under the agreement, boat building will begin in 18 months. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 p 20]

CSO: 3400/166

GHANAIAN REFUGEES PLIGHT IN EUROPE VIEWED

AB052149 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On page 3 of the GRAPHIC is a letter from one Odeyefoo Akoto Bonsu, secretary of the Ghana Sufferers Union of Hamburg, West Germany, recounting the atrocities being meted out to Ghanaian refugees in that country. According to Odeyefoo Akoto Bonsu, some Ghanaians have been murdered, some have gone mad and others have got their belongings confiscated by the West German police. The GRAPHIC says about 3,000 Ghanaian refugees have been deported from West Germany since June and about 5,000 of them will soon be deported from Britain. The paper recalls that some of these refugees, when they were in power, drained the country's coffers and kept them in foreign banks and others, since leaving the country, have made attempts to destabilize it. The GRAPHIC writes: As these prodigal Ghanaians return and in spite of the shame to which they have put the rest of us, we must endeavor to explain to them what we are trying to do. This is a task for the defense committees which we trust they will take up and tackle. But even so, as we do so, we must take a new look at Europe as the current theme of a series of activities by Alliance Francaise, Goethe Institute and British Council has put it and at ourselves first of all [sentence as heard]. Europe is not baked beans, shoddy plastic and television soap operas, as the secretary for culture said in his speech last week. We must equally know that Europe is facing an economic crisis unknown to them for two generations. Therefore, those who go to Europe because life is too hard here will learn to their cost that life is even harder there in spite of the over brimming shops. But then that knowledge may cost such a great deal to the individual's personality that she or he will not be of any use either by himself or herself or to the nation.

CSO: 3400/192

GHANA

GHANAIAN OFFICIAL ON EFFORTS TO MAKE CIMAO MORE VIABLE

AB071548 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Moves are underway to make the Cement Company of West Africa, CIMAO, project economically viable in clinker production. In this connection, the general manager, financial controller and the operational manager of the project have been charged to furnish the board of directors of the project with the reasons responsible for the ineffectiveness of the corporation. This was disclosed to newsmen by the secretary for industry, science and technology, Dr Charles Boadu, on his return to Accra after attending the CIMAO board of director's meeting in Abidjan. He disclosed that the factory is to be closed down for 29 months.

Dr Boadu said the meeting discussed activities that would be undertaken during the 29-month closure period. These include looking into the possible participation of private companies, the budget and auditors accounts of the project and the repayment of a 10.3 billion CFA debt.

According to Dr Boadu, the management was also asked to negotiate with the co-lenders in rescheduling the debt. The secretary attributed some of the lapses in the organizational setup to its internal structure. He said management is to reduce the operational staff from 630 to 79 while modalities for the payment of about 100 million CFA compensation to the affected personnel in the redundancy exercise will be worked out. Dr Boadu also complained about the high prices of CIMAO clinker which far exceed the world market price. CIMAO is jointly owned by Ghana, Togo and the Ivory Coast.

CSO: 3400/192

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL--Ghana and Brazil are to establish a joint fertilizer blending and granulating plant in Ghana. An agreement to this effect has been signed in Accra. According to an official statement, the agreement also includes rehabilitation work on grain silos at Sunyani, Accra and Tema as well as the construction of new ones at district and regional capitals. The rehabilitation work, according to the statement, is aimed at establishing an integrated national storage and grain handling system. The agreement also provides for a new sugar factory with a capacity of 10 to 30,000 tons in addition to rehabilitation work to be carried out on the Asutsuvari and Kominda sugar factories. The statement said a training center to train local personnel in the housing and construction industry will be established by the Brazilian Government in conjunction with the Bank for Housing and Construction. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Nov 84 AB]

CSO: 3400/190

GUINEA-BISSAU

EXPANDED FISHING COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL STUDIED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Oct 84 pp 1,3

[Text] Commander Faria dos Santos, Portuguese secretary of state for fishing, visited our country from 13 to 20 October. The visit, at the invitation of Luis Sanca, his Guinea-Bissauan counterpart, ended yesterday with the signing of a joint communique.

The document stresses the support which Portugal will offer Guinea-Bissau in the development of its fishing sector.

In their conversations, the two secretaries of state shared many views in common, which contributed to the success of the discussions.

During the proceedings, the two delegations took an accounting of all the actions developed in the area of fishing under the terms of the cooperation accord signed between the two governments on 20 May 1977.

In Article 1 of that accord, the two parties pledged to promote, foster and support the development of scientific cooperation in the area of fishing and related industries. The two delegations were pleased to note the entry into operation of the first joint fishing association, GUIPEIXE, which will soon have a large number of ships operating in Guinea-Bissauan waters in this joint venture.

Both parties also agreed to a minimum quota of 3,000 tons TAB (Gross Tonnage), granted, under a licensing system, to Portuguese ships; in the next 2 years, more than 15 Portuguese ships, most of which are now under construction, are expected to go into operation in Guinea-Bissauan waters.

The Portuguese delegation readily agreed to take part in the construction of new facilities for the Secretariat of State for Fishing, and immediately made part of its contribution available to the Government of Guinea-Bissau.

Also regarding bilateral relations, the delegations were pleased with the total agreement of views in all matters taken up pertaining to the fishing area and voiced their determination to pursue and expand cooperation.

In this regard, the Portuguese party reaffirmed its readiness to lend assistance in cadre training at all levels in the Portuguese fishing institutes and schools and in its firms in this sector.

To observe at first hand the progress achieved in our fishing sector, the Portuguese secretary of state for fishing and his delegation visited the existing joint companies and on-shore infrastructures.

The Portuguese delegation had an opportunity to observe the efforts by the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to establish the infrastructures for its fishing sector; the delegation reiterated its willingness to pass on its experience and provide all the support and cooperation possible within its means.

Commander Faria dos Santos and his delegation also went to Cacheu, where they visited the facilities of the Unmechanized Fishing Project, financed by the EEC.

The two parties voiced their pleasure at the cordiality and mutual understanding which characterized the working sessions.

At the end of the visit, speaking for himself and for his government, Commander Faria dos Santos invited his Guinea-Bissauan counterpart to pay an official visit to Portugal, accompanied by a delegation from the Secretariat of State for Fishing, during the next International Maritime Fair in Lisbon.

The invitation was accepted, and the visit will take place in November.

Commander Faria dos Santos expressed his deep gratitude and that of his delegation to the Guinea-Bissauan authorities, and voiced his desire and determination to continue to strengthen and develop cooperation in the area of fishing. He noted that this visit was within the framework of the traditional and solid bonds of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the two peoples.

The Portuguese delegation included Engineer Antonio Quina, general director of fishing, Engineer Antonio Pereira, member of the Administrative Council of the Allotment and Sales Services, Dr Jose Manuel Torres Couto, deputy secretary general of the UGT [General Union of Workers], and Marcelino de Brito, administrator of the Luso-Guinea-Bissauan Joint Fishing Association GUIPEIXE.

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CSO: 3442/51

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH VOLUNTEER WORK ON FARM

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] A voluntary work day, organized by the Youth Work Brigade of the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth] to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the 12th World Youth Festival, was held last Saturday at the "PLO Solidarity Farm," located in the Prabis sector (Biombo Region).

The event, which brought together such young progressive internationalist [groups] as the FDJ (Free German Youth), the Leninist Komsomol (of the Soviet Union) and the UJC (Union of Cuban Youth), was honored by the presence of Senhor Ahmed Hammad, Palestinian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in our country.

In the course of that patriotic work, which was a way of raising funds in preparation for the World Festival of Youth and Students, to be held in Moscow in 1985, the Palestinian diplomat praised the initiative, because it demonstrated "that progressive youth is united as one and is increasingly involved in the international struggle against imperialism.

"Progressive youth," the ambassador said, "must demonstrate that it is a force which can stand up to imperialism, Zionism and other cancers of modern societies, and bring about peace and freedom of the peoples."

According to Ahmed Hammad, this volunteer work is clear proof that "together, we can build a happy future." It "is a symbol of the building of a new progressive world" and a proof that "imperialism is going down to defeat."

Instill Working Spirit

This reporter attended the event and took the opportunity to chat a bit with the brigade chiefs. They all agreed: "We chose this farm to show our ties and solidarity with the Palestinian people in struggle," although this activity is within the framework of actions which these young people have been developing in recent years in this country, specifically this type of activity--"red Saturday"--which means "volunteer work with no expectation of remuneration."

According to Abdulai Queita, member of the JAAC National Secretariat and chief of the JAAC Youth Work Brigade Department: "Work is what makes everything possible; nothing falls from the sky. We cannot eliminate hunger without work."

Queida continued: "So we must instill the idea of working, in cooperation with the peoples who are struggling to promote peace or who, like the PLO, are suffering under the imperialist barbarism."

Tomaz Reis, chief of the FDJ brigade, who presented the banner of his organization to the Palestinian ambassador, said that the promotion and development of cooperation among young people "is essential to the exchange of ideas and experiences."

He also saw the voluntary work day as a political act and he hopes that, in the future, "this action among the youth will be expanded to the national level and will contribute to the development of Guinea-Bissauan agriculture."

Internationalist Ideology

For his part, Andrei Morev, chief of the Leninist Komsomol Brigade, considered the initiative of the JAAC and like organizations to be timely and important, because it enabled them to join together in combative solidarity with the heroic people of Palestine, led by the PLO, and also provided real support for the World Festival of Students.

"Our organization feels this work is useful, concrete and very important for the internationalist ideological education of the youth of our respective countries, which are currently struggling to preserve peace, democracy, freedom and social progress," assured the young Soviet, adding: "We are in favor of continuing this type of work and we will take part whenever we are called, side by side and shoulder to shoulder with our brothers."

"It is all very well to make speeches about solidarity among the peoples, but it is even better to engage in the work which will insure progress," stressed Comrade Morev, who asked that the reporter not refer to him as "mister."

Lazaro Duenhas, the last individual we interviewed, is the young leader of the UJC brigade. He modestly saw the event as a symbol of friendship among people working for peace.

"This joint work," Duenhas said, "helps to strengthen our revolutionary awareness and is proof of anti-imperialist solidarity." Therefore, "we will continue our effort to work toward incorporating this work into our daily lives, contributing to the training of our young people."

The farm, which has 100 hectares planted in fruit trees, is about 20 kilometers from the city. Through slogans and songs, the young people there showed their desire for unity and solidarity among peoples and for productivity because, according to them, "to quit is to die," and "we pledge to follow the nation, working for the people."

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CSO: 3442/51

GUINEA-BISSAU

ECONOMIC CONTROL MEETING IN BISSAU

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Oct 84 pp 5-6

[Text] The National Economic Control Commission met day before yesterday in Bissau. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of State [PCE], and was attended by officials in the economic area; namely, comrades Vasco Cabral, minister of economic affairs; Mario Cabral, minister of trade and tourism; Finance Minister Victor Freire Monteiro; Bartolomeu Pereira, minister of economic coordination, planning and international cooperation; and Godinho Gomes, minister of the National Bank.

According to the press secretary of the PCE, the Economic Control Commission discussed the report on the recent government mission to the World Bank and the IMF; the report was presented by Comrade Godinho Gomes, who led the delegation to the proceedings of the general assemblies of these international financial institutions.

The commission also analyzed questions related to the implementation of the Economic Stabilization Program, particularly some of the results obtained up to now in the round tables in Lisbon with our principal economic partners.

The Economic Control Commission also discussed the issue of imports, with particular attention to improving the supply of essential products for the people. In addition, the commission reviewed the relationship between Guinea-Bissau and some of its trading partners and noted the urgent need to improve the organization of our public enterprises.

Foreign Debt

According to the same source, the participants examined the question of renegotiating our foreign debt, considering the country's current circumstances and our effort to implement the First 4-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development.

In several speeches, the comrade president emphasized how important it is for the country to insure the speedy and secure shipment of merchandise. In addition to the time factor, he stressed that the government, through the competent agencies, should consider a system by which we would no longer be dependent on a single navigation company, one of the handicaps resulting in the constant interruptions to distribution and in spoilage of the imported products.

Better Control

The chief of state also called the officials' attention to the need for better oversight of distribution and of storage conditions, which have resulted in the loss of huge quantities of products which are essential, of great public utility and acquired at great expense to the nation.

Comrade Nino Vieira also stressed the pressing need for better planning by the competent government agencies to avoid the frequent interruptions in stocks of basic products, which certainly are a hindrance to the government's overall policy of increasing production and productivity.

The Economic Control Council proposed that the competent government agencies draft a memorandum to be forwarded as quickly as possible to the EEC, before the visit by Edgar Pisani, EEC commissioner for development, who is scheduled to arrive in this country before the end of the year.

Finally, it was decided to amend the legislation regulating the activity of the National Economic Control Council, to make it more effective.

The next meeting of the council should take place next Saturday in Bissau.

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CSO: 3442/51

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

CORUBAL RIVER SURVEY--On Monday morning in our capital, the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the French Fund for Air and Cooperation signed an agreement in which the second party granted 850,000 French francs in financing to survey the width and length of the Corubal River. The document was signed by Comrade Bernardino Cardoso, secretary of state for international cooperation, representing Guinea-Bissau, and by French Ambassador Louis Bouroux, accredited in Bissau. The agreement is within the framework of studies conducted by the Geographic Institute of the French Republic for construction of a hydroelectric dam on the Corubal River, which will make our country energy-independent in electric power. These complementary studies, to be conducted in a 1-year period by the Office of Adjudicative Studies, will provide the basis for a memorandum for construction of the dam. The current agreement is within the scope of the cultural, scientific, technical and economic cooperation accord signed between the governments of Paris and Bissau in 1976. The signing ceremony was also witnessed by Comrade Antonio Afonseca, director general of energy, and Monsieur Salier, chief of the French Cooperation Mission in Bissau. On that occasion, both the secretary of state for cooperation and the French ambassador reiterated their readiness to make every effort to expand and develop cooperation in the interest of both parties. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Oct 84 p 3] 6362

USSR SUPREME SOVIET-ANP COOPERATION--Comrade Mario Mendes, first vice president of the National People's Assembly [ANP], met last Tuesday with Comrade Yuriy Tchepik, counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Guinea-Bissau. They discussed matters related to cooperation at the level of the highest organs of our two governments: the USSR Supreme Soviet and the ANP. The Soviet diplomat stressed the desire of the USSR Supreme Soviet to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two bodies and, through them, to expand that cooperation in economic and social areas. For his part, and on behalf of the ANP, Mario Mendes voiced a willingness to work to further strengthen the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the ANP. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Oct 84 p 3] 6362

CSO: 3442/51

BRIEFS

INTENSIVE RICE PRODUCTION SCHEME--Gilles Laubhouet-Vally, minister of rural development, was in Bouafle last weekened, where he visited the swampy areas of the Kossou Lake with a view to launching an emergency program for rice production. Because it is situated near the waters of the Koussou Lake, the subprefecture of Bouafle offers immense potentials for the implementation of a rice production program that the government proposes to launch in order to cut down on the importation of this foodstuff which eats up a lot of foreign exchange. In implementation of this program, the minister of rural development has had his technical services enumerate six sites with a total area of 10,000 hectares of which 3,000 hectares will be cultivated as early as 1985. The minister disclosed that Bouafle will be the departure point for an emergency program for rice production because of its fertile land and its appropriate seasonal rains. The minister appealed to "all to make rice a cash crop." [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 6 Nov 84 p 9 AB]

CSO: 3419/127

MALI

BRIEFS

PRC DROUGHT RELIEF--The minister of interior, Lieutenant Colonel Abderhamane Maiga, this morning received in audience the PRC ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Zhou Haiping. The audience was held to sign documents related to PRC assistance to drought-stricken brothers in some of our regions. Under the agreement, the PRC will purchase and transport 1,000 tons of corn, amounting to \$158,000. [Summary] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Nov 84 AB]

CSO: 3419/127

MOZAMBIQUE

AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC AID PROGRAM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 84 p 1.

[Text] The Government of Austria will grant more than \$1 million to Mozambique to build a village for 120 orphaned children. Austria may also take part in a program to rehabilitate 80 pumping stations and in the recovery of the Steel Pier at the port of Maputo. It is also expected that Austria will sign a technical and financial cooperation accord with Mozambique.

The purpose of the program to build a village to shelter about 120 orphaned children is basically to provide the necessary conditions for their sound development.

NOTICIAS learned from Dr Alexander Otto, the Austrian ambassador, who was accompanied by the domestic trade minister, that the Austrian Government plans to take part in the rehabilitation of 80 pumping stations to benefit agricultural production. There is another project to repair small-scale irrigation installations.

Ambassador Otto said that his country had participated since May in a program to resume production of irrigation equipment at CIFEL (Industrial Ironworks Company). Another program in which Austria is participating is a livestock center, under a contract signed with the Beef Management Union. Austria will send Mozambique 300 head of cattle, an Austrian breed which should adapt very well to conditions in our country. Mozambique will also receive eight bulls.

According to Dr Otto, specialists will also be sent to Mozambique to assist in the organization and management of the projected livestock center.

In addition, Austrian technicians are currently meeting with Mozambican officials in our country to discuss the rehabilitation of the Steel Pier at the port of Mozambique.

"We are convinced that we can achieve positive results in this cooperation between Austria and Mozambique, to the benefit of our relations. Since Austria is a neutral country amid the military blocs, it appreciates all the efforts of

friendly countries which are following a path of real nonalignment. In fact, I am convinced that the existing relations between us can be even further expanded and will achieve even more positive results."

