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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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28 June 1984

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ECOWAS POLICY ON MOVEMENTS EXAMINED

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 13 May 84 p 3

[Article by Uka Ezenwe]

[Text]

THE problem of illegal aliens and their repatriation recurs along the West African coast far too often. This is accentuated by economic, social and political problems encountered by the host states. And despite these problems, the migration phenomenon seems to be on the increase.

Prior to independence, the British and French colonial administrations deliberately encouraged free mobility of labour in the region within their respective areas of jurisdiction for economic and administrative reasons. Thus, so long as the colonial rule lasted the individual French West African was easily acceptable anywhere in French West Africa and the same could be said of the British West Africa. However, with the attainment of political independence and the emergence of national policies, which influenced the performance of individual national economies, the size of immigrants started to worry policy makers, particularly in the coastal states. Even so, immigrants in the region remained fairly undisturbed up to the mid-1960s

and they enjoyed almost unrestricted entry to the economically strong countries in search of jobs and means of livelihood.

The concentration of immigrants in the region has always been dictated by the "perceived" economic attractiveness and opportunities which the receiving country offers. Up to the later part of the 1960s Ghana was a country of immigration attracting workers mainly from its neighbouring countries (Togo, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and even Nigeria). For example by 1960 it had 828,000 immigrants or equivalents of 12½ per cent of its population.

The immigrants came as cocoa-farm workers and for petty trading and diamond mining. But, when the economic fortunes of Ghana started to decline towards the end of the 1960s, Ivory Coast took over as a major country of immigration in the area. And by 1975 Ivory Coast had 1,426,000 immigrants (50% came from Upper Volta alone) or 21% of its population. Other important receiving countries like Senegal and Sierra Leone

had 300,000 and 67,174 immigrants in 1975 respectively. Elsewhere in the coastal states immigrants thrived, as the more recent influx into Nigeria clearly epitomised.

The benefits and costs of emigration are well-known. (i) The most widely recognised immediate benefit is the flow of remittances, which not only augments scarce foreign exchange earnings but also provides, especially in the poorer arid states, a potential source of additional savings and capital formation; (ii) the migration of the unskilled and the unemployed, in addition to decreasing domestic unemployment, can even increase employment to the extent that remittances stimulate demand for goods and services in the home country; government welfare and social overhead expenditures may decrease, and the resultant savings can be channelled to investment (and hence produce more jobs) and (iii) the foregone consumption of the migrated unemployed may also increase the savings of those hitherto supporting them.

Against these benefits to the labour exporters are, at least, three sets of costs: (a) Costs of loss of output (withdrawal of a few skilled workers at the margin can severely impair certain industries; (b) costs of additional education and training to replace the emigrating workers; and (c) forgone output of the unskilled labour under training. As for the labour importing countries the gains of the exporters constitute the losses of the former. Because of the danger of the displacement of workers in the host country, pressures on social services, particularly housing, medical and education, and, sometimes, increase in crime wave, governments often intervene to bring the alien population to a culturally and economically tolerable level.

Article 2 (2d) and 27 (1,2) of the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) recognise the need to maintain, if not encourage, intra-regional migration as a way of rationalising and optimising resource use by states at the regional level. But the treaty also realises its limits; hence the Protocol relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment clearly and meticulously stipulates how to handle the delicate issue without excessive costs to both the labour exporters and the importers.

Sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 2 of Article 2 says: "The Community shall by states ensure the abolition as between the member states of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital". Furthermore, paragraph 1 of Article 27 confers the status of

community citizenship on the citizens of member states and also enjoins member states to abolish all obstacles to freedom of movement and residence within the community. Realising the implications of Article 27 (1), Article 27 (2) categorically states: "Member states shall by agreements with each other exempt community citizens from holding visitors' visas and residence permits and allow them to work and undertake commercial and industrial activities within their territories".

The above citations bring out two distinct things. First, the treaty provides for the free movement of persons, residence and establishment; and second, it recognises that these cannot be automatic hence the qualifications implied in the use of the terms: "by stages" and "by agreements with each other". However, the treaty did not spell out in detail the stages to be followed and the timetable for the mutual agreements. These details were left for a Protocol, which was later annexed to the Treaty, to fill in.

The Protocol on Free Movement of Persons was signed in Dakar on 29 May, 1979. But it did not come into force until over a year later when it was ratified by at least seven states. It is pertinent to point out here that of all the protocols signed since 1978 only the one on free movement of persons has been ratified by the required number of states for it to enter into force. Six members have ratified none of the protocols, two have ratified four, five have ratified three, one has ratified two, and two member states have ratified only

one of the protocols. Thus, progress in the implementation of the protocols has been remarkably slow.

Although Article 2(1) of the protocol states that "the community citizens have the right to enter, reside and establish in the territory of member states", Article 2(2) qualifies it. According to the latter:

The right of entry, residence and establishment.... shall be progressively established in the course of a maximum transitional period of 15 years from the definitive entry into force of this Protocol by abolishing all other obstacles to free movement of persons residence and establishment (Article 2(2)).

The protocol left no doubt as to how and when to achieve the right of entry, residence and establishment. It is proposed to be accomplished in three phases over a period of the protocol. It came into force on May 24, 1980, when Senegal, the 7th country, ratified. Therefore, the operative time-table, as envisaged for the attainment of full free mobility of factors of production would look like this:

Phase I — Right of Entry and Abolition of Visa: 1980-85

Phase II — Right of Residence: 1985-90

Phase III — Right of Establishment: 1990-95.

Even the transition from one phase to another in the above schedule is not automatic.

What clearly emerges from the foregoing is that ECOWAS countries are still in the first phase of the General

Principles on Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment. And, *ipso facto*, any citizen of the community who wishes to enter the territory of any other member states is required under Article 3(2) of the protocol to possess valid travel document and international health certificate. Besides, such a citizen must enter through the official entry point free of visa requirements but cannot stay longer than ninety (90) days without requesting and obtaining permission for extension. Indeed, there is even an escape clause (Article 4) which empowers member states to refuse admission into their territory any community citizen who comes within the category of inadmissible immigrants under its laws.