The Austrian ambassador made a point of stressing that the People's Republic of Mozambique is the second African country to benefit from Austrian aid. In recent years, over 20,000 tons of grain have been channeled to this country.

Another aspect noted by Dr Alexander Otto pertained to the technical and financial cooperation accord which could be signed before long between Mozambique and Austria. According to the ambassador, this will further relations between the two countries and will permit increased assistance in the social and economic development of Mozambique.

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CSO: 3442/53

MOZAMBIQUE

DANISH AID TO 'HIDROMOC' TO MEET AGRICULTURAL DEMANDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] With the inauguration of a specialized machine shop for the assembly of electric pumps and the repair of five different makes of diesel engines, HIDROMOC [Water Pumping Equipment Company of Mozambique] intends to provide more direct and effective support to agricultural development programs, according to a spokesman for the management of that company. He added that the shop complex will give priority to the maintenance of equipment used in farm irrigation, particularly MWM, Styer, Faryman, Maritza and Lister motors.

To help HIDROMOC expand its workshops to meet the demands imposed by the agriculture sector, six technical specialists in irrigation machinery should arrive in our country this year. The technicians will come from Denmark under the cooperation agreement between HIDROMOC and the Danish development agency DANIDA.

Since early this year, a Danish hydraulic engineer has been working with the company to train workers in the repair of motors and in the assembly of electric pumps. According to the company administration, about 50 workers have already been trained in these courses.

The DANIDA representative in Maputo, who is also the Danish ambassador to Zimbabwe, reported that within the framework of cooperation with HIDROMOC, our company was granted 20 million Danish kroner last year, part of which is being used to finance the installation of the machine shop and the professional training courses at the company.

According to a HIDROMOC spokesman, by turning its attention to the specific problems of agriculture, the state company means to contribute to the efforts in progress to reactivate production in all sectors, from the state sector to the cooperative, private and family farm sectors.

The informant added that, in a first phase, the newly inaugurated machine shop will serve the city and province of Maputo, repairing diesel engines, sewage pumps and water treatment equipment. In the near future, as technical capacity permits, the plant (now considered as only a technical department) will serve the entire southern region of the country, handling orders for the repair of motors.

According to the same source, in this phase the machine shop will also serve as a training and instruction center for skilled workers to serve the machine shops which should later be installed in the other two regions of the country. Thus, HIDROMOC is working to begin training these workers immediately.

The unassembled electric pumps will be imported from Denmark, within the existing cooperation accord. The company spokesman said that these electric pumps will be of the Gruding type. A test run conducted even before the machine shop was inaugurated spoke well for the level of technical training and use of the installed capacity; however, the informant did not say how many electric pumps can be assembled on a daily average. "The number will depend on the volume of orders we receive when we begin to operate in earnest," he said.

6362

CS0: 3442/53

WOMEN COOPERATIVISTS IN MAPUTO PRODUCING MORE FOOD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] On the eve of the Extraordinary Congress of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women], one of the liveliest topics of discussion is undoubtedly the liberation of Mozambican women. There are distinct aspects to the liberating process, and one which has certainly had very concrete results is the experience of the General Union of Agricultural and Livestock Production Cooperatives in the city of Maputo. The association now numbers about 10,000 members, 95 percent of whom are women. In its last annual report, the General Union declared: "Thousands of women have affirmed their dignity and worth, contributing significantly to their households with food and money earned by their own efforts." It is to the involvement of these thousands of women, both as peasants and as women, that most of the capital is indebted for the food it consumes. In this light, we feel it is appropriate here to reprint a passage from the report of the General Union of Cooperatives.

A basic aspect of the activity of the agricultural cooperatives is that they are self-managed collective enterprises with the primary purpose of improving the living standard of their members, particularly with regard to food. In this respect, they are radically different from the state or private enterprises, which are basically market-oriented. For the cooperatives, the marketing of surplus production is of secondary importance.

Despite this basic difference, sales of produce by the agricultural cooperatives in Maputo surpassed 98 tons in 1981 and increased four-fold by 1983, to 396 tons. The estimate for 1984 is about 1,000 tons. These are basically sales of vegetables, pork and fruit. Oleaginous products and ducks are also marketed, although in relatively small quantities.

Some products, produced in even more limited quantities, are retained solely for the cooperative members; they include chicken and most of the duck. For various reasons, many peasants do not eat pork. When the hogs are slaughtered, these peasants keep the ducks for themselves. Oleaginous products, principally peanuts, are produced in very limited quantities, owing to the shortage of seeds, and because there is no product on the market to substitute for them, they

are mostly consumed by the peasants. This is why the cooperatives basically sell such fruits as bananas and oranges, vegetables and pork.

An analysis of the relative rates of consumption and sales is quite important to an understanding of the economic and social impact of the cooperative sector on life in the city of Maputo. Regarding vegetables, for example, the principal products marketed are cauliflower, kale, cabbage, carrots, broccoli, onions and lettuce; gross production in 1981, 1982 and 1983 went from 148 tons to 706 tons, a growth of 470 percent. A detailed examination of each of the components--consumption and sales--indicates that although the rate of each of them in relation to gross production has not varied significantly, there has been a slight trend toward consumption over sales. This is obviously a result of the increasing shortage of foodstuffs on the market.

The accompanying table shows a significant increase in consumption by the cooperative members. This is all the more relevant, considering the large growth in the number of cooperative members during these years. In other words, the increasing shortage of foodstuffs in the city has been eased for about 8,000 cooperative families--representing a population of about 40,000--by the production of the cooperatives.

It may also be concluded that the improved supply of such items as rice, meal, beans and fish will also mean a substantial improvement in the supply of vegetables and pork, which are now being consumed directly by the cooperativist producers.

About 40 percent of the pork is consumed by the cooperative members themselves. This percentage could very soon become larger, since the cooperative members would like to consume more meat. Here, however, there is a very sensitive aspect in the balance of city life: the almost total inexistence of any type of meat in Maputo. Hence the other 60 percent cannot precisely be considered surplus, but rather a contribution by the peasant cooperativists to the diet of other sectors of society in the capital. This aspect was stressed during the drafting of the plan and was the object of a special mobilization by the General Union of Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives, basically out of respect for the worker-peasant alliance.

In this context, the supply of pork from the cooperatives is channeled to such social centers as the Railway, the university, BM, BPD, PROPESCA and others. In consideration of other consumers, and as quantities permit, pork is also supplied to some restaurants. In the specific case of the CFM [Mozambican Railways] Central, the cooperativists have a greater sense of their contribution because, in practical terms, they are supplying a sector which includes thousands of family members of the cooperativists themselves.

The pork is marketed by the sales department of the General Union, which should be turned into a more efficient enterprise.

Increased sales of the cooperatives' products, particularly meat, are faced with problems, however, notably the cooperativists' wish to be supplied with items which they do not produce. During the mobilization to establish certain quotas for the supply of meat to the city, questions were raised regarding the obstacles

to the opening of social centers in the cooperatives, the organized distribution of bread and the formation of consumer cooperatives. It is a matter of a justifiable demand by the cooperativists for a supply of other goods in return.

Table: Consumption and Sales by Cooperatives over a 4-Year Period

<u>Category</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984 (estimate)</u> [as published]
Gross Production	148 tons	350 tons	706 tons	660 tons
Consumption	50 tons (34 percent)	130 tons (40 percent)	310 tons (44 percent)	660 tons
Sales	98 tons (66 percent)	220 tons (60 percent)	396 tons (56 percent)	
Average consumption by cooperative mem- bers per year	42.5 kg	61 kg	65 kg	79.5 kg

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CS0: 3442/53

PORTUGUESE PROFESSORS FOR NEW ECONOMICS COURSES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] University extension activities, which will permit the continuing training of graduates in economics and other cadres linked to the management of the economy, are being developed by the Faculty of Economics at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo. This year, enrollment has already been opened for three special courses in the faculty. This week, another program of this kind will be initiated, with the arrival of two Portuguese professors who will lecture on foreign trade and offer a seminar in economic management.

This action is part of a whole effort by the Faculty of Economics to expand university extension activities with courses that will permit the further training of graduates in economics and of cadres linked to the sector.

One of the Portuguese professors, Dr Amadeu Paiva, will offer a lecture course in foreign trade, which is a normal part of the baccalaureate curriculum. Adelino Torres, the other Portuguese professor, will conduct a seminar on economic development. Both courses are open to undergraduates.

The foreign trade course will be intensive, i.e., from 1700 to 2100 hours, 5 days a week. Priority will be given to applicants whose activity is linked to foreign trade and who have the academic background to understand the material. The course will be conducted in the Faculty of Economics.

The economic development seminar will be presented in the normal classroom for economic development, three times a week, exclusively for students in the Economics Faculty. It is planned, however, to repeat these sessions for interested parties, through several conferences at a location still to be confirmed.

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CSO: 3442/53

FORMER BANDITS RECOUNT CAREER EXPERIENCES IN MNR

Emigrant Recruited in Swaziland

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Several Mozambican emigrants who had been working on a sugar-cane plantation in Swaziland were recruited forcefully by armed bandits and taken into Mozambique, for the purpose of engaging in acts of destruction, destabilization and dissemination of an atmosphere of terror. This disclosure was made by Castelo Nguila, who was introduced as one of the Mozambican emigrants that fell into the hands of the armed bandits and was finally captured by the FAM/FPLM in national territory. According to Castelo Nguila, who made these statements at a meeting with native and foreign reporters in Maputo, the armed bandits entered Swaziland starting in January of this year, and started recruiting Mozambicans in June.

Castelo Nguila, 51 years of age, exhibited extreme nervousness when he was brought into the presence of the reporters. He is a native of Inhambane, which he left many years ago to settle in Maputo, in the Maxaquene District. He appears to be shy and speaks haltingly. On occasion he succumbs to a contradiction.

"But when I arrived there, I didn't like the working conditions that I found. Before the contract was terminated, I managed to move to Swaziland, where I found employment on a sugar-cane plantation belonging to a South African farmer," relates Castelo Nguila.

These events occurred as early as 1981. Later, as a result of his job, he procured his own residence in a rural section next to the farm on which he was working; and this enabled him to send for his wife and children.

The Recruitment

"I lived with my family all these years without any problems. But, in January of this year, we started seeing many armed individuals moving about close to our homes. Since they never interfered with us, we were not concerned. But, at the end of May, some collaborators of the leader of our section showed up on our plantation, to ask the names of all the Mozambicans who were working

there. Far from guessing what would happen, we gave our names and they made up a list."

When the list of all the Mozambicans on that plantation had been drawn up, the representatives of the section leader, named Tonjambili Ngomezulu, left the recommendation that those listed were to appear at the leader's house in 2 weeks, on a Sunday morning.

As Castelo Nguila claims, on the set date they all went to the leader's house, where they were met by four unknown individuals. That day, nothing unusual happened, but one of the leader's collaborators said that it was the four persons present there who needed them for a job. Later the summons was given, and each one was told the day on which he was to appear at the same site, a week thereafter.

According to Castelo Nguila, there were many Mozambicans on his plantation, and all of them received orders and dates for showing up at the leader, Ngomezulu's, house at different times and periods of the day.

Entry Into Mozambique

Castelo Nguila goes on to say: "They assigned me the date of 8 June. When I arrived there, I found only two of the four who had met us the first day. As soon as I arrived, they told me to follow them and, along the way, they explained to me that we were heading for Mozambique in order to look for a medicine man who had been working with them, by the name of Pedro, located in Catuane. They were wearing civilian clothes and, although they were carrying 'sacudus' (knapsacks), they were not armed. But I was afraid and told them that I didn't want to leave my job and family to return to Mozambique under those conditions. Then the two of them beat me, and said that I had to do what they had ordered me to do."

They walked through the jungle until they reached the border, which they crossed, entering Mozambique in the direction of Matutuine.

"After we crossed the Maputo River, my two companions opened the 'sacudus' and each one took out a radio and a pistol. I think that the weapons were intended to scare me, so that I would not run away while they operated the radios. They talked for awhile in a language that I thought was Ndau. Then they disconnected the radios and put everything back in the 'sacudus,' and we continued on our way."

The Capture

It was when the group reached an agricultural-livestock enterprise, the buildings of which seemed to have been abandoned, that the two bandits ordered Castelo Nguila to continue ahead until he reached the road, on which he was to walk for about 2 hours. Later, on a detour, he was to take a road on the left that would lead him to the medicine man, Pedro's, house. When he met him,

he was to tell him that his friends (he claimed not to remember the names of the two bandits) were waiting at the agricultural-livestock enterprise, where they would remain.

"I walked a long way and later, since I was not familiar with the area, I met two women, whom I approached, asking where the medicine man's house was. It was already becoming dark and the two women invited me to accompany them to their house, because since it was already dark it would not be easy for me to find my way. I accepted, mainly because I was tired of walking. When I reached their house, one of them sent a child to call her husband in the next house. When he appeared, they described what had happened."

The chief of that group ordered a meal served to the "guest," after which he invited him to sleep, so as to continue the trip when the sun rose. About 30 minutes later, the owner of the house reappeared with three militiamen and an individual introduced as secretary of the zonal GD [Mobilizing Group].

Castelo Nguila concluded his account by saying: "They woke me up and started questioning me. I explained everything, but they said that I would have to accompany them; and they took me to the zonal barracks, where I was turned over to the FRELIMO troops. That occurred on 9 June. A few days later, I was sent to Maputo, where I have been held until now."

Trained for Espionage

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] A few days ago, a prominent armed bandit trained in Salisbury, in then Southern Rhodesia, and later taken to South Africa, where he attended an espionage course, at the end of which he was sent to Maputo, was introduced to native and foreign reporters in the nation's capital, giving them a detailed account of his career in those ranks. He is Alberto Macamo, a native of Maputo, who joined the armed gangs when they were still calling themselves the "Free Africa Movement," in 1978.

Well spoken and gifted with great loquaciousness (his account took nearly an hour and a half), Alberto Macamo is extremely arrogant. His statements, often filled with violent catch-words marked by the most primitive anti-communism, reveal a mind sickly impregnated with indoctrination, wherein the ideas instilled by imperialist propaganda take the form of values accepted out of conviction.

Joining the Bandits

Alberto Macamo, 33 years old, confers upon his remarks a redundancy that is accompanied by theatrical gesticulations and facial expressions.

Let's listen to what the reporter's notes managed to establish from the statements made by this armed bandit:

"In 1976, I was arrested by the PIC [Criminal Investigation Police] and sent to the Gorongosa Reeducation Center in Sofala. I was later transferred to the Sacuzi Reeducation Center in Manica, where I remained until 1978. One Saturday, Minister Marcelino dos Santos showed up at our center and, after a long visit, held a meeting with us, claiming that many of us were already fit to be rejoined with the society. The next day, Sunday, five helicopters appeared, flying over our center. Meanwhile, on the ground, over 100 soldiers had surrounded the premises where we were located. At one point, a whistle sound was given identical to the one used at the center for a general assembly. All of us came to a halt."

As Alberto Macamo explained, the general idea when that whistle sounded was that the soldiers had already arrived who would restore our freedom, based on the statements made by Marcelino dos Santos.

Macamo continued: "When we reached the site where the whistle had sounded, one of those surrounding the center ordered our commander to come forward and when he did so he was the first to be hit on the head with a hammer. Then there was a great uproar, with the men firing at us, and hitting many policemen from our center. Meanwhile, the helicopters landed and four individuals, all with long black hair, got out of them. They ordered us to take off our regulation black shirts and to board the helicopters, which took off soon afterwards."

The Training

According to Alberto Macambo's claim, many reeducated individuals were abducted, including some wives of the center's policemen. The five aircraft headed for Mutara, in Salisbury, where they landed on a hill. At night, as the kidnappers of the reeducated ones claimed, a helicopter kept watch, having arrived from South Africa with supplies (bread and canned goods) which were distributed to everyone.

Alberto Macamo went on to say: "The second week, we started training. This instruction included physical exercise, weaponry and political courses, in which we were told that we would fight to abolish communism from Mozambique. The instruction lasted 6 months. We learned to handle light weapons, including the double-barreled type, as well as the mortar, cannon and bazooka. At the end of the instruction, our commander told me: 'You are well equipped to fight for our country; go there.'"

When he says this sort of thing, Alberto Macamo gives the impression that he is doing so proudly, bragging about the application that he demonstrated during the training.

The First Operations

"After this, we advanced toward the war. Near the Rhodesian border we reached the locality of Machaze, where we came upon a line of people. We asked them what they were doing there. They told us that they were waiting to buy

provisions. We broke into the shops, entered and started throwing all the bags and other goods outside. Then we burned the shops. Next, we went to a textile shop, took everything and burned the shops. We went to establish a base in an area called 'Eleven,' and from then on we said that now all we wanted was soldiers."

"Do you mean that, up until then, you had been killing civilians?" To this question, from a foreign reporter present there, Alberto Macamo replied:

"Well, we killed the civilians who were in the habit of singing certain songs; for example, those songs that say 'let's kill the bandits,' 'the heads of the matsangas [armed bandits] are full of matequenha [obscenity] and others. It was those civilians that we killed. Then when we decided to start attacking soldiers, we carried out a first operation near the border, where there was more than one battalion. There, we cleaned out everyone with the mortar and the bazooka, and others escaped. Then we took on a large number of weapons."

Upon reaching this part of his account, Alberto Macamo put his eyes out of focus, seeming to be reliving the incidents.

"We later went to the town of Catandica. There, we held a battle at 0200 hours in the morning. The soldiers were asleep. They were easily defeated, and we took many weapons, including a cannon and mortar. The other operation was in Morunguze; it was at 2300 hours at night. Our medicine man went in the lead. We kept firing for 3 days and on the fourth day we were finished."