One important conclusion from the above provisions of the treaty and protocol on the subject under consideration is that the bulk of the more recent population movements in West Africa took place outside the framework of the ECOWAS treaty and protocol. For a careful study of the recent influx of the Guineans into Sierra Leone and Liberia or the Voltaics, Malians and Ghanaians into Ivory Coast or, particularly, the Ghanaians into Nigeria reveals that most of these immigrants entered their host country without any valid papers at all.

*(To be continued).*

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PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER VISITS KAALA PRODUCTION UNITS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 84 p 3

[Text] "Special attention has to be given in the rural areas if we expect this important sector in the nation's life to constitute the cornerstone for the development of the production of consumer goods for the people, especially goods of an agricultural and livestock origin," said Lt. Col. Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade) as he recently visited the Eugenia Neto and Angola-Cuba Friendship production units located in the township of Caala [as published].

These units belong to the First Congress of the MPLA Labor Party agricultural and livestock enterprise and are covered by the emergency plan of the Province of Huambo where priority is being given to corn, potato, and miscellaneous horticultural crop cultivation.

It has as a matter of fact become necessary to organize these units properly under the delegation of agriculture by rendering every possible support primarily as regards the timely supply of seeds, fertilizer, and farm tools; this fact will by itself contribute substantially to the improvement of agricultural products in the normal sales circuits for workers, thus neutralizing the unrestrained speculation which they are sometimes victims of at the hands of ambitious individuals.

In spite of the enormous amounts of foreign exchange spent for the purchase of agricultural machinery imported from the GDR so as to speed up the agricultural development process of the five existing units, that is, Chicumbi, 17 September and Calay, only two of them are fully operational and they are Eugenia Neto and Angola-Cuba Friendship.

The lessons learned over these past 8 years of existence of that enterprise, featuring a technology transfer and the installation of cultural machinery, enable us to point to satisfactory results as expressed by the output goals attained in 1981-1982, when they produced 400 and 270 tons, respectively

of corn and potatoes. By virtue of the work it is doing to revive other units that have been closed down and to promote the fast solution of the fuel and lubricant supply problem, the enterprise, as we were told by Antonio Nobrega, enterprise manager, is indeed achieving great success with the implementation of the emergency plans recommended by the party.

"The amount of fuel supplied to us by ENAMA [National Sea and Air Transport Enterprise]," he continued, "comes to 800 liters of gas-oil and that is nowhere near the amount consumed by the machinery for land clearing. We must remember that we have to operate two tractors with plows and they have to be very heavy to get deeper down into the soil."

Discussing the corn plan, Victor Nobrega added that "we need about 57,000 liters of gas-oil to carry that plan out." Another, no less important problem, according to the manager of the Caala agricultural and livestock enterprise, as reported during the visit by the members of the party and government delegation to the Eugenia Neto unit, has to do with the shortage of batteries; this determines the operation of the power pumps for the irrigation system. As an immediate solution to this problem, we are using a pump motor which, however, due to the lack of batteries, we have had to run off the tractor; now that is a waste of fuel.

The small number of hogs kept by the enterprise, due to fodder shortages, seems to indicate that this operation cannot go on much longer. The lack of fodder, along with the inevitable consequences of that situation, as we emphasized earlier, could create big problems to the point of causing the death of the animals--and that would be very bad.

#### Eugenia Neto Unit

As regards the Eugenia Neto Unit, according to data furnished by the officials connected with the agriculture delegation in that province, as of the middle of September, the 400 hectares planted with various products, such as potatoes, corn, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, and cauliflower, will be in line with the previously established plan targets.

The unit's success is identical to the success of the Angola-Cuba Friendship production unit where, during the few hours we spent there, the workers were not only highly pleased with that honorable visit but were unanimous in stating that there are good prospects for attaining rather encouraging output levels to meet the needs of the people as far as food is concerned. The name of the Angola-Cuba Friendship unit chosen by the workers themselves, represents the point to which the political maturity of the Angolan working class has grown--a class which long ago joined hands in solidarity with the Cuban people.

Following the visit to the Angola-Cuba Friendship production unit, Lt. Col. Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade) visited the Cassoco cooperative where Gastao Sambambi was very happy with the announcement that they would soon get a tractor and a vehicle for the Cassoco cooperative; but he was rather hurt by the behavior of some officials involved in the sales system in the rural areas who did not respond quickly enough to the need for increasing barter, thus causing the deterioration of products on several occasions.

As we were able to see for ourselves, the ENCOPIDA [National Company for the Purchase and Distribution of Agricultural Products] branch in the township was doing a rather poor job, quite in contrast to what one might have expected of it. On the other hand, there is also a shortage of commodities at this time which are urgently needed in the rural areas. This situation has to do with goods for use in barter against agricultural products; this is a matter for serious contemplation on the part of Domestic Trade Ministry officials so as not to dampen the enthusiasm of the peasants (which indeed did happen) because that would make them work only for their own personal consumption. It is furthermore absolutely necessary to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance in practical terms because that is one of the fundamental premises for the construction of socialism, the way through which we seek to build the country.

In addition to the production units under the Caala agricultural and livestock enterprise, there are other major projects which are being erected by EMPREDI [Building Construction Enterprise?] on request of the provincial agricultural delegation. This involves the birdhouses of 25 [as published] which are now being started.

As Antonio Nobrega told us, "each birdhouse will have a capacity for about 10,000 chicks which we will have in the province within a few months and for which we already have guarantees as to fodder supply."

The success expected in this agricultural and livestock sector at Caala, which is very rich in agricultural and livestock potential, is due to the hard work of the 210 workers, including four tractor operators, farm workers, mechanics, and others.

#### Meeting with Party Officials

During his visit, Lieutenant Colonel Liberdade met with party and government officials in the township where, on the basis of the observations made during

the visit, he gave precise guidance to resolve certain situations which hinder not only the accomplishment of the emergency plan within the agricultural and livestock enterprise but which also hamper the operation of some government agencies in the township. One of the guidelines given has to do with priority for fuel and lubricant supply to the units visited. The meeting participants in the delegation of Huambo also agreed that for construction purposes, it will be necessary as quickly as possible to ship 500 bags of cement so as to finish the projects on the last birdhouses.

The sales organizations were given the task of delivering the goods earmarked for these rural areas. Finally, on the basis of the guidelines given by the Chairman of the Party and the President of the Nation Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos in his New Year's message, the provincial commissioner of Huambo stressed the need for organizing an economy which would support the war and which would fight to defend the economy.

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CSO: 3442/388

# EFFECTS OF WAR ON PRODUCTION IN HUILA PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 84 p 2

[Text] The data are official and enlightening. A report from the Huila provincial commissariat in 1983 claimed that the effects of the undeclared imperialist war had forced a large portion of the human, material and financial resources to be diverted to reinforce the combative capacity, interfering with economic development.

It also claimed that, in addition to the politico-military situation, production activity was showing the effects of a shortage of financial means and poor organization, reflecting insufficient control of production and distribution.

Recently, the second-ranking government official in Huila, remarking on this year, declared: "The food production plan is doomed to failure." The warning was and is related to the emergency program for agriculture, threatened from a technical-material standpoint, with large corn plantation areas running the risk of being lost.

Actually, corn, the basic food for Huila's population (estimated at 600,000), and that of nearly all the southern part of the country, requires special assistance at a certain stage of its growth, which is achieved essentially through elimination of harmful weeds. However, there are no weeders. The weeding is done in any fashion, and the spontaneous vegetation threatens to "swallow" the cornfields.

According to the same official, who is an assistant provincial commissioner, another reality is the difficulty in marketing and removing hundreds of tons of corn that have already been harvested, and are being held by the farmers. These difficulties have caused a stoppage in the processing industry, and hence a shortage of corn meal for human consumption and livestock feed.

A perusal of the reports from the livestock products distributor enables one to confirm what has been stated previously: the poor meat distribution, resulting from failure to purchase livestock from the growers. During the first 3 months of this year, that enterprise marketed 534 insignificant cattle in the entire province; which immediately gives an a priori notion of the ridiculous amount of meat eaten by each citizen during those months, despite the fact that this year's plan calls for 1,000 head.

Last year, out of a plan for 10,000 cattle, only about 4,000 were marketed, and the reports indicate that, although hogs and goat species may have exceeded the plan, the figures reached do not represent positive results, when one considers the livestock potential and the province's meat consumption needs.

Insecurity and the lack of a supply of vehicles and railroad facilities at the time, which were almost all destroyed by the racist army's invasions, as well as by self-armed bandit attacks, are also present in the distribution of fish, which is now meager, and not being carried out equitably by all the municipalities. There are municipalities, such as Chicomba, which did not have the benefit of either dried or fresh fish during the first quarter of this year, for the reasons cited.

#### '1983: 12 Kilograms of Fish per Inhabitant'

Documents from the fish distributor disclose that last year the province received approximately 7,000 tons of fish (frozen, dried and semi-cured); which, also a priori, means that every inhabitant consumed only 12 kilograms of fish during the entire year of 1983. However, the figures indicate that this year's plan calls for the same amount.

Also with regard to feed, because the factory is producing only a quarter of its capacity, the desired increase in poultry raising is jeopardized, according to the assistant commissioner's claim.

The province's government actually intended to recover 30,000 chicks in the poultry area which, in the absence of feed, would lead anyone to attribute great credibility to that provincial official.

#### Marketing in the Rural Area

There is no doubt that the marketing in the rural area, and the difficulties posed, when one assesses the country's overall situation, have also been an immense obstacle to the province. The problems begin when an attempt is made to barter, and what the peasants want is lacking. The rural workers want, in exchange for what they produce, motorcycles, bicycles, farm tools, fabrics and clothing, shoes, blankets, beverages, radios and dry-cell batteries, soap, sugar, edible oils, etc.

Concurrently, the insecurity of the access routes to the municipalities and traditional farming communes, owing to the action of the bandits armed by South Africa, who attack along the roads, kill and loot, is included among the reasons for the presence of hundreds of tons of corn, and white and sweet potatoes, being held by the growers, most of which spoils.

Also included in these reasons are the thousands of head of bovine and caprine livestock being held by the breeders for marketing; while the population, mainly that of Lubango, cannot procure a kilogram of meat at the butcher's shops except through other means which are often those involving clandestine

slaughtering. The same thing could be said with regard to other foods, most of which does not appear at the sales locations.

The way in which the effects of the war imposed upon us are reflected in the province's economy and the welfare of its people is truly impressive. Huila is considered the rear guard of the South African aggression against Angola, and as such it is suffering from the destruction of economic targets, taking in thousands of refugees from Cunene, while at the same time withstanding acts of banditry on the part of agents of the Pretoria regime.

Hence one should not be surprised that, for these and other reasons, the province's financial and economic situation has a deficit amounting to many thousands of kwanzas. One could not expect it to be otherwise, when many of the enterprises, for example, the agricultural production unit groups, cannot survive apart from the general state budget. It may be inferred from this that a large number of enterprises, including the manufacturing ones as well, cannot cover their expenses with their respective income.

As was also noted recently by the head of the Fifth Region Military Council and provincial commissioner of Huila, Rafael Sapilinha, South Africa's withdrawal from Angola could mean an "about-face" for the province's overall situation, although over the long term. He claimed that the combating of the puppet bandits bent on the destruction of the national economy, whose main areas of activity are those near the centers of the largest agricultural production, would be more effective.