Espionage Course in South Africa

Alberto Macamo claims: "When we reached the base, there was a selection of the best, among whom I was also included. We were taken to South Africa; we were there in August 1979. We flew by helicopter to Nelspruit. When we arrived there, they lodged us in a barracks. They said that we were going to be trained as security and espionage agents. When the course was concluded, 50 of us were chosen to return to Mozambique on a spying mission. I was among the 10 who went to the city of Maputo. They gave us a large amount of money with which to pay our expenses everywhere."

Every one of the agents sent to Mozambique departed alone, so as to avoid suspicions on the part of our country's authorities. Forged documents were provided to them.

"I boarded the train in Nelspruit and went to Pretoria. There, instead of using the forged documents that had been given to me, I went to immigration and said that I was a Mozambican miner and wanted to return to my country. They asked me which company I was associated with, and since I knew South Africa well, because I had worked there from 1969 to 1973, I said that it was one of the companies for which I had worked. They looked at the papers and found my name. Then they gave me a guidebook and affixed the stamp. I boarded the train and, when I reached Ressano Garcia, I took 30 contos in

rands and gave them to one of the officials. Then they didn't 'bear down' on me very much. I managed to get by until I reached my house."

In Maputo

"I arrived in Maputo in 1980, and contacted my family. Some members of the family began hounding me with questions, claiming to have heard it said that I was kidnapped for the armed bandits at the Reeducation Center. I categorically denied it, saying that in the confusion that occurred during the abduction, I had managed to escape to Vila Paiva de Andrade, and from there I went to Beira, where the authorities bought an airplane ticket for my return home. Nevertheless, there was one relative who demanded the airplane ticket from me to prove it, and I said that I had not kept it."

Thus, Alberto Macamo succeeded in living in Maputo, without ever working, from 1980 until 1982, assuring himself that his return had gone unnoticed. But, despite all the precautions that he had taken, the security forces were already on his trail.

"In 1982, I was at the Tico-Tico eating and drinking with a friend. I had bought a six-pack of beer and chicken. That friend was a neighbor with whom I used to associate some time ago. But that day, when we were becoming exhilarated from the beer, he started telling me that he had been kidnapped by the bandits at the Reeducation Center in Sacuzi and taken to Rhodesia. I was quite surprised, because I didn't remember him at the Reeducation Center; but since the details that he gave fit well into the account, I made the foolish mistake of confiding in him. He was the first and only person to whom I confided; then I told him my story."

Several months elapsed without anything happening. The friendship between Alberto Macamo and his neighbor and "drinking" companion became increasingly close.

"He told me that he worked for the National Planning Commission, and I was far removed from suspecting him, because he had also confided some secrets to me which could have destroyed him. Suddenly, in November 1982, security agents arrived at my house and rang the bell. When I opened the door they told me to accompany them for a few minutes, just to ask a few formal questions. They took me to Security, but when we arrived there they locked me in a cell, and on 12 December they took me to Machava, where I have been up until now."

I Arrived 'Worn Out'

"In your statements, you mention 'we in the resistance,' and in nearly all your accounts you give the impression that you still assume that you are an armed bandit. So, don't you regret having been with them?"

"Well, you know I arrived from there quite 'worn out,' because hashish comes in the bags from South Africa. Therefore, we smoked every day, just as one

would smoke a cigarette. It is for this reason that my head is not yet straight; sometimes when I recall certain things, I think that I am still there. But I no longer consider myself a bandit, and all the more so since I was taken there by force, and didn't surrender voluntarily," replied Alberto Mcambo in response to the aforementioned question.

When urged to give the names of his chiefs while with the armed bandits, and at the South African barracks in Nelspruit, he replied:

"During the training in Salisbury, I had a chief named Ismael Quincas. During the operations, we were commanded by Vasco Massinga, Antonio Chico and Fabio Matusse. Now, in South Africa, I don't know the names, because they didn't trust us enough to let us know their names. I only know that they were white South African officers. There was a major among them."

"And how many people did you kill during the time that you were going about waging battles?"

"It is difficult to tell how many. There must have been a few dozen, or even hundred, because I operated with a bazooka, a mortar or a cannon which, when fired, hit many persons at a single time. Furthermore, when one is in a battle such as this, there is no time to count how many persons were killed by my bullets."

Zimbabwean Criticized

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] A Zimbabwean citizen with moderate schooling spent 4 years in the ranks of the armed bandits, after having been trained in South Africa in the special function of radio operator in the Infantry and Air Force, and also as a translator of messages from Portuguese to the English language. During this period he worked in some of the bandits' leading camps in Manica and Inhambane Provinces, specifically, in Sitatonga, Garagua and Tome.

Named Augusto Goncalves, aged 30, he is a Zimbabwean citizen, son of a Mozambican father. Upon being introduced during the meeting held a few days ago with native and foreign reporters in Maputo, he said that he had an academic standing equivalent to the ninth grade, and that he was an accountant by profession.

Starting the story of his activities, August Goncalves said: "I was abducted by the armed bandits in 1979, in Manica, near the Zimbabwe border, while I was on vacation in my father's country. They took me to a place located 4 kilometers from Untali, in Zimbabwean territory, where I remained for 3 months."

Training and Specialization

During his 3-month stay in Untali, August Goncalves was given training and, at the same time, started the radio operator's course.

He continued: "At the time of the elections in Zimbabwe, they moved us from Untali to South Africa, where we were lodged at a base located in Nhamazana, next to Kruger Park. After finishing the course in handling weapons, I continued with the one for radio operators, until I completed it after about 2 months had elapsed."

As Augusto Goncalves claimed, at that base in Kruger Park there were South African officers, petty officers and troops who trained the Mozambicans in the various specialties.

"When the course ended, I then began operating the radio. My job was to make a connection with the camps operating in Mozambique, to receive messages and to issue the instructions which had been given from there. I also had the mission of translating those messages from Portuguese into English, so that they could be given to the South African commanders."

According to his story, Augusto Goncalves performed the job of an infantry radio operator for 5 months. He was subsequently assigned to take the course for aircraft radio operators and, during that course he made many flights inside South Africa.

Entry Into Mozambique

Augusto Goncalves added: "At the end of 1980, we entered Mozambique. We were taken to the Sitatonga base, in Manica Province. There, in addition to the Mozambicans, there were three white South Africans. There were paratrooper officers who were serving in the capacity of 'military advisers.'

"When the Sitatonga base was attacked by the FRELIMO troops, we moved to Garagua, also in Manica. We remained there for a long time. South Africans and Angolans (some white and others black) came to this base to direct the training in heavy weaponry."

August Goncalves is a pretentious individual, with great ambition for power. That trait was revealed in many portions of his account, when he declared on repeated occasions that he was not an "ordinary person." Even there, among the armed bandits, his ambition led him to prison, and to creating problems underlying which was the excessive desire to rise in the echelons of the bandits.

They Wanted to Kill Me

Goncalves remarked: "I had problems in Garagua, because the bandits wanted me to be the chief. But I didn't accept that, because I wanted to study more and learn other things so as to gain greater experience. So, since I didn't agree to be chief, I was jailed and kept in a cell for some time. I held talks with the chief of the armed bandits. Then, when they found out about that, some bandits there at the base attempted to kill me."

When asked to explain the type of problem that he had with his colleagues, Augusto Goncalves confined himself to saying: "They were very young; they

were devoted to obscurantist beliefs; and they didn't like to study. I was not in agreement with that. I often tried to make them realize that they were mistaken. Then they started persecuting me, claiming that I had the complex whereby I thought that I knew more than the others."

Augusto Goncalves continued: "We moved from Garagua, when the base was bombed, in October 1981. We went to Tome. During the bombing, our chief was taken by helicopter to South Africa. He had been wounded. But I didn't stay in Tome very long, because I was unhappy there. One night, I escaped from the Tome base, but along the way I met other bandits, who recaptured me. When we arrived at the base, they put me in the prison."

He concluded his account by saying: "I finally fled from Tome in July 1983 (this camp was attacked and dismantled by the FAM/FPLM in August 1983). It was my intention to reach Maputo, because it would have been difficult to reach Manica, since there are many camps along the way. So, I walked to Gaza, spending many weeks; and I came upon Manjacaze, where I was found by the FRELIMO troops. They captured me and took me to Chibuto, from which I was moved to Maputo in August of last year."

After making these comments, August Goncalves made a point of saying that he was not captured, but surrendered. He claimed that he had no intention of escaping from jail, nor any idea of becoming an armed bandit again.

2909

CSO: 3442/54

MOZAMBIQUE

REPORTER VISITS MANICA PROVINCE, TOURS VINEYARD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Jorge Costa]

[Text] When I left Beira to go to Chimoio, I thought our Land Rover would soon have to join a military convoy, as had been the custom for some time. It turned out that this is no longer customary for the residents of the region. The traffic--heavy--between the two province capitals goes on calmly and peacefully.

There are obvious signs of a continuing state of alert, guarding against any criminal activity which, until a short time ago, was frequent. For example, there are many control points along the road. A special note for them: they are all properly identified for the motorists and the militiamen or soldiers stationed at them seemed to us, both going and coming, to show a friendliness and efficiency that we cannot fail to praise.

At the entry to Chimoio, a Traffic Patrol brigade inspected arriving vehicles. Ours did not have turn signals, a horn or rear-view mirror and, very properly, the officer called our attention to the traffic danger this represented--and at the same time was filling out a number of forms.

Our driver was not at all pleased. He kept saying: "This does not happen in Beira. The police know this is a government vehicle and let us pass immediately."

I don't think he was very convinced when he was told that, on the contrary, the attitude of the Chimoio officer was correct and it was the Beira police who were in error. In any event, for me, this was a first very favorable impression of Manica Province capital, which, in our very quick tour, presented a happy and very clean appearance, indicating what must certainly be constant attention and care. The houses were shining clean and the gardens were beautifully tended. It was explained to me: "Often the governor himself will visit various homes and call attention if anything is amiss."

Col Manuel Antonio, governor of the province, welcomed us in his office. He lamented that we would only be in the province for a short time and, particularly, that we would not stay long enough to observe some specific evidence of the

stability of life, after the military victories by our armed forces over the armed bands, but he gave us a general picture of the situation. At this time, the province is one of those which are, in effect, already starting a new life. Those heroic people, who have been at war since the colonial era and who so courageously faced the aggression of Ian Smith's military scum and then the armed bandits, are now determined to rebuild their lives. There is already evidence of this in the amount of food they are producing, despite the drought. Their major wealth at the moment, wood, is transported in huge trucks or by train to other parts of the country.

From Chimoio to Manica, the traveler's eyes are filled with the pastoral beauty of the region. There is a very good highway and the trip was comfortable. As soon as we got to Manica, we asked for Antonio Valgode. "He went by just now. He is at the wine factory," they told us without hesitation.

Antonio Almeida Valgode, 70 years old and looking less than 20, is an extremely popular man. In the little town of Manica, everyone seems always to know where he is; they are aided by the racket of his ancient jeep, which is on the move all day long and which knows every corner of the neighboring mountains.

Valgode built the factory which bottles the very pure "Aguas do Vumba" spring water and soft drinks. He also got into the cultivation of grapes and set up a wine and spirits factory which is a model of cleanliness and organization.

With all the grapes, from which he produces the "Lions' Tears" brandy and several other types of wine and bagasse, the presses and the still never stop at the "Quinta do Couco." We sampled various qualities of this product and can guarantee that it is very good "booze." One of the vats is sealed and no one messes with it.

"We are saving this wine for when our president comes to visit," Valgoda said, adding: "On that day we are going to have the biggest party ever seen in Manica."

This Mozambican has been living in Manica since 1958 and everything he does, everything he says, shows an enormous love, not only for his country but particularly for this region which he adopted and into which he has put so much effort and dedication.

"There are a lot of problems but, with good will, they will all be solved. I must say one thing: the local structures have made everything available to me. If they don't do more, it's only because they can't," he said.

It is in this spirit that he recently built a cafeteria for the workers. He did not trouble himself about the inexistence of stoves and ovens. He worked out designs and, under his direction, everything was manufactured in the workshops of the "Aguas de Vumba." With very little consumption of wood, which is extremely plentiful in the province, all the equipment works perfectly and with no smoking. He built the boiler for the still the same way, using scrap metal from a truck, to distill the excellent spirits which are produced there.

"We are going to produce very good wine here. My vineyard and the state's are just the pioneers. Our people here really love to work and are very dedicated, and it won't be many years before this is the principal crop in the zone."

Valgode also initiated an experimental coffee plantation, which can be seen up there, 1,050 meters above us on the Vumba mounain. "I still have another 15 years to work before I retire," he said.

6362

CS0: 3442/53

KANO OFFICIALS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL QUESTIONS, DROUGHT

Governor Makes Suggestions

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Sep 84 pp 1, 7

[Article by A. B. Tapidi]

[Text]

SUCCESSIVE governments in the country only paid lip service to tackling the problems of drought, Governor of Kano State, Air Commodore Hamza Abdullahi, has said.

Governor Hamza said at the opening of a three-day meeting of the National Council on Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development in Kano yesterday that past governments at best, merely scratched the surface of the drought problems.

He said a lasting solution to the ravages of drought must be evolved.

Air Commodore Abdullahi observed that the development of agricultural sector in the country was being retarded and threatened by erratic rainfall, rinderpest epidemic and other livestock diseases.

Other factors militating against the development of agriculture, he said, were indiscriminate destruction of our natural forests and diminishing pastures for our livestock.

The problem of erratic rainfall, especially in the northern part of the country, which had resulted into our total dependence on rain-fed agriculture should be tackled seriously and with dispatch.

He said the situation was such that even where dams for irrigation have been constructed, the volume of water impounded, year by year seemed to be diminishing.

Governor Hamza said though rinderpest epidemic was on the decline "we should not relax our effort to see to its total eradication."

He said adequate provision of vehicles, drugs and vaccine by the Federal Government should be maintained and the incidence of killer disease should be monitored on a continuing basis.

The governor suggested that other neighbouring countries should be contacted since this country alone could not eradicate rinderpest and other similar diseases in isolation.

Governor Hamza stressed that the concept of the Agricultural Development Projects (ADP) was good and could go along way to meet the desired objective. He however stated that the failure of the civilian government to provide the necessary guidance and control were very much evident in the way the projects were implemented.

According to the governor, attention should be focussed on the problems of lack of proper marketing arrangement to relieve the farmer of his surplus production. He said for a long time to come the bulk of agricultural production would come from the small farmer and he was still the first to suffer in hands of unscrupulous middleman.

Governor Hamza said that the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Marketing Association should redouble its efforts in

developing interstate marketing of agricultural produce and explore the possibilities of establishing small vegetable processing cottage industries in the rural areas.

On the strategic grains reserve, the governor said the Federal Government should take full responsibility of this project instead of each state maintaining its own.

On the delivery of fertilizer, the governor said the National Fertilizer Company of Nigeria should undertake delivery of fertilizers with sufficient time to allow the states to distribute to the rural areas well before planting time.

The Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development, Dr. Bukar Shaib said although there had been

report of drought in the extreme northern parts of Sokoto, Kaduna, Kano, Bauchi and Borno, the harvest in the rest parts of the country would be bumper this year.

He assured that the conference would discuss progress report on the activities of river basin development authorities and the states agricultural development projects as well as the arrangement for the purchase and storage of grains from the expected harvest.

The minister announced that the present administration had accorded top priority to agricultural development so that the economic recovery would be based on a solid foundation of self sufficiency.

Commissioner Scores Development

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by Abu Tapidi]

[Text]

THE Kano State Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Alhaji Muhammadu Kazaure, has observed that, the country has very little to show to justify the huge expenditure in agriculture.

According to the commissioner, this is more so because, we cannot feed ourselves, we have also lost our leading position in exporting our traditional cash crops and that a number of our industries have been closed down for lack of raw materials.

Speaking at the meeting of the National Council on Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development, Alhaji Mohammadu noted that, some of the industries that were still operating were doing so at very low capacities because of lack of raw materials and spare parts.

He said, although the development of agricultural projects required a long gestation period,

there was no doubt that, the development of agriculture should seriously be re-examined in the country.

Alhaji Muhammadu stated that, it was difficult to understand and reconcile our continued importation in increasing quantities of items such as rice, wheat, maize, sugar and vegetable oil when we have all the resources to produce them here.

The commissioner stressed that, "undoubtedly we have a lot of agricultural activities at both federal and state levels, but one continues to get the feeling that, on balance, we don't have much to show, to justify the huge expenditure involved.

Alhaji Mohammadu appealed to the members to be both constructive and productive so that, it would be identified as the meeting that propelled the nation to the stage of at least feeding itself.

POLICY TO FORESTALL RELIGIOUS VIOLENCE SAID UNDER WAY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Sep '84 p 1

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text]

HEAD of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari has said that the Federal Military Government (FMG) would evolve a policy that would forestall any religious disturbances in the country.

General Buhari disclosed this plan when he received the report on the recent Jimeta, Yola religious disturbances at the Dodan Barracks, Lagos yesterday.

The head of state assured the five-man panel set up to probe the religious upheavals that government would "study your report and come out with policies so that we don't have a repeat of such crises in future."

General Buhari said that the Federal Government could not act faster than it did at the time of the Yola disturbances because the new administration had not then settled down.

"The administration was new and was faced with problems of trying to stabilize the country," he said.

The head of state however expressed the hope that the report would be very helpful to government in finding a permanent solution to religious upheavals in the country.

He thanked members of the panel for "taking time to make a very thorough

job of a sensitive issue."