Meanwhile, struggling with all kinds of difficulties, the party and government of the province have attempted to enact measures to be adopted, which have not occurred; as in the case of the emergency plan started last year. In spite of this, there is no apathy, and an attempt is being made to emerge from the crisis.

It is on this basis that the last session of the Provincial People's Assembly attached enormous importance to the economic problems, recommending the establishment of methods for removing products from the rural areas to the urban areas, as well as for moving to this province all the goods currently in the ports of Lobito and Luanda. The assistant provincial commissioner had already called attention to this problem earlier, and also expressed dissatisfaction over the fact that they had not been unloaded in the port of Namibe, which is closer and less expensive.

At this session of the People's Assembly, measures were also adopted with respect to those in charge, making it possible, in one way or another, to expand the parallel marketing systems.

This measure is obviously aimed at reducing sales at speculative prices, which have recently increased sharply, as the products have become scarce in the legal commercial establishments.

To be sure, the decisions made by the assembly are only a drop in the ocean of difficulties, which seem to be endless. However, the intentions are still good, although it must be required that the measures be scrupulously upheld, and that there be increasing ambition to carry out the decisions; because there are actually chances for certain channels to be easily circumvented.

2909

CSO: 3442/393

ANGOLA

MALANJE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ON ENERGY, COMMUNITY SERVICES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 84 p 3

[Text of interview with Cristovao Domingos da Cunha, assistant commissioner of Malanje Province, by ANGOP, date and place not supplied]

[Text] In an interview with the Angolan news agency ANGOP, Cristovao Domingos da Cunha, assistant commissioner of Malanje Province, examined the current status of the sectors which he coordinates; namely, community services and energy. Following is the text of the interview.

ANGOP: Would you give us a general assessment of the activities conducted in the sectors under your coordination?

C.C.: As a member of the Malanje Provincial Commission, I coordinate the energy and community service sector. It is not very easy to talk about either one of them because they are so complex.

As you know, the Directorate of Community Services was created recently in the province, and it is confronted with countless problems, such as the lack of material and human resources to meet the demands of the municipios and communes. Despite all the problems, we are making an effort, and anyone who observes the daily life in the city must be aware of this.

The effort and attention that have been given to the problems with the water supply, to cleaning the streets, tending the parks and so on is quite evident. On the other hand, it is very true that this effort often goes unrecognized. By recognition, I do not mean praise for what we are doing, but respect for the effort that has gone into it.

For example, all the city parks are tended with great care, and they are easily ruined by individuals who go through them, trampling the beds and picking the flowers. In many homes we see faucets left turned on, wasting a lot of water, which shows that the people are not being saving with our resources.

ANGOP: And how are things in the energy sector?

C.C.: The power system cannot handle the consumer demand. The system should be remodeled; both the high and low tension lines should be replaced and the system should be extended.

It is a slow and difficult process, considering the shortage of manpower and materiel. In any event, we have been maintaining some transformer stations, replacing street lights, attending to the municipios and the demands of the system itself.

The sector also suffers from the lack of a company structure devoted purely and simply to maintaining, remodeling and administering the system.

ANGOP: All along the city's main thoroughfares, during the day we see many street lights still burning. Why is that?

C.C.: This is a technical problem. The control equipment for the system is broken down, so it is very dangerous to turn the lights on and off every day at the central electric power distribution control box.

ANGOP: Regarding the clandestine hookups to the power system, what measures are being taken?

C.C.: We have taken action in such cases, cutting off the power and imposing fines, but in many cases it is difficult to detect. In any event, these hookups have further impeded the normal functioning of the system, which is already overburdened.

ANGOP: Finally, we would like to know what future development projects are planned for these two sectors.

C.C.: Some funds have been allocated to Malanje Province for local investments. Given this financial opportunity, some actions in the energy and community service sectors have been included in the plan of activity.

In the energy area, there are plans to begin remodeling the power distribution system, or else do some repairs if the necessary material shows up.

Regarding community services, we intend to go on with the maintenance of the water distribution system, the project for the new conduit, the reorganization of the funeral agency, the maintenance of sidewalks and parks and the development of other activities in this sector.

However, good results will depend on acquiring normal quantities of the necessary materials, in this case, electric pumps, wagons and lawn mowers.

6362

CS0: 3442/387

ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE DAILY ON SECURITY, RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Lisbon 0 DIABO in Portuguese 29 May 84 p 20

[Text] UNITA has launched new urban guerrilla actions in the city of Huambo, former Nova Lisboa. The targets are now a school for military cadres, a school for MPLA security services and a residential district for senior officers of the government forces and party officials, according to the latest communique which we have received from that Angolan nationalist movement.

In the last week in April, other installations in the city of Huambo were the target of a dynamite attack, in which, according to the rebels, about 40 Cuban and Soviet officers were killed. According to the same source, last week's attacks resulted in the death of an MPLA security chief and 10 members of the Cuban expeditionary force.

The communique adds that UNITA destroyed a supply convoy 40 kilometers from Luso-Luena and attacked a government force in Mucussuege; in these two operations the rebels inflicted over 170 casualties, in addition to 43 MPLA casualties in other areas.

A previous communique had reported that, on 7 April, the MPLA, using military detachments from the south of Angola (which were available because of the Lusaka Accord between Luanda and Pretoria), launched a violent offensive against areas in the east of the country which were occupied by UNITA. The offensive was conducted along the Benguela Railroad by 15,000 "FAPLA's" [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] and a 3,500-man Cuban regiment. According to the communique, the operation did not penetrate beyond a few dozen kilometers into UNITA territory; the first assessment of the operation recorded a loss of nearly 400 government soldiers (including 45 Cubans), the destruction of an MiG-21 and 3 helicopters, as well as the loss of large quantities of weapons. The rebel forces sustained 87 dead, 147 wounded and 12 missing in action.

In Luanda, the offensive launched against UNITA in April was announced, but no mention was made of recapturing any territory. The government military spokesman would only report that the operations were conducted in 6 provinces, that 294 guerrillas were killed and that more than 2,000 people had been liberated from UNITA control.

Oddly enough, the Soviet news agency TASS is taking a breather regarding communiques on the civil war in Angola, giving the impression that the recent successes of Jonas Savimbi's movement have begun to impress the Soviet leaders and force them to admit the defeat of their Angolan proteges; the agency was quick to transmit a report from the Portuguese news agency ANOP, according to which the UNITA guerrillas had killed 79 and wounded 26 in an attack on the commune of Chikuma, in Benguela Province.

In London as well, UNITA's position is being seen in a different light from the way it had been viewed until very recently; the British Government seems to have understood that Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas represent considerably more than simple "armed bandits," contrary to Luanda's official characterization of them. The English who work in Angola have been warned that London cannot be responsible for their safety.

Apparently the only factor in favor of the Marxist-Leninist regime in Angola at this time is the way in which its relations with South Africa are progressing. South African Foreign Affairs Minister Roelof Botha took part in a meeting of delegations of the two countries in Lusaka and met with Alexandre Rodrigues, Angolan minister of the interior, in the Zambian capital. The South African diplomatic chief said he considered this meeting "a success" and stated that the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola, as established in the accord of 16 February 1984, would be concluded within a few days. Meanwhile, about 30 prisoners captured by the South African forces in December 1983, including Cuban national Pedro Torres, have served as a medium of exchange for the release of a South African officer who was captured by the Angolan Government forces.

The new visit to southern Africa by Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is generally taken to mean that the United States is making the most of the Pretoria government's current willingness to establish good relations with its Marxist neighbors, which will inevitably weigh in Ronald Reagan's favor in the U.S. presidential elections.

Up to now, the discussions between Washington's emissary and the South African foreign affairs minister have been held in the strictest secrecy, but a source close to the Pretoria government confirmed that "obviously they are concentrating on the Angolan issue."

However, Luanda appears much less disposed than Pretoria or Maputo to yield to U.S. diplomatic pressure regarding the civil war and the presence of the Cuban expeditionary force. For his part, Chester Crocker sees the civil war from a viewpoint much closer to UNITA than to the MPLA; that is, that the conflict should be resolved through an understanding between both parties, which would mean the end of the single-party regime which has prevailed in Angola since the proclamation of independence.

In the less radical wing of the MPLA, there are those who are inclined to favor such an understanding, in view of the increasing power evidenced by Savimbi's

movement, but the "orthodox" members of the MPLA are still firmly repressing this trend. According to local observers, this explains the large number of arrests of military commanders and party "cadres" which have occurred recently.

According to reports from Luanda, which have not been denied, those arrested include Colonel Xietu, vice minister of defense, lieutenant colonels Bento Traca, Gato and Tchizahinga and Colonel N'Dozo, former commander of the militarized brigade of DISA [Directorate of Security and Intelligence], the regime's secret police.

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CSO: 3442/387

ANGOLA

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT HOLDS NATIONAL MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 84 p 3

[Article by Eugenio Diogo]

[Text] The second national meeting of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Department for the Productive Sector, which began on 19 May in the "10 December" Theater, ended yesterday with the approval of major decisions which will contribute to improving the work of that important department.

During the 2 days of proceedings, the participants intensively analyzed the organization and functioning of the Department for the Productive Sector, particularly relations between the party and the government, as well as the methodology for overseeing the agriculture, industry, fishing, construction, petroleum, energy, transportation and communications sectors.

Among the conclusions reached at the meeting, the participants acknowledged the need to revise Law 17/77, in view of its importance to the economic management of the state enterprises. In this regard, "the DAI (Agroindustrial Department) and the DEC (Department of Energy and Communications) should make arrangements with the Department for Economic and Social Policy to provide the pertinent sector with guidelines to carry out [the revision]."

With regard to adapting the model for the internal regulation of the party provincial committees' departments for the productive sector to local circumstances, the participants felt it wise to examine the pros and cons of creating a subsection for coffee and for the development of cooperatives. The final document also stressed that the DEC should take steps to help correct the current situation in the distribution of fuels and lubricants, which continues to impede economic activity in the provinces.

The problem of rural marketing was discussed during the meeting; the participants concluded that "the Agroindustrial Department should recommend that government agencies apply the guidelines handed down, because of the shortcomings that still exist in this area."

### Closing Address

Speaking extemporaneously on that occasion, Andre Petroff, Central Committee secretary for the productive sector, described the conclusions as "brief but

positive, considering the brief existence of the sector, which could facilitate the tasks of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee and the party provincial committees.

"Based on this document, we are going to do everything possible to improve the appearance of our department," he explained.

Noting that his department has a word to say in the production of material goods for the well-being of the people, to build a new type of society, Andre Petroff alerted the participants to the "need to fight without truce against the tendency to bureaucratize the party, and to arrive at better guidelines, which should be done in the field and not in the offices, because it is in the field that the day-to-day problems can be ascertained and the solutions can be found."

Attending the closing session of the second national meeting of the departments for the productive sector were Jose Carlos Ilenga (Explosiva), coordinator of the Lunda-Sul sector and member of the Party Central Committee, Justino Fernandes, vice minister of industry, and the directors of the Central Committee departments of Agroindustry, Energy and Communications.

At the end of the meeting, the conferees approved a motion of support for President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the clarity, intelligence and political clear-headedness with which he has overseen the destiny of the party and the nation. The motion also condemned the imperialist circles which continue to support the activities of our enemies, aimed at the political and economic destabilization of our country. The participants endorsed the statement from the last session of the Central Committee on the "situation in southern Africa," and praised all the internationalists, particularly the Cubans, who have shared with us in the tasks of national reconstruction.