Mr. Justice Mohammed Uwais, chairman of the panel submitting the four volume report thanked the government for giving them the opportunity to serve the country. Other members of the panel were Professor Olatunde Aluko, Dr. G.A. Adeosun, Alhaji Hamidu Alkali and Alhaji Tanko Soba.

MILITARY URGED NOT TO RUSH TO HAND POWER TO CIVILIANS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Oct 84 p 32

[Text] THE military has been urged not to allow itself to be rushed into handing over power to civilians.

The Chairman of the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA), Dr. Babatunde Jose, made the plea yesterday at a public lecture he delivered in Lagos.

Dr. Jose said that the military should first rescue the nation from the "drowning stage" it found it last December 31.

The NTA chairman said that the last military government, headed by retired General Olusegun Obasanjo, "rushed itself, most honourably, only to fulfil its promised deadline."

He added that the military government must however show exemplary leadership as managers of the country's affairs and also set measurable standard of performance for every level.

Dr. Jose advised that in future, local government council should be made to serve as electoral colleges to state and National Assembly as an initial stage to full legislation.

The NTA chairman further declared that in the attempt to re-structure the economy "some victims might be bruised here and there" adding that the most important thing is for the nation to come out alive.

Siad he, "We must reconcile ourselves to a military-controlled government for many years to come, and ultimately, elected government.

He said "We extol the end and ignored the means. Professionals are competing with building contractors, traders and commission agents".

The NTA chairman said that Nigeria has human and financial resources but could not produce better result due to bad managers.

Alhaji Jose said despite the failures, the nation still had a lot to be proud of.

He said: First, we have managed to survive as a nation. We have used part of our resources for the expansion of social services and infrastructural facilities in the nation. And today, collectively we are making a concerted effort to correct the ills of the past, to develop a more just society and to build a better future for ourselves".

CSO: 3400/103

YUGOSLAVIA CALLED ON TO IMPROVE TRADE RELATIONS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Oct 84 p 13

[Text] CHIEF of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon has called on Yugoslavia to improve her trade relations with Nigeria.

He made the call while receiving in audience, the country's ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Ramadam Marmulaku at Dodan Barracks yesterday.

The Chief of Staff pointed out that although the trade relations between both countries dated back to the sixties, the balance of trade had always been in favour of Yugoslavia.

He therefore expressed the hope that she would take necessary steps to rectify the situation.

Brigadier Idiagbon told the ambassador that the present military leaders in Nigeria had accepted the challenge the economic problems posed and were determined to resuscitate the economy and also improve the living standard of Nigerians.

Before the damaged economy could be fully redeemed, the Chief of Staff said: "It is inevitable that Nigerians would encounter some difficulties because we all have to sweat before we can enjoy".

Commenting on the IMF loan, Brigadier Idiagbon reiterated that in as much as Nigeria needed the loan, it would not accept the conditions the world organisation demanded from Nigeria before the loan could be granted.

On the international scene, Brigadier Idiagbon praised Yugoslavia for her leading role in the non-aligned movement of which Nigeria is a member, and also for the encouraging support she was giving liberation movements in South Africa.

Earlier, Mr. Marmulaku had praised the Federal Military Government for the steps taken so far to stabilize the country's economy and also praised the administration for its War Against Indiscipline.

He remarked that his country was impressed and strongly supported the steps.

SOLAR ENERGY CONSIDERED FOR FOOD PRESERVATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Sep 84

[Article by Idris M. Bugaje]

[Excerpt]

THE harvest season is fast approaching and already there is high optimism for a bumper harvest this year. This optimism can, however, be a reality only if we are able to preserve and store the food items so produced for use throughout the remaining period of the year. The importance of appropriate preservation methods, therefore, cannot be over emphasised.

Food lost as a result of poor or lack of proper preservation methods is estimated to be over 20 per cent of the farm and marine produce in Nigeria. This is indeed a very high loss and should be converted to make food self-sufficiency in the country a reality. Majority of these losses are in the form of vegetables, fruits and fish.

The major factor militating against taking appropriate measures in the preservation of our food produce is the lack of infrastructure in terms of electricity, roads, etc, in our country-side since most of our farms, rivers, etc are located in remote areas. The alter-

native to NEPA electricity could be the use of petrol and diesel internal combustion engines coupled with generators or appropriate mechanisms.

This, however, has a drawback, namely the lack of a well trained and adequate maintenance personnel that could service these units promptly and properly, apart from the supply of fuel. A typical manifestation of this problem is the utter failure of most of the rural electrification projects as a result of poor maintenance of plants and lack of spare parts.

A lasting solution to this problem, however, can be found in the use of solar energy for preservation purposes. Solar energy is abundant almost everywhere in Nigeria and in large quantities throughout most of the year and especially when the need for crop, vegetable and fish preservation is most required. The supply of this energy is free of charge and this adds to its better cost effectiveness.

CSO: 3400/103

BREAKDOWN OF PLANTS, EQUIPMENT BLAMED ON LACK OF MAINTENANCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Sep 84 p 12

[Article by Victor Attai]

[Text]

LACK of maintenance of public utilities by government functionaries has often led to avoidable break down, decay and wastage of both human and material resources, the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, has said.

The Chief of Staff stated this in a speech read on his behalf by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Etim Inyang, at the opening of the conference of the national council on works in Lagos attended by the 19 state commissioners of works and housing including Abuja.

He observed that after the completion of a development project or the installation of a plant, machinery or equipment, the problems of maintenance would inevitably arise because, according to him, "this is one of our weakest points as a nation."

Brigadier Idiagbon regretted that proper maintenance of public utilities, plants and equipment have not been accorded the priority they deserve in the country.

He said people had blamed this unsatisfactory state of affairs on the country's poor technological development and therefore asked: "For how long must we wait for other people's technology to be transferred to us?"

Brigadier Idiagbon wondered why we should not devise means to make our lifts work, keep our vehicles running, maintain our roads in motorable condition, ensure uninterrupted supply of elec-

tricity, revolutionise our agriculture and keep the wheels of our industries rolling.

He asked "must we wait for foreigners to do our construction and maintenance job for us?"

The Chief of Staff believed that no country willingly transferred its technology to another country without any string attached to such transfers and that conditions for such transfers varied from one country to another.

He said each country should try to create, adopt, adapt and readapt technology to suit its own peculiar circumstances.

In his speech, the Minister of Works and Housing, Dr. Emmanuel Nsan said some basic problems that would be tackled at the conference would include budgetary constraints in view of our present economic problems and an inadequate executive capacity.

PLATEAU STATE INTRODUCES FEES IN HOSPITALS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Sep 84 p 12

[Article by Andrew Orolua]

[Text]

PLATEAU State Government has introduced hospital fees in all government hospitals and clinics in the state.

The state Commissioner for Health, Mr. Abok Musa Nyam, told newsmen on Wednesday that civil servants on admission in Plateau Hospital would pay nine Naira per night, while non-civil servants would pay 15 Naira. He said other hospitals in the state would charge one Naira.

Mr. Abok Nyam said charges for medical services in Plateau Hospital involving minor, intermediate and major operations would be 15 Naira, 25 Naira and 30 Naira respectively, while in other hospitals five Naira, 10 Naira and 15 Naira would be

charged for similar operations.

He said that plain X-ray would cost five Naira, complex laboratory test eight Naira and ordinary routine tests four Naira in Plateau Hospital.

He said patients seeking consultancy services would pay two Naira in clinics and four Naira in all government hospitals. Out-patient cards would cost one Naira.

The charges take immediate effect.

The commissioner said the fees had been considered by the state government as minimal and were necessary to augment government efforts on medical care.

He said the government was aware of fees being charged by voluntary agency hospitals and private clinics in the state and had taken them into account before arriving at the present charges.

CSO: 3400/103

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

250 INDUSTRIES SHUT DOWN--MORE than 250 industries have so far been closed down this year throughout the country due to lack of raw materials and spare-parts, Mr. Oladapo Fafowora, Executive Director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN), has said. He disclosed this to the New Nigerian at an interview in his office in Lagos. Mr. Fafowora explained that many of such manufacturing companies were closed because of their inability to secure enough import licences and foreign exchange to import raw materials and spare-parts required to keep them running. He said if the situation was not checked, more industries would be closed down and more workers retrenched. He explained that even industries that were able to secure import licences would not be able to make profit if the prevailing situation persisted. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Sep 84 p 1]

FLEET EXPANSION PLANS DROPPED--The Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNSL) has dropped a plan to acquire 15 new vessels at a cost of 300 million naira, because of Nigeria's foreign exchange problems. The shipping line had entered a contract in September 1982, with the Hamburg-based firm, Hamstorf Consulting and Engineering, to acquire the ships. NNSL Public Relations Manager, Mr. Willy Nwokedi said that the cancellation of the project was in line with the Federal Military Government's ban on new major projects for the rest of the year. The NNSL's fleet expansion phase I completed in 1980 had involved the purchase of 11 new ships, built in South Korea and Yugoslavia, at a total cost of about 200 million naira. The NNSL subsequently sold some of its older ships and now has 24 vessels in its fleet. Phase II of the programme, which should have increased the fleet to 39 has however always been uncertain. When it was first proposed, the government had said that the NNSL should find the finance itself, but later relented. In the recent economic difficulties, the government is again anxious to get the more commercially viable parastatals (among which NNSL) to finance their capital investments, and if the programme had not been suspended, the NNSL would almost certainly have been asked to raise the finance on its own. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 49, Sep 84 p 29]

FEWER SHIPS BERTHED--The number of ships berthing at Nigerian ports fell sharply again in the first half of 1984. Only 1,734 ships berthed, 507 fewer than the 2,250 that berthed in the second half of 1983, Nigerian Ports Authority reports. Cargo throughput recorded was 5.5 million tons inward and 817,104 tons outward. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 49, Sep 84 p 29]

BRIEFS

COASTING VESSEL 'PAGUE' --The Transportation and Communications Ministry took delivery on August 5 of the coasting vessel Pague, built with hull number 344 at the Chantiers et Ateliers de la Perriere (France). Put into dry dock on January 27 and launched on April 20, the Pague measures 40 m in length (36,5 m between perpendiculars), 7,50 m moulded breadth and 30 m in depth. With a dead weight displacement of 230 tons, it has 180 m³ of transport capacity in the rear hold and 160 m³ in the forward hold. The propulsion unit is comprised of a diesel Poyaud A-12-150SRM engine, outputting 600hp at 1500 rpm and giving the vessel a speed of 10 knots. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 84 p 17]

CSO: 3400/149

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

JOURNALIST SENTENCED--Freetown, 6 Nov (AFP)--The Sierra Leone high court today jailed the editor of an independent bi-weekly newspaper for five years on charges of contempt of court, it was announced here. Franklyn Bunting-Davies, editor of the NEW SHAFT, was accused of breaking a court seal placed on the offices of his newspaper, which had been involved in a number of legal suits. Mr Bunting-Davies denied that he had broken the seal to gain entrance to his offices. High Court Judge Omarie Golley, who passed the sentence, turned down a defence request to appeal the ruling. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 6 Nov 84 AB]

CSO: 3400/192

SOMALI SUPPORT FOR OGADENIS WANES

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 17 Oct 84 pp 5-7

[Text]

President Mohamed Siyad Barre is moving decisively away from the long-held Somali government policy of unconditional support for the Somali inhabitants of the Ogaden and north-eastern Kenya. For the first time since the Berlin Conference in 1884, the majority of Somalis in Somalia no longer wish to pursue pan-Somali ideals. Somalia is now bitterly divided on clan lines, with each clan, armed to the teeth, fending for itself. Below we recap on the tortuous history of the nomads of the Horn before analyzing their present predicament.

Following the Berlin Conference, Somalia was divided into five regions. Ever since, Somali nomads have struggled for freedom and survival. Their common aim was unity - pan-Somalia - a goal, now lost forever, that first came in sight after the second world war, when Britain assumed responsibility for all Somali territories. But the Italians soon returned to the southern part of the country, the Ogaden was handed back to the Ethiopians, and the French resumed their occupation of Djibouti. With the joining up at independence in 1960 of Italian and British Somalia into present-day Somalia, again pan-Somali hopes were raised.

In 1962, in a British-sponsored referendum, the Northern Frontier District (of Kenya) became the first missing territory to vote for unity with Somalia. The following year Kenya was to gain independence. The mass Somali-supported *Northern Peoples' Progressive Party* (NPPPP), which was behind the vote, was promptly banned by the British colonial administration, and its leaders - Alex Kholekhole (president) and Deqow Maalim Stambul (secretary-general) - detained. At this point the NPPPP went underground, and formed the *Northern Frontier District Liberation Front* (NFDLF)¹.

Under the leadership of the NPPPP vice-president,

Wako Hapi Taro, and its treasurer, Abdikadir Sheikh Hussein, the NFDLF opened camps in the lower Juba region of Somalia. Several thousand volunteers joined the movement in its early stages. Its guerrilla campaign started in November 1963. The most senior northerner (Somali) in the Kenyan administration, district commissioner Daudi Wabera, became the first prominent victim of the movement, whose conflict with the Kenyan government - known as the Shifta war - was to claim over five thousand lives.

In 1967 the Somali government of Mohamed Ibrahim Egal signed a peace treaty with Kenya, without consulting the NFDLF, whose office and guerrilla camps in Somalia were immediately closed down. Half the front's leadership was detained in Kenya, half in Somalia. Despite widespread sympathy in Somalia for the NFDLF, many Kenyan Somalis returned home. In 1969, Kholekhole and Stambul were released by President Jomo Kenyatta. Kholekhole joined the ruling party, KANU, and was elected MP for Marsabit South. Later he became a Muslim, changing his name to Haji Mohamed Adichareh, and is now an assistant minister in President Daniel Arap Moi's government.

On his release, Stambul refused an offer to stand for parliament unopposed in his home town of Garissa, and slipped quietly into Somalia, arriving in Mogadishu just in time for Gen. Barre's military coup in 1969. The young officers there were keen to show their support for the Somali cause. Stambul was encouraged to re-open the former NFDLF training camp at Doble. But the Somali government, anxious not to provoke trouble, declined Stambul's requests to rekindle the guerrilla war. The NFDLF office in Mogadishu became more or less a welfare station for Kenyan Somalis fleeing the repression in north-east Kenya.

The other Somali liberation fronts met a similar fate. In 1963 the *Ogaden Liberation Front* (OLF), under the leadership of **Makhtal Dahir**, intensified its struggle. The Front opened independent trading links within the region and popularised the name "Ogadenia". It even introduced a new currency, the British shilling, as the main regional currency of exchange.

Imperial Ethiopia, unable to handle the fast expanding OLF, attacked Somalia directly, precipitating the mini-war of 1964. Somalia's tiny army, incapable of resisting Ethiopia's vastly superior forces, was forced to close its borders to the OLF, which was then slowly squeezed into near-oblivion. A few small units survived in the Ogaden hinterland until the *Western Somali Liberation Front* (WSLF) resumed guerrilla activity there in 1974.

Somali nationalism was greatly encouraged in 1977. Djibouti got its independence, and the WSLF, hard on the heels of the retreating Ethiopian troops (demoralised by the 1974 Ethiopian revolution and its aftermath), quickly overran the lower region of the Ogaden. Somali government troops, well-armed with Soviet equipment, were soon in the Ethiopian highland town of Harar. Finally it seemed to Somali nationalists that unification of the Somali peoples was on the verge of reality. The Soviets then sided with Ethiopia. Somali was defeated, and divisions of such magnitude developed among Somalia that the very existence of Somalia suddenly seemed in jeopardy.

The Ogadeni people, many of whom ended up in the squalor of refugee camps in Somalia, felt cheated of victory by the intervention of the Somali army, which in its turn felt humiliated by Gen. Barre's policies. In 1978, Col. **Mohamed Osman**, on his return from the Ogaden, led an unsuccessful coup plot against Barre. He was executed together with several other officers. But the co-leader of the plot, Col. **Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed**, fled to Kenya. Shortly after he surfaced in Addis Ababa, where he formed the first anti-Barre front - the *Somali Salvation Front* (SOSAF), which started armed struggle in Somalia in 1979.

The initial weakness of SOSAF - as has been well-documented (AC Vol 24 No 15) - was its domination by the Majerteen people of central Somalia. Barre successfully mobilised public opinion in Somalia against the group's reliance on Ethiopia. The Ogaden clan, which together with the Majerteen, Marehan, Dolbhante and Warsangeli, make up the Darod Confederacy, was particularly disappointed with the Majerteen defections to Ethiopia, the arch-enemy. By the end of last year (AC Vol 24 No 24), SOSAF (or the *Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia* - DFSS - as it had by then changed its name to),

was in terminal decline. Today it hardly exists as a guerrilla organisation.

The biggest threat to the last vestige of pan-Somalism now comes from the northern, Isaq-based movement, the *Somali National Movement* (SNM). Strongly opposed to Barre's southern-dominated government, it is seeking equal representation for the Isaq. The movement is threatening to opt for secession if its demands are not met. It is encouraged by the separate existence of Djibouti, which enjoys all the privileges of a sovereign state despite its size and limited resources.

In sharp contrast to the DFSS, the SNM has several times fairly peacefully replaced its leadership. Recently it held a congress at which the colonels (AC Vol 24 No 24) were ousted by a more mature and determined group of politicians. Its new chairman is **Ahmed Mohamed Silyano**, the former chairman of the SNM's United Kingdom branch and a longstanding minister of commerce and planning in Barre's government. **Ibrahim Megag Samatar**, an equally longstanding political and economics adviser to Barre, is the new representative in North America. **Abdirahman Tour**, until recently the Somali ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, is the new UK representative. In addition to being strongly pro-western, the new leadership has close ties with the Saudis.

In an attempt to thwart what they see as a Darod onslaught, the Isaq have coopted the Hawiye - the biggest clan in the south. Barre, encouraged by the return of disillusioned Majerteen from Ethiopia, has turned to his Darod brethren to strengthen his position. Majerteen officers have been dispatched to the north to support the Marehan, Ogaden and Dolbhante troops already there.

Clan warfare has reached alarming proportions. Once again, the Ogadeni people are taking the brunt of it. The United States, which maintains low-key support for Barre, has told the latter that Somalia cannot expect to receive the weaponry it constantly asks for unless it ceases all support for the WSLF.

Somali government support for the WSLF has indeed been reduced considerably, and many of its groups have returned home. But several independent splinter groups have now appeared in the Ogaden. The biggest group operates in the Nogab area, under the command of **Mohamed Abdi**. Reports of increased activity in the Ogaden gave rise this summer to a rumour that an Ogadeni-Dolbhante group had tried to take power in Mogadishu. In fact there was no coup plot. But events illustrated the growing rift between the Ogadenis and Barre, a delicate relationship that has for long been crucial to Barre's maintenance of power.

In July, Col. **Sultan Bihi**, an Ogadeni airforce

officer, was found dead on the beach at Mogadishu with a bullet through the head. A group of senior officers, including three Ogadenis, and Col. **Mohamed Osman Qadi**, head of military personnel, Col. **Dolal**, head of political affairs in the armed forces, and Co. **Abdirahman Khalif**, head of the Mogadishu military academy, were then sent to Cairo for training. More recently, Maj. **Shamsuddin Abdisalaam**, the former Ogadeni commander of the Somali Commando Unit, has returned to Ethiopia, where he has been appointed by the Ethiopian government to assemble a small paramilitary unit to patrol towns and wells against guerrilla attack.

In comparison to the Ogaden and the WSLF, north-eastern Kenya and the NFDLF is relatively easy for Barre to handle. The US and Saudi Arabia have worked hard to persuade him of the merits of completely disbanding the NFDLF as a prerequisite to good relations with Kenya. Moi's visit to Somalia in August was the outcome of several meetings last year between Kenyan officials and their Somali counterparts, led by the Ogadeni minister of information, Col. **Mohamed Omar Jays**. During Moi's visit, the NFDLF leadership was locked up and all publicity denied to Stambul.

In September Moi paid a rare visit to Garissa, his first since the Wajir massacre in February (AC Vol 25 No 5). During the visit, 15 members of the NFDLF allegedly handed themselves in to Kenyan

authorities. They included Wako Hapi Taro, second vice-president, Sheikh **Ali Abdullahi**, finance secretary, and **Ali Falir Ibrahim**, commander of the military wing. However, Stambul later said that the 15 were among the 18 people expelled from the NFDLF last April for disciplinary reasons. (He said they were involved in selling arms to the Degodia and Ajuran clans).

Another significant factor for the prospect of peace in the north east of Kenya, is the presence in both the Somali and Kenyan armies of several high-ranking officers born in the region. The most senior Somali officer is Gen. **Aden Abdullahi 'Gabeyow'**, the former commander of the Halane training camp, now deputy defence minister. (He was first an officer in the Kenyan army, but defected to Tanzania in 1964 to avoid serving in his home district). He played a key role in suppressing the 1978 coup attempt against Barre). Lt-Gen. **Mohamoud Mohammed**, the commander of the new Kenyan airforce - and also a key figure in suppressing the 1982 coup attempt in Kenya - comes from the same village as Gen. Gabeyow. Both were recruited into the army in 1956 ●

Footnote:

1. The NFDLF is composed of a 35-member government-in-exile. Its main officers are: Deqow Maalim Stambul (president), **Abdikadir Sheikh Hussein** (vice-president), **Ahamad Badawi** (foreign relations), **Gududow Garad** (defence), **Sayyid Ahamed** (interior), **Khalif Mohamed Ibrahim** (education), **Abdi Laafa** (adviser) ●

CSO: 3400/166

HOMELANDS' PROBLEMS, POLITICS EXAMINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 17 Oct 84 pp 4-5

[Text]

Unemployment, poverty and bad government in the homelands will become an increasingly potent force in large-scale unrest in the Republic, which has passed the buck of development to inexperienced homeland politicians. The homelands reflect, magnify and intensify the Republic's own problems. Their leaders are, or at least were originally designed to be, the Republic's stooges. But they try arbitrarily to demonstrate their 'independence' from Pretoria, resorting to heavy-handed repression. The Ciskei in particular is now most unstable (AC Vol 24 No 22). Perhaps the only exception is Bophuthatswana, whose fragmentation into several areas, and its mineral wealth, provide something of a safeguard against swift degeneration.

The *University of the Transkei* itself encapsulates the problems. At its inception over eight years ago, the Transkeian authorities went to great length to appoint some distinguished academics, including Professor **Gerhard Totemeyer** (political science), Professor **Herbert Vilakazia Zulu** (sociology) and Professor **Noel Manganyi** (psychology), apparently without regard for their political views. Earlier this year both Totemeyer and Vilakazi were deported. Six academic staff - three of them professors - remained. Manganyi, a subtle writer on black attitudes, played a leading role in establishing the university in its early years. But he left over three years ago for the *University of the Witwatersrand*. Totemeyer's authoritative work on *Namibia* had earlier incurred the wrath of the South African authorities, while Vilakazi's Marxist interpretations of politics and history were always well known. In May the Principal of the University, Professor **Van der Merwe** (whose health is uncertain after he fell off the roof of his holiday villa), took the unusual step of attacking Vilakazi in his graduation address, for

allegedly preaching revolution. During the same month Transkei police baton-charged students in the university library, apparently in an attempt to arrest all members of the Student Representation Council.

After a long period of unrest, the campaign to boycott the Coloured and Indian elections brought matters to a head at the end of August. The police entered the campus on 29 August with the declared intention of protecting students from the boycott activists. The University Senate had already cancelled all lectures for the week. The police detained all 250 male students in residence. (Half of them had already been detained for taking part in a mass meeting three months earlier). Members of staff were questioned by the local intelligence service. The university effectively closed. On 27 September all full-time students were expelled and told that they would have to reapply for entry next year. Members of the Transkei governments, such as **Mtutuzeli Lyabe**, minister of foreign affairs, are very anxious lest their own sons be detained in boycott demonstrations at South African universities. That they were detained in their own territory is apparently a different matter and is done "with good reasons".

In the South African context, there are immense problems in establishing, in the Transkei or Ciskei for example, a new regime of law and order with any semblance of justice. (AC Vol 24 No 22). Earlier in the year the sole opposition MP in the Transkei parliament, **Caledon Mda**, attacked retrospective legislation (to June 1980) indemnifying the authorities from claims of unlawful arrest. The detention of about 200 people in the Engcobo district, which is traditionally hostile to the authority of the ruling **Matanzimas**, probably involved at least one death in police custody. The continued detention of **Mzwandile Matutu** MP, a member of the ruling

Transkei National Independence Party, the former army commander, Brig. **R.A. Keswa**, and a Matanzima relative, **Prince Madikizela**, typifies the style of the regime. Prison conditions outside Umtata are bad enough to be fatal for the unhealthy.

All queries to ministers on the detentions are referred either to Gen. **Jabu Mantutle**, the commissioner of police, or to Brig. **Leonard Kawe**, chief of the security police. Satisfactory answers are rarely provided. The minister of justice, **T.T. Letlaka**, formerly a law lecturer at *Isleworth Technical College* in **Britain**, has reservations about police conduct, not least because violent crime, especially in Umtata, has greatly increased. White South Africans are now reluctant to drive through the Transkei because of intimidation by the local police.

In three areas of the Transkei there is a more legitimate security problem. The two northern areas - one an 'island' enclave - adjoining **Lesotho**, provide access to the Republic for saboteurs, dissidents and smugglers of dagga crossing Transkeian territory. The frontiers here are, of necessity, largely unmanned. In the eastern area of Pondoland there has been inter-tribal fighting, which is probably at least partly attributable to ANC exploitation of anti-Matanzima opposition. The Transkei government continually reiterates its belief in the stability and loyalty of all groups of people in the territory - because of the perceived soundness of the system, in which the established hierarchy has been assimilated into a national political party. In reality, the system is unstable in all but the short-term.

Crucial to the maintenance of the Matanzima regime is the fledgling Transkei Defence Force (TDF), under the command of Gen. **Reid-Daly**, the former commander and main creator of the once notorious Rhodesian Selous Scouts. With a 32-strong team of ex-Rhodesians, mostly recruited from the Selous Scouts, he is firmly in control of the force. The TDF works closely with the South African Defence Force (SADF), which is the only outside source of training, equipment and financial aid for military purchases. (South African military advisers withdrew from Transkei in late 1977 "owing to the prevailing political situation". Small groups of Transkeian officers were then trained in **Zimbabwe** before independence there, but it was inadequate to compensate for the total lack of an established military order in Transkei. The arrival in 1981 of 40 Rhodesians saved the TDF from complete collapse).

The desired format of the TDF is broadly along the lines of an SADF motorised counter-insurgency unit. It will be supported by a Special Forces regiment, now under formation in Port St. Johns, for intelligence gathering and reconnaissance. Hence an

air wing and amphibious capability is required. (The Wild Coast, treacherous and indented, is ideal for infiltration by small boat). TDF strength is planned to increase from its present 1,500 (compared to a police force of 3,500) to 4,500 in eight to 15 years. A TDF depot, an Infantry School and a training camp just outside the capital, Umtata, are under construction. The above will depend heavily on aid from the Republic.

Recruitment to the TDF is unlikely to be a problem. All nine ethnic tribes in Transkei have to be represented proportionately. Because pay and living conditions are comparatively good, there are plenty of volunteers from which to choose the 250 men taken in annually. (12-18% of those applying pass the entrance test). Recruits are put through the Infantry School, which is commanded by Lt-Col. **Madikiza**, who in turn is advised by Maj. **J.C. Bosch**, a Rhodesian.

The idea is eventually to organise Transkei into three military districts, each probably with an operational unit. If the TDF's development goes ahead as planned it will have a small squadron of helicopters, three or four inshore patrol boats, and a mounted unit, which will also, inevitably, be used for ceremonial. The estimated total annual cost is R16 - R21m.

The TDF is at present cutting its teeth in Pondoland, where police units also work under its command. The tactics in Pondoland involve strategically-located observation posts informing a centrally-located 'reaction' force of up to battalion-strength, which then goes into action against bandits armed with home-made weapons and FN rifles. Much of Transkei is open ground. But Pondoland, like the north of the homeland, has large patches of forest. It is ideal for counter-insurgency training.

Political control of the TDF seems to rest primarily with prime minister cum minister of defence **George Matanzima**, who in turn consults closely with Gen. **Reid-Daly**. (The deputy minister of defence and police, **D. Tezapi**, does not appear to be of much importance). Theoretically, the approval of the prime minister is required for deployment of the TDF in aid of the civil power. Budgetary approval depends nominally on the single-chamber parliament. In practice, in all operational matters, Gen. **Reid-Daly** has considerable executive discretion.

Quite apart from its own manifest internal problems, the security of Transkei will be substantially affected by a spillover of grievances from the Republic, especially via migrant labour and from deliberately imported dissidents of local ethnic origin. The Republic would probably intervene in the event of serious disorder or an attempt to overthrow the Matanzima regime. But Pretoria would first have to

do everything in its power to avoid getting directly involved in a way which would implicitly deny the validity of its policy of separate development.

However, Ciskei rather than Transkei is likely to degenerate into crisis first. **Lennox Sebe's** regime there, now in an advanced state of paranoia, is extremely fearful of trade union and worker solidarity against it. The former chief of state security, Lt-Gen. **Charles Sebe**, has even suggested that a special bureau be set up to prevent the re-employment of 'politically unreliable workers'. And Chief **Lent Magoma**, the minister of manpower, advocates military-style punishment camps for workers who break their employment contracts. Already Ciskei has legislation, in the form of an industrial conciliation act, which virtually outlaws South African-based trade unions. Overall the regime has created a vicious climate ripe for generating resistance.

White men living in the areas bordering Ciskei, especially in Grahamstown and Williamstown, are likely to be involved sooner or later in SADF operations to isolate or even take over Ciskei. In August the SADF commanding officer in East London, Col. **Reg Deyzel**, announced that all white males in that area aged 18 to 54 were required to register between 10 and 14 September for the defence forces' national and controlled reserves. The announcement, which was also made in Port Elizabeth, was in compliance with directives in the 1st August government gazette. According to Col. **Gert Vermeulen**, senior staff officer (personnel) at Eastern Province Command, the order applied irrespective of whether men were South African citizens or whether they had already done military service. Civilian commando units (AC Vol 25 No 11, page 6) are an essential part to Pretoria's plans for border security. Certainly the units are ideal for the sort of static guard duty involved in sealing off an exploding homeland ●

CSO: 3400/165

IMPACT OF DISINVESTMENT CAMPAIGN STUDIED

Pretoria ESSU STRATEGIC REVIEW in English Jun 84 pp 32-45

[Article by Dr P Haasbrock: "Disinvestment Propaganda: Economic Sabotage?"]

[Text]

Officials of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), particularly Bishop Desmond Tutu, have for some time been propagating the withdrawal of foreign capital funds from South Africa. After having investigated the propaganda, the Eloff commission came to the conclusion that it was not in the national interest.¹⁾ Members of the commission argue that if the propaganda were to succeed, production would be harmed by disinvestment, and unemployment, particularly among the less-skilled and unskilled Black workers, would follow. On the basis of this possibility, the commission has recommended that the government consider the question whether encouraging disinvestment is "economic sabotage", and whether it should be regarded as a punishable offence.²⁾

The commission does not explain how the possible results of disinvestment propaganda — an increase in Black unemployment — would prejudice the national interest, but nor on the other hand, does the SACC venture to say how disinvestment would help to bring about the radical changes they would like to see in South Africa. However, a mutual expectation may be inferred from the observations of the SACC and those of the commission: disinvestment will harm the economy; the means by which the government carries its policy into effect will thereby be cut off, while the economic lot of the Blacks will deteriorate and political, social and economic reform will eventually be forced onto the government that is trying to stave off revolution in South Africa.

The use of the term "economic sabotage" should be seen in context with this mutual expectation. This expectation is founded in the specific conception of how important foreign capital is to the economic life of South Africa, and especially how this would be affected by disinvestment.

It requires no special insight to realise how important foreign capital can be to the process of economic development in general. Not only does it supplement the investment funds available in the recipient country, but a higher level of domestic investment is also made possible by it. The favourable result is that new job opportunities are created. Furthermore, capital inflows were normally followed by foreign entrepreneurial and managerial skills. New technology accompanies the flow of foreign capital and this increases productivity. When foreign capital is combined with locally available resources production possibilities are created that did not exist previously, better use is made of all resources and as a result, the welfare of the community is improved. Lastly, any economically underdeveloped

country, will find it extremely difficult to shake off the lethargy of a subsistence economy without the stimulus of foreign capital inflow.

During three phases in its century of economic development, South Africa experienced a strong inflow of foreign capital. At first, between 1870 and 1919, the flow of foreign capital was indispensable to the establishment of the gold mines on the Reef. After the Second World War, it was the Orange Free State goldfields and the rapid industrial growth that attracted foreign investment to South Africa. The last great inflow occurred during the seventies, when the government determinedly launched an important infrastructure development programme. To construct the new harbours at Richards Bay and Saldanha Bay, and to build the railway lines linking these terminals with the rich coal fields and iron deposits in the interior, foreign finance sources had to be used. These were also used for the construction of new power stations, specifically for South Africa's first nuclear power plant at Koeberg, and for Sasol II.

The role of foreign investment in the economic development of South Africa has been thoroughly researched, and its various aspects have been the subject of numerous theses and academic publications.³⁾ Official notice has been taken of the importance of foreign investments to South Africa, and the government's favourable attitude towards foreign investment has been repeatedly and clearly affirmed. It is stated, for example, in the Third Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Fiscal and Monetary Policy in South Africa, that: "The government welcomes foreign investment, and in formulating economic policy, will also endeavour to retain a favourable investment climate for foreign controlled enterprises".⁴⁾

The view that foreign investment provides an exploitable power over the economic life and politics of the recipient country enjoys little support in South Africa. An exception was the warning by the Franzen commission: "The government cannot allow foreign capital to be invested in such a manner or in such amounts as will enable foreign control to be exercised over the whole economy or over certain strategic sectors".⁵⁾ This policy statement, however, did not become statutory or lead to any government action. On the contrary, restrictions imposed earlier by the government to control the flow of foreign capital have been lifted considerably in order to create a more favourable investment climate.

It is not the goodwill of governments that attract foreign investment, but the possibility of profits. Frankel summarized the motivation for foreign investment as follows: "overseas investment was influenced by the combination of sentiment, patriotism and opportunities for gain, by the large scope, often indirectly combined with national support given to the promoters of enterprises in virgin territories, by the considerable possibilities of profit to particular individuals arising from capital windfalls and by the large gains that could be hoped for, and frequently occurred, through the appreciation of values in land or natural resources as a result of the movement of population to them."⁶⁾

Initially it was the investors of Great Britain that were attracted by the treasures of South Africa's mineral wealth, but their share in the total foreign assets in this economy dropped from 62 percent in 1956 to 37 percent in 1976. The American share increased during the same period from 12 to 21 percent, the French remained more or less the same while German investment increased considerably.⁷⁾ As a result of the great flow of foreign capital to South Africa, the Republic became one of the most important investment countries in the world.