The motion appealed to the workers, particularly party members, to engage fully in carrying out the national plan, especially the emergency programs.

6362

CSO: 3442/387

## POTENTIAL OF NEW TEXTANG II TEXTILE FACTORY DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 84 p 12

[Text] The Textang II textile complex, the largest undertaking of its kind in Angola, the first phase of which was started in December 1983, requires its most prompt completion, so that it may occupy the place reserved for it in the nation's socioeconomic development.

Construction on the project began in 1974 and it was soon interrupted, just before independence. The work was started in 1982 and, at present, the civil construction work, installation of equipment, electrical facilities, air conditioning and other technical systems have been completed on the average by 90 percent.

The factory, comprised of three different areas, namely, the spinning, weaving and finishing, will be able, once it has been totally completed, to produce nearly 12 million meters of fabric per year; which would not only meet the domestic demand, but would also provide enough for exporting.

However, forecasts or installed capacity are one thing, and the other side of the matter is real production and the attempt to fulfill what has been scheduled, to the letter.

In this connection, there is a need to have as a main concern the notion that the project has to be finished. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to import immediately the accessories required to complete the installation of the equipment, and to hasten the civil construction work on the social and administrative building, in addition to that on the sanitation and river drainage systems, as well as the cleanup and the respective paving.

In order to finish the civil construction work, Cimangola [Angolan Cement] will have to give priority to the deliveries of cement to the complex and will be provided with all the other construction materials on which the progress of the project is similarly contingent.

If it is a fact that the management of the complex agrees that, despite the various contingencies, the project should be completed by the end of this year, the challenge that this represents is not minor; and it is hoped that

there will not be a repetition of instances of delays such as have already occurred and continue to occur. Some actual examples: The Presidente Hotel, the Sports Goal, the Athletes House, etc.

Another matter which deserves prompt attention from the various authorities is related to the raw material to ensure the complete operation of the complex. Regardless of how modern and large a factory may be, this means nothing if it lacks what is to be used for manufacturing. In this concrete instance, cotton supplies would have to be arranged, so that when the work on the complex is finished, it will be able to operate so as to justify the nearly 3 million, or billion kwanzas (\$100 million) spent on the undertaking, which is costing the country so much.

2909

CSO: 3442/393

ANGOLA

BENGUELA PROVINCE AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 May 84 p 12

[Article by Domingos Muhongo and Correa Victor]

[Text] The Second Directive Council of the Provincial Delegation of the Agriculture Ministry met on 11 and 12 May in the auditorium of the Benguela Municipal Commission.

Kundy Paihama, president of the Provincial People's Assembly, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, coordinator of the Party Provincial Committee and provincial commissioner, presided over the opening of the council, which outlined specific and objective directives to improve agricultural production in the province.

The proceedings were led by Hamilton Lopes, provincial agriculture delegate, and were attended by all his staff members, production chiefs, statisticians of agricultural groups and complexes and municipal directors of cooperatives. Also attending were Joaquim Adriano, coordinator of the Party Provincial Committee's department for the productive sector, and Alexandre Silva, assistant provincial commissioner, both members of the Party Provincial Committee.

During the meeting, the purpose of which was to assess activities conducted during the first quarter, the participants focused on the problems encountered in the productive process, studied ways of overcoming them and, finally, programmed the activities for the second quarter.

It was concluded that the groups in the production units, complexes and companies should submit their monthly reports promptly.

To overcome the problems created by the shortage of spare parts, it was decided to import them as soon as possible, through the central agencies.

The problem of provisioning the private sector and the peasants was also analyzed in depth and it was concluded that they would receive supplies, with the approval of the Agriculture Ministry.

Alexandrino Silva presided over the closing ceremony, representing Provincial Commissioner Kundy Paihama. After praising the way in which the meeting was conducted, in an atmosphere of perfect understanding and revolutionary valor, Alexandrino Silva urged that special attention be paid to the system of supplying essential products to the workers and also to the defense and security forces, which watch over the production units day and night.

6362

CSO: 3442/387

## BRIEFS

**TWO FAPLA SOLDIERS SENTENCED**--Six persons sentenced on charges of embezzlement and drug use were sentenced last Saturday to terms ranging between 6 months and 2 years by the 9th Region Military Court in N'Dalatando. They are Lourenco Domingos Francisco and Domingos Pascoal, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers who were sentenced to 18 and 6 months, respectively, for drug use. They were also fined 6,500 and 5,500 kwanzas, respectively. The criminal Manuel Correia who was arrested while transporting medication worth 120,000 kwanzas acquired on the black market from Luanda to Maquela do Zombo, was sentenced to 15 months in prison and a fine of 63,000 kwanzas. The confiscated medication was turned over to the provincial delegation of North Kwanza of the Ministry of Health. Octavio Jose Frias, a former domestic trade official, was sentenced to 2 years and 4 months in prison and a fine of 135,000 kwanzas for having taken 55 crates of powdered milk in 1982. His accomplices, Eduardo Manuel Francisco and Mateus Jose, were sentenced to 2 years and 10 months and a fine of 150,000 kwanzas and 45 days respectively. The court was presided over by 2nd Lt Salvador Silva, judge of the Military Court of the Ninth Region and the prosecutor was 2nd Lt Ricardo Joaquim. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 83 May 84 p 3] 5058

**NEW ODP COMBATANTS**--Several hundreds of workers, who had been getting combat training for several months in order to join the ODP (People's Defense Organization), will be sworn in this coming month of June, ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] was told in the city of Lubango. Joao Pedro, ODP commander, said that the future activities of the new fightingmen would consist of garrisoning their places of work. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 84 p 3] 5058