History has taught us that it was by no means a particularly high profit rate that ensured South Africa's attractiveness to foreign investors.

Frankel has determined that the return on foreign investment in South African goldmines between 1887 and 1965 was a mere 5,2 percent, and entirely in step with profit rates in the international capital markets.⁸⁾ The latest information points to a dividend return rate on capital of approximately 26 percent from 1970 to 1980. There was a drop in this rate during 1974 and 1975, but it increased rapidly thereafter to reach a peak of 33,2 percent in 1980. (Compare table 2.) On capital and reserves it was just over 5 percent for the same period. Dividends plus retained profits on capital and reserves yielded approximately 15 percent during the same period. Viewed in the light of the wide fluctuations occurring in this average rate of return, this is not particularly significant. These fluctuations are caused by changes in retained profits; in 1973, three times as many profits were reinvested as in the previous year, and in 1980 the increase on the previous year's figure was 155 percent. (Compare table 2 and graph 3.) Spandau also points out that American investors earn less on their investments in South Africa than in other countries.⁹⁾ In spite of this, South Africa remains one of the foremost investment countries in the world. This is an important factor in the evaluation of the dangers posed by the disinvestment propaganda.

For the purposes of such an evaluation, it is also necessary to take note of the nature of foreign investment. Foreign capital reaches South Africa in the form of loans or in the form of investments. Investments are made either directly or indirectly. Foreign investors may purchase the shares of the most important South African companies on overseas stock exchanges. The other South African shares may be bought on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. With such a portfolio investment, ownership of South African shares is simply transferred from South African shareholders to foreigners. South Africa naturally receives foreign exchange, and because the demand for the shares is increased by foreign purchases, the price of the shares will be higher, while the dividend yield rate will be lower than would have been the case without foreign purchases. By taking up newly-issued shares, foreigners finance the expansion of production capacity in South Africa, and in this way contribute to economic development.

Foreigners may have so much confidence in the South African economy that they invest in it directly by establishing undertakings themselves or in co-operation with South Africans, or by financing the expansion of existing undertakings. After the Second World War, the emphasis shifted from portfolio to direct investment.¹⁰⁾ This was however, definitely not merely the result of greater confidence. Foreign companies also tried to evade the restrictions of the import substitution policy by establishing affiliates within the South African tariff walls. From 1957 the increase in direct investment has also been the result of the reinvestment of profits and reserves.¹¹⁾

Previously, under the securities rand system, foreigners could not sell their shares to inhabitants of South Africa. Although they could sell them to other foreign investors, the demand overseas for the shares of South African companies was lower than the total demand for them and the price was consequently also somewhat lower. At present, foreign investors may sell the shares of South African companies in their portfolios to South Africans. This may be regarded as disinvestment in one sense only: funds which could possibly have been invested in South Africa are appropriated to buy shares from foreigners. The increase in the supply of shares will push down their prices, provided the demand remains constant. Under such circumstances, the dividend yield rate would rise, and this would be

to the advantage of new South African shareholders. If these shares were to reach the market in larger parcels, however, this might arouse the interest of the institutional shareholders owing to the control possibilities involved. If the demand were to increase to meet the extra supply, the price and dividend return would remain the same.

Real disinvestment occurs when foreigners cancel their real investments in South Africa; when the doors of subsidiary companies are closed and the assets are sold, and when the purchase sum leaves the country. Because South Africans come into possession of the physical assets of these companies, such as the buildings, machinery, equipment and constructions, the country suffers no loss. The foreign investors, however, will inevitably suffer losses in the process of liquidation of their assets. They would have to sell their assets at large discounts which would be to the advantage of South African investors.

It ought to be taken into account that a large amount of direct foreign investment is realized in the form of retained profits. When foreign investors withdraw these profits, however, this cannot be regarded as disinvestment.

It is against this background that the propaganda for disinvestment may now be considered. Foreign investments in the economy of South Africa are obviously of direct importance to the investors themselves; their prosperity is determined by the rentability thereof. In keeping with the South African government's view of the historical role of investments in the economic development of South Africa, these are considered to be in the national interest; the general welfare of the community of South Africa is thereby improved. However, from the viewpoint of the propagandists for disinvestment, these investments represent an important reinforcement of an order from which they differ radically ideologically. Whereas the South African government attempts to encourage foreign investments, its more radical political opponents will attempt to discourage it.

If foreign investment is not influenced by political ideologies, the direction and scope of its flow will be determined by rentability expectations. Future returns, may be affected by political changes; consequently, expectations of possible political changes will influence rentability expectations. Because political upheaval originates within political ideology, it is possible that political ideology may have an indirect influence on foreign investment. Ideological propaganda will influence investment directly only if investors can be convinced that they should set aside material benefits for the sake of "moral profits", or if foreign governments can be convinced that it is in their own interest to force their investors towards such a viewpoint.

Prophecies of doom that call into question the certainty of future profits, in unison with the repeated calls for disinvestment, may further discourage foreign investment, especially if they are emphasized from time to time by signs of political unrest in South Africa. The outflow of foreign capital after the Sharpsville riots, for example, was inspired by a loss of confidence in the political stability of South Africa rather than by moral indignation at police action. If such confidence-shaking events did not crop up from time to time, prophecies of doom would lose their power of conviction; the serious foreign investors would not allow themselves to be scared off for long.

In the light of these circumstances, it appears that the propaganda for disinvestment may have an extremely limited impact. The drop in foreign investment experienced by South Africa during the five years prior to 1980 may consequently not be attributed to this propaganda. The

causes should rather be sought in the relatively high real foreign interest rates, in the world-wide stagflation that set in after the oil crisis, and in the confidence shock of the Soweto riots in 1976. During this period, because of the improvement in its balance of payments, South Africa borrowed little overseas, and redeemed existing loans. This brought about the drop in indirect investment in South Africa by the foreign private sector, banks and governments (figure 2). In 1980, direct investment by the foreign private sector in South Africa started increasing again, and this trend is continuing according to the latest figures (Figure 1). In 1981, there was a dramatic swing towards indirect investment; foreign loans are again being secured on a large scale. These fluctuations have no connection with disinvestment propaganda. Is it correct, therefore, to label disinvestment propaganda "economic sabotage"?

The physical sabotage of economic targets must diminish the welfare of a community by destroying the state's production capacity or infrastructure, or it must serve as symbol of such a decline in welfare. Fuel depots, power, and pipelines, roads, bridges, harbours and factories are all economic targets. Physical sabotage thereof disrupts the production and flow of goods and services, and valuable resources are destroyed. As a result of the damages they suffer when their assets are destroyed or when they are prevented from working, this does not merely harm people directly — it is also indirectly injurious to the welfare of the entire community.

However, the basis which a modern developed economy provides for the military defensibility of a state cannot be undermined by this type of sabotage; the total economic capability of the state is just too comprehensive for that. Successful sabotage attempts on economic targets do, nevertheless, call in question the effectiveness of the government's civil defence functions. The greatest potential danger which sabotage of economic targets represents to a state, however, will be realized in circumstances where it forms a part of a wide strategy with various, but coterminous, points of attack.

The emphasis on variety in the threats against a state has led to the coining and general use of the term "total onslaught". Within the scope of this concept, the list of threats against South Africa may easily be supplemented with all kinds of imagined dangers. The physical sabotage of economic targets is a real threat which South Africa has already had to face repeatedly. The most spectacular and probably the most successful of these attacks was no doubt that on Sasol on 10 June 1980, when millions of litres of fuel were destroyed after the explosion of a few limpet mines. If the propaganda for disinvestment is officially described as "economic sabotage" it is inevitably equated with the planting of limpet mines. The same type of penalty may then be imposed in terms of the same type of law for a sermon in London as for a bomb under a suburban railway line in South Africa.

It should be realized that the optimistic expectations of the leaders of the SACC, namely that their disinvestment propaganda will result in the kind of "radical peaceful change in South Africa"¹²⁾ they envisage, does not take economic realities into account. The commission's pessimistic expectations of the possible "success" of this propaganda has as little foundation. Ideological propaganda that fails to activate people is merely politically irritating, not dangerous. For that reason, it is incorrect to wish to label disinvestment propaganda "a specific offence of economic sabotage".¹³⁾

TABLE 1
DIRECT AND INDIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA FROM 1960
TO 1982 AT 1975 PRICES

	Direct investment by the private sector	Direct investment by the government	Indirect investment by the private sector	Indirect investment by foreign governments and banks
Year	R million	R million	R million	R million
1960	3 843,6	166,9	2 651,4	1 022,9
1961	3 840,7	161,2	2 579,4	1 043,2
1962	3 929,6	191,1	2 490,8	934,6
1963	4 004,5	208,5	2 417,0	894,6
1964	4 133,4	246,4	2 406,8	891,7
1965	4 381,7	263,7	2 427,3	1 075,5
1966	4 774,0	242,9	2 586,1	1 110,9
1967	4 917,3	242,4	2 697,2	1 027,3
1968	5 839,1	243,5	2 954,5	1 276,2
1969	6 599,4	229,7	3 187,6	1 168,7
1970	7 132,1	226,8	3 311,1	1 802,4
1971	7 607,0	159,9	3 813,5	2 682,8
1972	7 784,4	188,3	3 693,2	2 892,9
1973	7 476,3	222,2	3 699,1	2 902,2
1974	7 811,4	262,8	3 766,5	3 561,3
1975	7 259,0	227,0	3 902,0	5 160,0
1976	6 869,5	216,8	3 972,1	6 056,2
1977	6 723,4	212,4	4 236,1	5 795,3
1978	6 765,3	211,1	4 213,2	5 229,8
1979	6 201,7	232,6	3 481,6	4 405,8
1980	6 426,8	234,2	3 395,2	3 730,6
1981	6 778,8	367,5	3 849,7	4 587,2
1982	6 901,4	319,0	4 159,2	5 202,8

Source: Various issues of the Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Reserve Bank

FIGURE 1

DIRECT INVESTMENT BY THE FOREIGN PRIVATE SECTOR
IN SOUTH AFRICA FROM 1960 TO 1982 AT 1975 PRICES

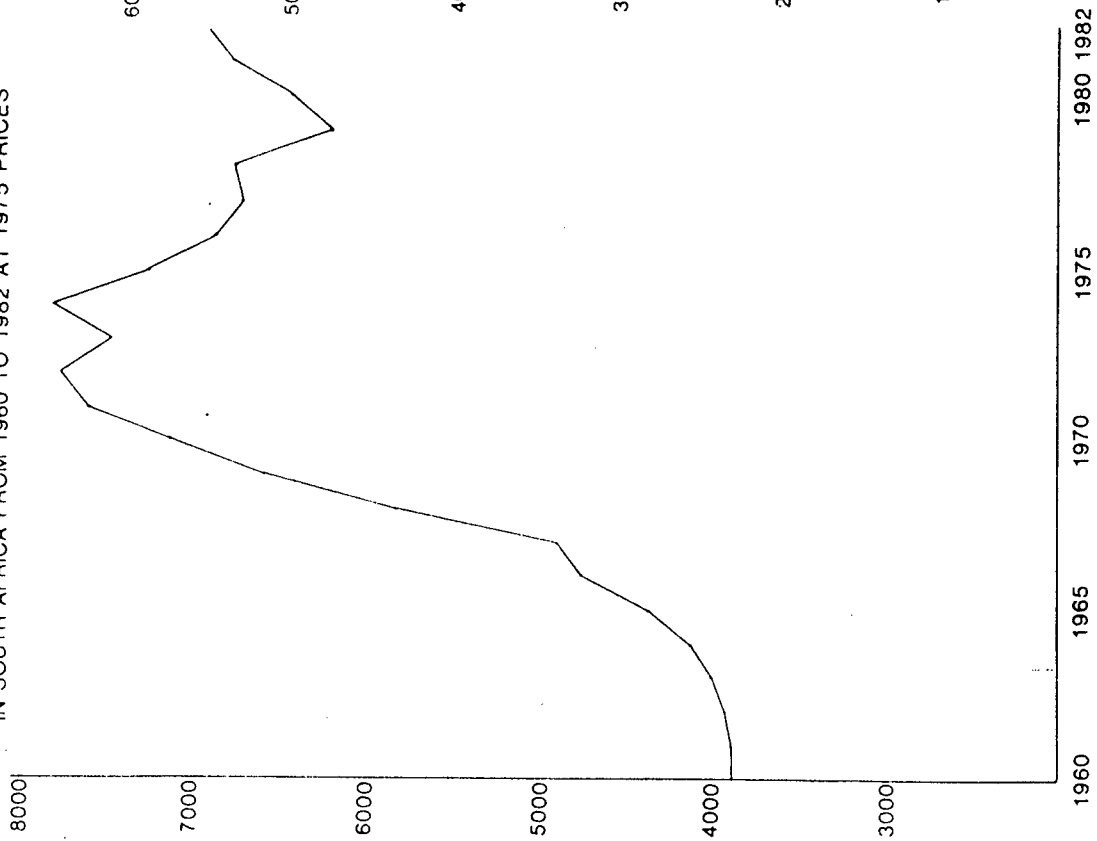


FIGURE 2

INDIRECT INVESTMENT BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, BANKS
AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA FROM
1960 TO 1982 AT 1975 PRICES

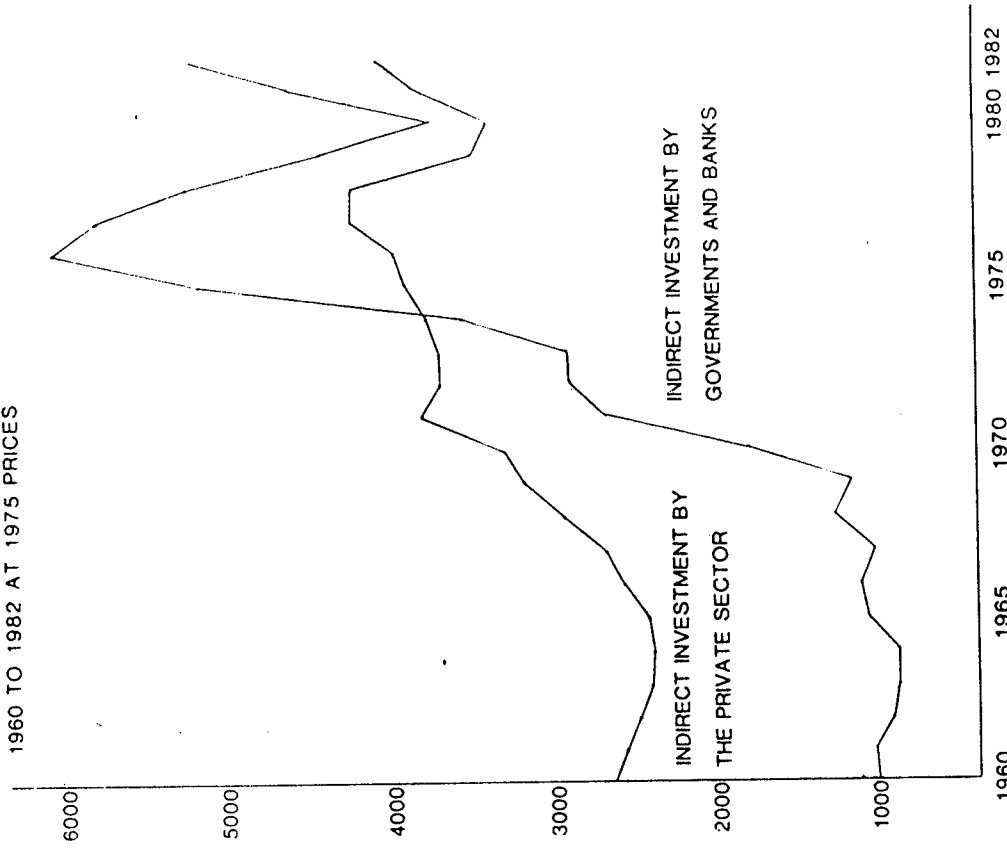


TABLE 2:
THE PROFITABILITY OF DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA,
1970 TO 1980

Year	Dividend payments R million	Retained profits R million	Nominal share capital R million	Share capital plus reserves R million	Dividends on		Dividends plus retained profits on capital and reserves Percentage
					Share capital	Share capital plus reserves	
1970	173	181	705	2 499	24.5	6.9	14.2
1971	155	205	747	2 746	20.8	5.6	13.1
1972	177	249	774	3 022	22.9	5.9	14.1
1973	215	978	758	3 984	28.4	5.4	29.9
1974	174	488	804	4 478	21.6	3.9	13.9
1975	169	258	884	4 796	19.1	3.5	8.5
1976	237	525	993	5 411	23.9	4.4	14.1
1977	266	298	1 061	5 804	25.0	4.6	9.7
1978	358	436	1 151	6 330	31.1	5.7	12.5
1979	411	753	1 272	7 184	32.2	5.7	15.9
1980	473	1 871	1 424	9 207	33.2	5.1	25.4

Sources:

1960-76: Spandau, A. Economic boycott against South Africa. *op cit* table 23

1976-80: South African Reserve Bank, Quarterly Bulletin, March 1983

'Dividend payments' have been calculated after deduction of tax and refer only to direct investment.

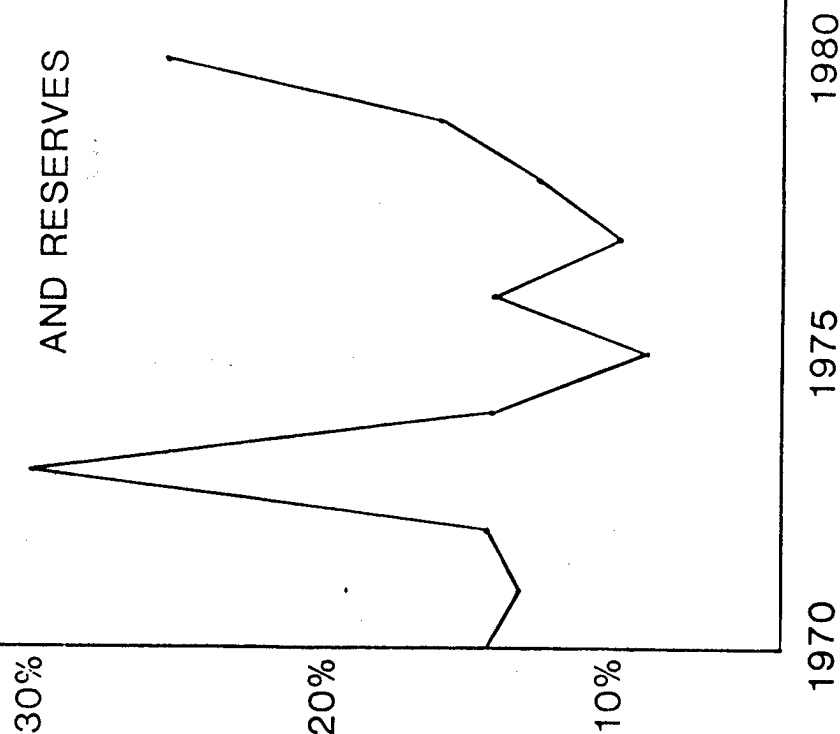
'Nominal share capital' comprises the nominal value of long-term ordinary and other shares.

'retained profits' comprise the change in share premiums, reserves and undivided profits between two consecutive years.

'Share capital plus reserves' is the sum of the nominal value of ordinary and other shares, plus share premiums, reserves and undivided profit.

GRAPH 3

DIVIDENDS PLUS RETAINED
PROFITS ON CAPITAL
AND RESERVES



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9. Spandau A, *op cit*, p 120.
10. Weber H J, *op cit*, p 89.
11. *Ibid*, p 83.
12. Resolution of the National Conference of the South African Council of Churches: quoted by, *The Commission of inquiry into the South African Council of Churches, op cit*, p 207.
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CSO: 3400/165

TERRY-LLOYD MARINE LIFT INAUGURATED

Johannesburg PARATUS in English Oct 84 p 48

[Article by Pte P. N. John]

[Text]

THE official opening of the latest docking installation, a Marine Lift, to the Naval Dockyard on Salisbury Island, Durban, took place on 31 August 1984.

The Officer Commanding Naval Logistic Command, Cdre N.F. Wise, explained that the bringing of the Marine Lift into service on Salisbury Island, marked the end of the first phase of the South African Navy's second full scale occupation of the Island.

Salisbury Island base was built 40 years ago as a last ditch Indian Ocean stand against the advancing enemy. Although the SA Navy then first occupied the island, the tide of the war changed and it was never used in a combat capacity.

The second phase of the Navy's present occupation and modernisation of the island will be the further development of personnel accommodation.

"A dockyard is not a dockyard in the true sense of the word unless it is able to dock warships, either in a planned manner or in an emergency," said Capt J.R.W. Dart, OC Naval Dockyard Durban, at the inauguration ceremony of the Marine Lift.

THE construction of this shiplift began in 1980 and by October 1983 it was in operational service. It is the SA Navy's second shiplift, the other being in service in Simon's Town, and it is the fourth one in South Africa.

The basic principle and description of a shiplift is simple and can be equated to a large elevator which can be lowered into the water and have a ship positioned over it. The elevator platform and the ship can then be lifted vertically to the ground

level of the shipyard. The platform supports the ship by means of a transfer cradle. When the elevator platform has reached the level of the shipyard, the transfer cradle holding the ship in position, is moved on tracks to a marked inspection and repair area.

The transfer of the cradle to this area is by means of two steel cables which get attached to the cradle and are then used in pulling it to the desired docking position. This also enables the lift platform to carry out further ship docking onto the remainder on the shipyard if necessary.

The extent of the repair work carried out to the vessel could not take place if the ship was in the water. The vessel's hull, shafts, rudders and propellers are inspected for damage. It is then repaired and repainted and other equipment is examined too.

CHIEF of the Navy, V Adm A.P. Putter, explained in his speech at the ceremony that the expansion and strengthening of the Navy with the addition of the Strike Craft Flotilla, and the decision to base these craft in Durban, has led to significant changes in the shape and size of the Naval Base at Salisbury Island. Both Operational Headquarters and maintenance facilities had to be provided for the Strike Craft Flotilla on the island.

"The Marine Lift has given Naval Dockyard Durban a much needed facility, not only to dock SA Navy vessels close to the Naval workshops, but also to dock more than one vessel at a time. This now enables the dockyard to give full engineering support to our Strike Craft," said V Adm Putter.

The strengthening of the SA Navy's capabilities can no doubt have been due to the positive contribution made by the

Naval career of the late R Adm M.R. Terry-Lloyd. "R Adm Terry-Lloyd left his mark on this island during the Navy's first occupation," said Cdre Wise.

After wartime service in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve, R Adm Terry-Lloyd attested in the SA Seaward Defence Force on 15 January 1940. He was the Officer Commanding Naval Base on Salisbury Island in the mid fifties. His career progressed rapidly and he was promoted to Rear Admiral on 1 July 1966. He commanded several SA Navy ships and held Senior Staff appointments ashore, including the post of SA Armed Forces Attaché in London. He retired on 31 December 1973

CSO: 3400/165

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS STUDENT LEADER DEPORTATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Oct 84 p 6

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE former SRC president of the University of Swaziland — who was deported to South Africa last week — was deported for his "activities in the sugar industry" and not for his African National Congress connections, Dr George Msibi, a top member of Swaziland's Supreme National Council, said yesterday.

The former student leader, Mr Babalazi Bulunga, was detained by South African Police when he crossed the border.

The SAP Directorate of Public Relations has confirmed that he is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Dr Msibi emphatically denied reports that Mr Bulunga was a Swazi citizen.

But, according to Swaziland informants, his father was a Swaziland citizen who was a migrant worker in South Africa.

Before his deportation to South Africa, Mr Bulunga appealed to the UN's Commissioner for Refugees in Swaziland and to the Swaziland Council of Churches to intercede on his behalf to

persuade the Swaziland authorities not to deport him.

Told of his detention by the South African Police, Dr Msibi said: "That is not our problem. He was not deported because of his ANC links."

Dr Msibi conceded that Mr Bulunga had been in Swaziland for a long time, having been to school there before going on to study at the University of Swaziland.

Two alleged ANC insurgents have been captured by the SAP while trying to leave South Africa for Swaziland.

Both are now being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Follow-up investigations by Security Police after the capture of the two suspected insurgents — announced by the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee — led to the discovery of caches of Soviet-made arms, including AK-47 rifles, limpet mines and hand grenades.

South African and Swaziland signed a security pact in February 1982, which provides for joint action in combating terrorism.

CSO: 3400/187

BELGIAN EXPERTS TO BUILD DIP TANKS IN KATETE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 Oct 84 p 5

[Text]

THE Belgian animal disease control project in Chipata is to construct a number of dip tanks in Kateie district in a bid to contain East Coast fever and tripanosomia which have killed several cattle there this year.

One of the experts in the team said construction of the dip tanks had already started, adding that they initially intended to construct about 20 dip tanks in the area.

The expert, who could not tell how much had been set aside for the programme, also said that apart from constructing dip tanks the team will be carrying out vaccinations of animals against the killer diseases.

The expert, who admitted that several cattle were dying there from East Coast fever, could not, however, tell how long it will take them to contain the diseases.

In a report presented to the second provincial council meeting held recently, Katete district governor, Mr. Zongani Banda said about 1,400 cattle have died of the diseases in the

district this year.

Mr. Banda said the high rate of cattle deaths in the district was due to lack of drugs and dip tanks. He said the district, which has a cattle population of 100,000, has only 14 dip tanks and out of these only five are in operation. He also said the shortage of water and drugs had led to the closure of many dip tanks.

Meanwhile, the Independence anniversary celebrations committee in Chipata has raised over K8,000 for this year's celebrations to mark 20 years of Independence, the 60th birthday for President Kaunda and the 26th anniversary of the founding of UNIP.

It was reported at yesterday's preparatory meeting held in the council chamber that the fund-raising committee has raised K7,165 while the

five wards in the township have raised K1,337.00.

Acting chairman of the committee, Mr Jackson Ngoma commended the efforts the fund-raising committee and the Party leaders are making in raising more funds to make this year's massive celebrations a success.

Meanwhile, Mr Ngoma has urged people charged with duties of carrying out this year's Humanism Week projects to take their work seriously and ensure the completion of the projects.

And in Chadiza the district executive secretary there, Mr Pandwe Yambayamba has expressed fear that this year's celebrations might prove a flop due to lack of funds.

Mr Yambayamba said since the fund raising campaign started only K375.00 had been raised.

ZAMBIA

NEW PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA TO BOOST TRADE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA nad Romania have signed a trade protocol aimed at boosting bilateral co-operation between the two countries.

Minister of State for Mines, Mr Nathan Sifwa, said yesterday that the agreement was concluded last week in Bucharest.

Mr Sifwa has just returned from Romania where he was part of a six-man Zambian delegation assigned to review the Zambia-Romania Joint Permanent Commission.

"Once effected, the new agreement will enable Zambia to even export food and other items," he said.

He noted that the 1982 barter protocol between Zambia and Romania was not executed but that this was due to "matters which needed ratification from Cabinet." Some of the issues in the barter agreement, he said, may be effected in the new trade protocol.

"The first barter protocol of 1981 was a success although we ran into difficulties by settling it with payment of foreign exchange in the end.

"Three hundred tonnes of copper which were supposed to have been bartered were instead settled by a payment of a little over K700,000 in foreign exchange," he said.

"The programme was, nevertheless, a success because we do not owe the Romanians anything and I believe they do not owe us anything because we were the first to make an order."

On the establishment of a repair workshop for mining equipment announced by Mines Minister, Mr Basil Kabwe in July, Mr Sifwa said his ministry has prepared documents which Cabinet Office have yet to approve.

"Once our suggestions are approved, we shall forward them to the Romanian government for scrutiny. We shall also send our experts to see how the Romanians repair their mining equipment," he said.

After the studies, Mr Sifwa explained is when it will be known if it is feasible to establish a repair plant for mining equipment in Zambia.

MUGABE ADDRESSES FARMERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Oct 84 p 1

[Text]

COMMERCIAL farmers must help small-scale and communal farmers by sharing their experience, skills and resources so that they, too, can become viable, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said yesterday.

He said the contribution of small-scale and communal farmers was "very significant" in national terms.

Accordingly, the Government expected large commercial farmers to assist these "less experienced" farmers with advice and even resources so that they would follow scientific methods of farming and become more viable both for themselves and for the national economy.

"Small-scale farmers including communal farmers, suffer heavy constraints in terms of skills, equipment and inputs and stand to benefit immensely from this co-operation," he said.

Cde Mugabe flew directly from Lusaka to address a meeting of the Doma Farmers' Association in the Lomagundi farming area near Mhangura, and told about 150 farmers that the Government was eager to develop an integrated and dynamic agricultural system encompassing the commercial, communal, State and co-operative enterprises.

The Government wished, in the medium term, to move to a position where State and co-operative sectors reached the same level of technology, yield and expertise in agriculture as the commercial farming sector.

"Accordingly we call upon the commercial farmers to share their valuable experience, advanced skills and resources gained over many years of professional farming with both the co-operative and State farmers," he said.

"Government encourages this co-operation because neither the commercial farmers, the State nor the small-scale farmers alone can meet the country's demands upon the agricultural industry."

He said the Government's long-term goal was to construct the agricultural industry upon socialist principles, adding that private agriculture would be accorded a place side by side with the socialised sector.

He said the commercial farming sector should see its role as complementary and not antagonistic to the growth of the socialised sector.

Responsible

Cde Mugabe said the agricultural sector was directly responsible for the welfare of about 25 percent of an estimated 500 000 wage earners in Zimbabwe.

But, he noted, one often saw a modern homestead

belonging to the farmer and his family and surrounding it, a cluster of shanty hovels for the farm workers which provided "an irritation to the eye and a shock to the conscience".

Zimbabwe would like to see a tradition of stable labour relations where all working people regarded the workplace and the work environment as their permanent home and source of income.

"In as much as the farm is home and source of living for the farmer and his family, equally it must be home and source of living for the farm workers and their families," he said.

On the squatter problem, Cde Mugabe said any unilateral decision by any person or group of persons to settle on land outside the plan of Government was unlawful.

By its disorderly nature, he said, squatting was not in anybody's interest. "The results are uneconomic use of land, random cutting of vegetation, ploughing on stream banks — all of which lead to the devastation of the land and its related resources," he said.

He said the land-hungry should be settled along sound land use principles.

He said, however, that squatting was a social problem caused by salient anomalies in past approaches to land distribution and in the political economy of Zimbabwe today.

The necessity to settle farmers systematically remained a top priority of Government, he said.

Answering questions from farmers, Ode Mugabe said the Government now had a paper recommending the increase of both the producer and consumer price of milk and this would be discussed in Cabinet next week.

But he would not say whether such increases would be granted, stressing that any decision would have to take into account the relationship between prices and incomes of the people.

The Government was eager to see dairy farming expanding and becoming viable to the extent of exporting dairy products to countries in the SADC region.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, and the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie.

CSO: 3400/155

DAIRY FARM PLAN WITH ROMANIA

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Andrew Rusinga]

[Excerpts]

ZIMBABWE and Romania are carrying out a feasibility study into the possibility of establishing a joint venture dairy farm in the Midlands, the First Secretary at the Romanian Embassy, Ode Dumitru Lupea, said this week.

A pre-feasibility study has already been carried out and the basic data on the project has been collected and studied by both sides, Ode Lupea told Business Herald.

The dairy farm will probably be 10 000 hectares and will eventually include a milk processing plant. Land will also be set aside for crop production.

"Romania will bring in all the necessary equipment and machinery including tractors, planters, harvesters and other implements. We will also bring in the technology and equipment for the processing plant."

If the project materialises it will be the first major investment by Romania in a Zimbabwean agricultural project and could pave the way for further co-operation in other fields.

The two countries signed an agreement to co-operate in agriculture

about two years ago. It covered the exchange of specialists, documentation, breeds and seeds and information on establishment of co-operatives.

Romania is an agricultural country by tradition. After its revolution at the end of the second world war Romania concentrated on modernising its agriculture by replacing manual work with machinery, using fertilisers and chemicals on a larger scale and reclaiming lands.

Ode Lupea said with all the experience it has in agriculture Romania could co-operate with Zimbabwe in a number of fields.

"We can help Zimbabwe with technical assistance and equipment to establish its own industry to manufacture agricultural machinery and implements to satisfy its needs and for export."

The First Secretary said Romania could also assist Zimbabwe in land reclamation programmes and the construction of huge irrigation schemes, a sector where Romania had invested heavily.

Although Zimbabwe had an established fertiliser industry it did not produce all the necessary types in large quantities.

And Romania could provide assistance to expand the industry here. "We are prepared, if Zimbabwe expresses its wish, to build a plant and supply the raw materials for the production of urea," Ode Lupea said.

Romania had a well-developed chemical industry which had greatly contributed to the country's high agricultural productivity.

While in 1950 industry delivered 5 900 tonnes of chemical fertilisers to agriculture, this quantity grew to 233 400 in 1965, then to 923 700 tonnes in 1975 and to 1 413 000 tonnes in 1983.

Zimbabwe's fledgling co-operative movement could draw a lot from Romania's experience in running viable and efficient co-operatives.

The process of specialisation of production in Romania's agricultural co-operatives opened new prospects, especially through the introduction of inter-co-operative economic associations.

BRITAIN TO EXTEND ARMY TRAINING ROLE

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Oct 84 pp 1, 13

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] **BRITAIN has agreed to Zimbabwe's request to keep the British Military Advisory and Training Team a little longer, the Secretary for Defence, Cde James Chitauro, said yesterday.**

It had been hoped that the number of BMATT members would be reduced considerably by the end of this year. "However, the army have identified further areas which they consider important and following the Prime Minister's visit to Britain recently, additional staff were requested and agreed between Cde Mugabe and the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher," Cde Chitauro told The Herald.

He said the British military experts were helping at the Zimbabwe Staff College, Zimbabwe Military Academy and the Battalion Battle School.

The British Military Advisory and Training Team has done a commendable job in training the Zimbabwe National Army since independence, he said.

Cde Chitauro said the British army would have liked to reduce the strength of its forces in Zimbabwe. The ZNA was lucky that it had agreed to Zimbabwe's request. "In these circumstances it is evident that BMATT will not be able to assist for very much longer in the new year."

Instructors

Emphasis was being placed on the training of future indigenous instructors. Several courses had been completed which would enable Zimbabwe's own officers and non-commissioned officers to take over from BMATT.

Cde Chitauro pointed out that running established schools such as the Staff College was not simply a question of passing a course, but of gaining the necessary experience — which the first crop of instructors should now have as it was four years since they graduated from the training institutions.

Asked whether there were plans to expand the existing defence system in view of threats from enemies, Cde Chitauro said it was not a question of expanding but consolidating what had been produced in the way of further training and use of appropriate equipment.