**COMANDANTE DANGEREUX BRIGADE OPERATIONS**--Joao Apolinario Domingos, secretary for the Department of Education and Instruction of the Party Youth Provincial Committee told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] that 53 young men who belong to the "Comandante Dangereux" Youth Instruction Brigade are teaching in the Province of Northern Kwanza. In an interview given on the occasion

of the 4th anniversary of the brigade's organization, which was marked last Wednesday, Joao Apolinario noted that these young brigade members are scattered throughout the various townships in the province, lecturing to about 3,355 students on the two first levels of education. In addition to making their contribution to education tasks, these youngsters participate harmoniously in various other activities in the area's social and economic life where their help is necessary, in spite of some of the difficulties they are facing. Joao Apolinario said that extensive indoctrination work will be carried out, starting this month, with a view to the massive employment of young people from the youth instruction brigade and to improve the participation of the younger generation during the next academic year in the province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 May 84 p 3] 5058

PROVINCIAL FLIGHTS--TAAG, Angola Airlines, has decided to give permission for the resumption of flights to this province which had been cancelled last February due to the precarious conditions of the runway at the Kuito Airport. The landing of the YAK 40 at the Kuito Airport on 15 May marked the resumption of regular flights to this province, following the determination of proper runway conditions; intensive maintenance work had been done on the runway by the Erovia Enterprise and the Ministry of Construction. At this time the Kuito Airport runway can accommodate landings and takeoffs by Boeing "737"-type aircraft. The TAAG airport's manager at Bie, Herculano Pedro, told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] that, due to the small number of operational Boeing aircraft, the Province of Bie will get one daily flight by a YAK 40. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 May 84 p 3] 5058

YUGOSLAV COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE--Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Angola in the field of agriculture above all covers the development of projects, technical assistance, and Angolan technical supervisory personnel training, ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] was informed by a reliable source. There are three agricultural enterprises operating in Angola: that is, the Yugoslav Grain Institute, in Huambo and Malanje, the PKB Enterprise in Bengo and the "DID" Agricultural Enterprise in Northern Kwanza. The first of these is involved in cooperation with the Huambo Agricultural Corn Institute in the selection of corn for seeds. The second organization is developing projects, and the last one is involved in technical assistance and supervisory personnel training. The "PKB" Yugoslav Enterprise has developed a project for the Kwanza-Bengo Agricultural Complex covering 2,000 hectares for horticultural crops using the irrigation system; during the first phase however only 400 hectares will be used. The project is financed by Yugoslavia; that country is also interested in cooperating with Angola in the coffee growing field. As a producer of farm machinery and fertilizer, Yugoslavia believes that cooperation in this area is possible if an agreement

can be worked out with the Angolan authorities regarding participation in the production of fertilizer through the Angolan phosphates enterprise. In addition to participating in the selection of seeds in Angola, it tries to contribute to the national corn production program, a sector in which it has considerable experience since it annually produces 10 million tons of that cereal crop. We recall that Angolan Agriculture Minister Evaristo Domingos Kimba began an official trip to Yugoslavia, whose duration was not announced, on Thursday. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 May 84 p 3] 5058

NEW PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS--The current Provincial Commissioner, Alexandrino Silva, a member of the Party Provincial Committee, Saturday morning, in a ceremony held in the Palace of the People, swore in the new provincial transportation and communications, labor and social security, interior and friendship league delegates, respectively, Leonel Vieira Lopes, Rui Carlos Estevas, Paulo Faria, and Sebastiao Antonio. The new city commissioner and deputy commissioner of Benguela and Catumbela, Raul Eugenio and Domingos Bocela, respectively, were also sworn in on that occasion. The following were also sworn in: the provincial delegates for culture, the Red Cross, housing and health, respectively, Antonio Matos Fernandes, Jose Antonio Neves, Alfredo Pita Gros, and Antonio Miguel do Nascimento. The following were sworn in as city commissioners of Lobito, Ganda, Baia, Farta, and Chongoroi, respectively: Geremias Dumbo, Damiao Sili Handa, Antonio Quintas, and Joaquim da Silva; Manuel Mulja, Lino Ndalul and Jose Herculano Morgado, respectively, were sworn in as deputy city commissioners of Chongoroi, Cubal, and Baia Farta. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 84 p 3] 5058

CABINDA PORT FIGURES--ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] was told by the port director, Julio Neto, that during 1983 the commercial port of Cabinda recorded a movement of 377 ships, 132 of which were long-distance and 305 for coastal navigation. Oil tankers and fishing boats are included in these figures. During the same period, the port handled 85,721 tons of imported, exported and coastal trade goods, the bulk of which consisted of foodstuffs and items of prime necessity; and it exported 5,921 and 891 tons of crude oil. According to Julio Neto, the degree of fulfillment of this year's technical-material plan will be "quite satisfactory," an optimism justified by the fact that, as he claims, the production for the first 4 months of the year represents 88 percent of the total value of production for 1984. Last year, the commercial port of Cabinda exceeded the annual plan by 22 percent, representing a 20 percent increase over 1982. According to the port director, this increase was achieved because of the extensive navigation movement and, consequently, a larger volume of traffic involving goods. Despite these indexes, the port has for a long time needed to have a total repair of the bridge dock and the hoists. Another gap relates to the lack of VHF communication, both on land and aboard the tugboats and launches; inasmuch as the long-distance ships are

forced to operate far away, because of the port's shallow depth. The director also cited the poor condition of the paving in the port area, as the underlying cause of the early deterioration of the available vehicles; and complained of the small number (only three) of ship-to-shore connections, and vice versa, whereas the port requires seven. However, in his view one of the most urgent jobs to be accomplished is the repair of the bridge dock, before it collapses completely. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 May 84 p 3] 2909