The defence forces should keep their state of preparedness and efficiency at a peak. "The moment the army lowers its guard the enemy may strike with devastating effect," Cde Chitauro said.

The accounting system in the army had improved remarkably since independence. Cde Chitauro

however, pointed out that efficiency in accounting depended largely on the level of training of the people entrusted with public funds.

In the past the problems had been due to lack of training and experience among the ex-combatants.

"General awareness in accountability is now clearly noticeable in all ranks of the army."

He said discipline in the army after integration was acceptable. There were fewer incidents of absence without leave and fewer desertions and court-martial.

Indiscipline was a teething problem which faced the army at the integration phase. The core of the army had always been highly disciplined.

Cde Chitauro denied reports that the army was harassing civilians. He said it was a people's army and any suggestion to the contrary was simply "malicious".

On projects by the army to reduce dependence on the taxpayer for food supplies, Cde Chitauro said some projects had been started on a small scale. He pointed out that contrary to common belief, the defence forces did not receive food handouts from the Government.

ITALIANS TO PROBE WATER RESERVES SOUTH OF KARIBA LAKE

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Oct 84 p 4

[Text]

ZIMBABWE and an Italian company yesterday signed a technical co-operation agreement to explore the underground water resources along the south shore of Lake Kariba.

The contract was signed by the Minister of State (Water Resources and Development), Cde Cephas Msipa, and the director of Aquater, Dr Salvatore Russo.

Under the agreement most of the costs will be met by the Italian government.

Aquater specialises in hydrogeological studies and the Kariba water project, which should be completed in about two years, will consist of a general hydrogeological study covering an area of about 10 000 sq. km.

The study will select the most promising areas for underground water for human and agricultural use.

The project is an extension of a similar project on the eastern side of the dam by Aquater.

Total cost of the contract signed yesterday is estimated at \$2,3 million, of which the Italian government will contribute a grant of about \$1,95 million.

Speaking after signing, Cde Msipa said the project would cover Omay, Siabuwa, Chete, Manjola and Hwange communal lands. "These areas are currently suffering from a critical water shortage."

Zimbabweans would also be trained by the Italian experts.

CSO: 3400/155

LEADERS TOAST HARMONIOUS TIES WITH SPAIN

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 84 p 5

[Text]

RAISING their glasses in a toast to the continued friendship and co-operation between Zimbabwe and Spain are the Spanish Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Jose Briones, and the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ode Maurice Nyagumbo. They were at a reception in Harare to mark the Spanish national day yesterday.

Ode Nyagumbo said Zimbabwe's experience in bilateral co-operation with Spain had proved that the country was interested in finding areas of mutual beneficial co-operation and in establishing friendship based on equality and understanding.

These were some of the features of North-South co-operation which should be established worldwide because Zimbabwe should be freed from unequal relationships.

He said the exchange of parliamentary delegations between the two countries bore concrete manifestations of Zimbabwe's commitment to greater areas of co-operation between the two countries.

He hoped that this would further promote and define new areas of co-operation.

Plans were already under way for a ministerial delegation to visit Spain to examine possible areas of further economic co-operation.

Ode Nyagumbo said that the two governments shared similar views on many international issues, especially on some facing the Southern African region. Spain was among countries which were unequivocal in opposing apartheid and domestic policies in South Africa and Namibia.

He applauded Spain for its sympathetic appreciation of the call by the underdeveloped countries for negotiations to establish a new international economic order.

MUGABE LAYS FOUNDATION STONE IN FUTURE CHINESE-BUILT STADIUM

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] THE National Sports Stadium being built by China will stand as an historic monument to that country's support for the liberation war in Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe said yesterday.

At a ceremony where he laid the stadium's foundation stone and cut a ribbon to mark the start of building opposite Heroes' Acre, Cde Mugabe said the project was offered to China because it was a great friend and ally to Zimbabwe during the struggle for independence.

He told workers at the site, Government ministers and the Chinese team and Ambassador, Cde Chu Qiyuan, that the loan amount, which carried a 10-year grace period, had been increased after the visit by the Chinese Prime Minister, Cde Zhao Ziyang to Zimbabwe in January 1983.

The Prime Minister said the stadium's construction would boost the building and materials manufacturing industries as well as employment in local industries as several products would be bought in Zimbabwe. He said he was pleased that Zisco in Kwekwe had already signed a contract with the constructing firm.

"Negotiations are still in progress with many other local firms for the supply of other building and related materials. This obviously will boost employment in our local industries."

The stadium would offer comfortable seating and modern scoring facilities which would attract sports lovers who found present facilities inadequate. He said it would boost attendance figures at sporting events.

"It is our sincere hope that Zimbabwean athletes and sportsmen and women will aspire to greater heights of dedication and commitment to sport to achieve excellent performance in various disciplines that will be catered for here and true to the symbolism of Heroes' Acre across the road, bring glory and honour to our country."

International

The facilities would attract international events such as the All Africa Games, the Commonwealth Games, the Olympics and the Zonal competitions to be held in Zimbabwe. The country's ability to host these games would give Zimbabwe international exposure.

Earlier, the project manager, Cde Miao Hongkun of the China National Complete Plant Export Corporation, said the Chinese Prime Minister, Cde Zhao Ziyang, directed that the work be "executed perfectly".

The Ambassador, Cde Chu Qiyuan, said economic and technical co-operation between the two countries was now increasing and new areas would be examined. The stadium symbolised friendship, solidarity and co-operation.

CSO: 3400/163

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES MINORITY UNITED FRONT

MB031148 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Oct 84 p 12

[Editorial: "At It Again"]

[Text] The minority parties' idea of forming a united front in the run-up to the next general elections is both an affront to the electorate and a veritable indictment of the multi-party system of government.

As we understand it, a multi-party democracy entails the existence of many political parties with different ideologies and programmes to present to the voters. Responsibly operated, the system should not produce a dirty and undignified scramble for power such as we are likely to witness in the election-eering period that lies ahead.

It is tempting to consider the multiparty system a recipe for disaster in the developing countries of the world. Power for power's sake, not policies and programmes, is made the basis of opposition. Soon there emerges as many parties as there are tribes and the nation is torn asunder.

If indeed the so-called United Front were to materialise, it would be one of the strangest political imbroglios in our time. Only last week ZAPU congress re-affirmed the party's commitment to socialism, a month before Muzorewa declared his party's unshakable commitment to blatant capitalism, Smith continues to regret the very idea of an independent Zimbabwe ruled by Africans, while Sithole is domiciled in Britain presumably looking for a political programme.

Suddenly these persons are to become brothers-in-arms in the fight for the establishment of some kind of state in this country. It is quite clear that the only possible agreement they can reach is the establishment of a neo-colonial state... a negation of everything we fought for and have achieved in the building of a new society!

The run-up to the 1980 general election and after, also witnessed these schemings by yesterday's parties. Various scenarios were presented in a bid to defeat ZANU (PF) through some marriage of convenience by all the minority parties. But of course the people did not like what they saw and rejected it. The people wanted nothing less than total freedom and hence ZANU (PF) was overwhelmingly given the mandate to rule.

Now, 5 years later, the minority parties are at it again offering a neo-colonialist capitalist alternative. It is a power by any means necessary and the end justified the means of approach. This is an unacceptable perversion of democracy and a cynical disregard of the national interest. The whole idea of a general election degenerates into a farce.

But from the point of our national stability and peace there are some questions the government must ask now and not as a post-mortem exercise after the election.

After the 1980 elections it was soon revealed that certain minority parties were nothing more than South African front organisations. Who has or is going to fund this projected United Front?

CSO: 3400/169

DISSIDENT TELLS OF TRAINING IN SOUTH AFRICAN CAMP

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A 19-YEAR-OLD man from the Limpopo area of Beitbridge appeared in a Bulawayo regional court yesterday and pleaded guilty to illegally undergoing military training in South Africa as a dissident.

Bigboy Ngulube alias Max Millo told magistrate Mr Gordon Geddes that the purpose of his training at Manjini camp in South Africa was to overthrow the Zimbabwe government.

The agreed facts were that on February 1 this year Ngulube illegally crossed the border into South Africa to look for employment.

While job hunting, Ngulube met members of the South African Defence Force and asked them for a job.

Ngulube was taken to Manjini camp where he found 45

other dissidents undergoing military training.

He was issued with a uniform and an FN rifle and for two weeks, he was coached in the use of the rifle at a shooting range behind the camp.

After his initial training, he was assigned with others to guard duty along the Limpopo and Shashi rivers.

He fell ill in April and asked for permission to go to his communal home in Beitbridge.

Ngulube was granted sick leave but was given instructions that while in Zimbabwe, he was to observe movements of members of the Zimbabwe security forces, their vehicles and what weapons they carried.

He crossed into Zimbabwe on April 6 and was arrested in June.

Mr Geddes is expected to pass sentence today.

CSO: 3400/163

POTENTIAL OF NATIONAL SILK INDUSTRY

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Oct '84 p 13

[Text]

ZIMBABWE may in future have its own silk industry. Officials of several ministries are investigating the feasibility of establishing silk production in the country.

Mr D. Mahadevappa, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation expert of the Asian Institute of Rural Development in India, came to Zimbabwe in June to carry out a pre-feasibility study on the subject.

He visited Seke communal lands, Mutare and Chiredzi to examine huts and mulberry trees as he looked for a suitable environment for a pilot silk project.

During the last 15 years silk has been produced in Zimbabwe but only as a hobby. In future, however, it could become a cottage industry benefiting many, especially those in the rural areas.

Because silk production is complex, it requires intensive labour and producers must know the techniques before they begin.

"This means training courses are necessary," a Government spokesman said. Zimbabwe will also need experts who can identify diseases in the eggs, worms, mulberry leaves and filaments and counter them.

Asked why it was taking so long to reach a decision on the issue of silk production, the spokesman said: "The Government must first find out if the

masses are ready to accept silk for national consumption. Establishing the industry also depends on the Government's priorities and funding."

A hectare of mulberry trees could yield about \$300 in silk in 30 days.

When asked whether the industry is worthwhile, Cde Betty Mtero, director of projects in the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs replied: "I believe the silk industry can generate good income for women and for schools. It is a cottage industry, suitable for rural women, who could tend the silkworms and do their chores indoors."

Cde Mtero added that the waste of silkworms could be used as fertiliser, while mulberry leaves could be useful for fattening cattle.

On his return to India Mr Mahadevappa submitted his report to the Zimbabwe Government. This is now being studied by the ministries of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Agriculture, Community Development and Women's Affairs and by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority.

Officials are due to meet shortly to decide on the future of the silk industry. If this industry is established, what used to be a small-scale hobby could well become the economic base of many rural families.

ELECTRICITY BOOST FOR RURAL AREAS

Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] **THE Government is electrifying 25 growth points throughout the country and, depending on the people's co-operation, the centres will have electricity within two years, a spokesman for the Ministry of Energy Resources and Development said yesterday.**

He told The Herald in an interview that the Electricity Supply Commission was implementing the programme and progress had already been made.

The rural electrification programme is part of the Government's call for growth with equity and is aimed at uplifting the lives of the rural people and making the centres industrially viable.

"The first target group comprises 55 district centres identified by the Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning as the core for rural development."

The spokesman said each of the country's 55 districts would have its growth point electrified to ensure that everyone

was catered for.

Apart from the 55 growth points, the Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning had identified more than 150 other service and business centres which would form the second phase of the programme.

The last phase would be for prospective consumers who were not within the designated centres, such as irrigation schemes.

However, the implementation of the programme was being hampered by unsatisfactory mapping, insufficient development to warrant electrification, delays by prospective consumers to reply to ESC quotations and the shortage of skilled personnel.

In areas like Gokwe, Murewa, Mutoko, Neshuro, Hauna, Nyawa, Hurungwe, Lukosi and Chimanda, planning and costing had been completed and construction was already in progress.

The spokesman said his ministry had set aside \$2,2 million for the project and this was expected to double in the next financial year.

To avoid further problems, he said, the selection procedure would be

changed so time would not be wasted by going to areas which were under-developed.

"Therefore provincial governors have been contacted to provide lists of growth centres in a priority order of development for the next financial year's projects. One province has already responded."

He said most of the centres could easily be electrified by grid extension provided there was demand and consumers could pay the tariffs.

Since the costs of grid extensions were sometimes "prohibitively expensive" the Department of Energy Resources and Development had proposed that while electrification was continuing in some centres, a feasibility study be conducted to find cheaper means.

The ministry intended introducing isolated integrated generation systems. These were small power stations that used local energy resources like ethanol, the wind or the sun.

West Germany had agreed to finance the feasibility study and the Government was now looking for technicians in that country.

THIS SEASON'S COFFEE EXPORTS MAY EARN \$30 MILLION

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 84 p 3

[Text]

FOREIGN exchange earnings from coffee could be about \$30 million in 1984/85, the chairman of the Coffee Growers' Association, Mr Robin Fennell, has told the Commercial Farmers' Union's monthly council meeting.

In 1983/84 coffee earned \$21.5 million compared to \$17 million in 1982/83.

The chairman of the Commercial Cotton Growers' Association, Mr Peter Flanagan, reported that growers felt the new ginnery should be sited in Bindura to save transport costs incurred by farmers there.

While he hinted that it could be sited in the Mazowe Valley, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, has remained non-committal about the final choice.

He told the agricultural viability conference that experts had already been sent to America to buy the new ginnery.

The chairman of the Commercial Poultry Producers' Association, Mr Dave Irvine, told the meeting that the association would apply for an increase in broiler prices as soon as the new stockfeed prices were announced.

He also reported that there were signs egg prices would ease in the next few weeks as the normal summer increase in production hits the market.

CSO: 3400/155

JOINT TOUR PACKAGE WITH MAPUTO PLANNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE and Mozambique have agreed to give each other first preference in tourism, natural resources, national parks and wildlife management, the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Cde Victoria Chitepo, said.

Speaking at a Press conference after a week-long visit to Mozambique, Cde Chitepo said the discussions held between the two delegations broadened areas of agreement and co-operation in tourism.

The Mozambican Ministry of Agriculture agreed to co-operate in training, forest trees seed supply, introduction of species and genetic improvement, interchange of technical information and specific co-operation in the Mutare-Manica area.

The Zimbabwe College of Forestry in Mutare will take students from Mozambique next year for on-the-job training in indigenous forestry reserves of Zimbabwe. There will also be co-operation in the use of trained animals for logging purposes.

The forestry department in Mozambique is to be given first preference as a buyer of tree seeds through regular quotas.

She said Mozambique had agreed to put aside a suitable site for raising

seed trees of species difficult to grow in Zimbabwe. Dondo region in the Sofala Province was suggested. A joint commission was to be set up soon to deal with uncontrolled fires on the border.

Cde Chitepo said joint tourism packages would be marketed. Specific areas of co-operation included refurbishing hotels and restaurant development. Zimbabwe was willing to provide the necessary inputs such as food supplies, building materials and technical assistance, depending on the financial agreements.

Mozambique was to provide local labour and other related services.

Agreement was reached on exploring problems in natural resources, increasing difficulty in conservation, and use of resources in the two countries. This would form the basis for scientific, technical and training co-operation.

There was also interest in training in conservation, environmental impact studies and erosion affecting the two countries.

Co-operation had started between the Mozambican wildlife management and the Zimbabwe counterpart with the visit of a delegation in 1981.

Further assistance was discussed and agreed upon.

MONEY-LOSING RAILWAYS SUPPLYING CARS TO EXPATRIATE STAFF

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 84 p 5

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE railways has confirmed it is supplying cars to its expatriate staff.

In reply to questions from the Chronicle seeking confirmation that the railways, which is running at a loss of \$70 million, had in fact purchased a fleet of cars for expatriate workers, an NRZ spokesman said: "There is no truth whatsoever in this statement.

"We are supplying cars under a contract agreement to technical instructors who have arrived here to assist in the railway training school, but they are being supplied with cars for their personal use from the railway pool for the duration

of their two-year contract."

The spokesman said the vehicles were the property of the company and the expatriates provided their own fuel.

The Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Ode Bernard Chidzero, recently called on the company, among other money-losing parastatals, to take immediate and effective steps to maximise revenue and minimise costs.

The vehicles supplied to the expatriates looked brand new. They included Nissan Pulsars and Bluebirds.

Tegela flats on the airport road, where apparently most of the

expatriates are accommodated, were refurnished and supplied with furniture at the expense of the railways, according to railway sources at the flats.

On Wednesday the Chronicle was informed by a railways spokesman that although the questions had been received by the railway public relations office, they had still not reached the department concerned.

The railways public relations office had, the spokesman said, sent another copy to the department in question and answers would be ready by Thursdays afternoon. They were still not ready by then.

CSO: 3400/163

BRIEFS

IRANIAN EMBASSY CONDEMNS APARTHEID--The Iranian Embassy in Harare has issued a statement castigating the apartheid regime as retrogressive and evil. The statement says South Africa's racially separate development of way of life is inhuman and a threat to peace and justice in the world. It points out that one of the most important objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran is the elimination of racial or tribal discrimination all over the world. The statement also endorses the proposal given by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at the United Nations recently to support all liberation movements in Southern Africa to fight with apartheid. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Nov 84 MB]

JAPANESE FOR CHIPINGE--SEVEN Japanese volunteers are due to arrive in Zimbabwe next month to help improve the condition of displaced people at Tongogara camp in Chipinge. Miss Hiromi Shimizu, the representative of the (Japanese) Association to Aid Refugees, said this was part of her organisation's policy to expand its activities to Africa, because of the increasing displaced persons problem on the continent. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Oct 84 p 11]

CSO: 3400/163

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