ODP COMBATANTS DESTROY CAMP--Troops of the ODP [People's Defense Organization] of Londuimbali Municipio, Huambo Province, who are engaged in operations for the total annihilation of the bandits in the service of imperialism and South Africa, recently destroyed a base which the lackeys were attempting to set up in this area, the Angolan news agency ANGOP has learned from an official source. That operation netted weapons, hand grenades, G-3 clips and duffel bags containing uniforms and boots. In a cleanup operation, the ODP troops also neutralized six collaborators and captured a bandit known as "Aspirante." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 May 84 p 12] 6362

CS0: 3442/387

## BRIEFS

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR USSR STUDY--The Ministry of Education has announced that a number of scholarships are being offered to suitably qualified Batswana for studies at institutions of higher education and technical schools in the Soviet Union. A news release from the ministry says the applicants should have passed Cambridge ordinary school certificate or its equivalent with credits in mathematics, a science subject, and a pass in the English language. Suitable candidates will pursue studies in medicine, industrial and civil engineering, architecture, railway construction and maintenance, and bridges and tunnel construction. Courses are offered at both undergraduate and graduate levels. The release says candidates must be between 20 and 27 years old by September this year and applications are to reach the Bursary Secretary, Minister of Education, Private Bag 005, Gaborone, by the 13th of this month. Applicants from serving officers must pass through heads of departments and employers. [Text] [MB081419 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1127 GMT 8 Jun 84]

CSO: 3400/1082

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES NEW 'WATER LAW'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 May 84 p 1

[Text] City of Praia--A water code which establishes the principle of public ownership of all the country's water resources was approved by the Cape Verde National People's Assembly.

The document stipulates as a basic principle that all water resources and all hydraulic projects of collective interest belong to the state's public domain.

The second major principle of the bill submitted by the executive body and approved by the assembly notes that the handling of water resources must be carried out in a planned fashion.

The document states: "Without precluding the possibility of decentralization, the administration of water on the national level is to be centralized."

That code was devised by the Cape Verdian jurists Renato Cardoso, Carlos Viega and Oliveira Barros.

The Cape Verdian water code declares in its preamble that: "The decline in the overall water level, without a statistically significant resupply from the water tables, tends to put the country on the disturbing threshold of a widespread water crisis."

Water has become a resource "deserving of complete management," and is no longer a resource "divided into a complex of differentiated functions."

For the "complete" management of water, the National Water Council will be created, as an organ in which representatives of all the services performing functions in the area of water will have a seat.

At the same time, the National Water Registry and the Board of Water Resources will be created.

The former will be assigned to register the location and identification of all the existing supplies of water and hydraulic projects, as well as all the legal actions relating to water. The Board of Water Resources is the central agency for execution in the realm of water resources.

2909

CSO: 3442/393

LIBYAN OCCUPATION OF BET TERRITORY DENOUNCED

N'Djamena AL-WATAN in French 12 May 84 p 2

/Text/ This is a series of information columns on the activities of the system of domination and the policy of annexation of Chad by the fascist and hegemonic regime of the lunatic from Syrte.

This occupation of Chadian territory is a reality in the Bourkou-Ennedi-Tibesti /BET/ prefecture.

If there is a major event capable of upsetting the admitted facts of the Libyan aggression against our country, it is indeed the revolt, at the beginning of last April, by the people of the BET against the invader, with some 50 Libyan soldiers and officers being taken hostage.

That men, women and children rise up against the entire Libyan war machine, without any other means of defense except the sole will to live free, the matter is most revealing. It proves that the weapons superiority that enabled Libya to occupy northern Chad and to consider this country, in defiance of international standards, as its "natural extension" might well become ineffective one day. It proves that occupying our cities, bombarding their people and imposing on them the law of the strongest is not enough /as published/.

Libya, which is doubtless aware of the history of the Vietnam of yesterday or of the Afghanistan of today, where the ferocious Red Army is coming up against the determination of ill-armed resistance fighters, indeed knows that there are no weapons more formidable than nationalist feeling.

Disarmed, subjected to food shortages and to subhuman conditions by the Libyan Army, the people of Bardai and Zouar have told us by this revolt, which must have a symbolic value, of their membership in a single national community.

Such a symbolic act that has let a good number of impartial observers know that in northern Chad, there is a nationalistic reawakening, a reawakening brought about by the annexation of the north of our country.

Membership in the same national community is, moreover, the credo of the entire policy of the government of the Third Republic.

In the face of the teachings of the people of the BET, we dare to believe that the repeated appeals by the president of the republic for national reunion, relayed by several explanatory missions to our brothers, will be fully understood.

With an unshakable faith in the future of our country, conscious of belonging to a single national entity, determined to live free, Chadians will, always and everywhere, hold out against the yoke of slavery of the theoreticians of the green book. Chadian nationalism must triumph over the moreover restricting alliances reached by the opposition with Libya, which noisily dreams of annexing our homeland.

9434

CSO: 3419/679

## ATTACK ON QADHDHAFI SEEN TO REFLECT DISCONTENT

N'Djamena AL-WATAN in French 12 May 84 p 1

/Text/ Qadhdhafi is no longer deceiving anyone, not even the Libyan people. A striking demonstration of this exposure of the lunatic from Syrte was illustrated by the failed coup d'etat of 8 May 1984 within the presidential residence itself, the Azizia barracks in Tripoli.

From now on, Qadhdhafi, the fascist, the expansionist, the proslaver must not in any case believe himself safe from attack.

Several opposition movements, one of which, the National Front for the Salvation of Libya /FNSL/, set up in October 1981 in Khartoum, Sudan, has just claimed responsibility for the botched bid for power in Tripoli, are henceforth struggling alongside the Libyan people to crush the small-footed Berber scatterbrain and his tryannical power against all peace-loving peoples, in particular the Libyan and Chadian peoples whom he seeks to subjugate.

Isolated at the international level because of his barbarous criminal and fascist acts, in particular the organized liquidation aimed at all opponents abroad, the Libyan people and those of the border countries hostile to his barbarous policy, rejected and loathed by his own people, bogged down in his inordinate ambitions to conquer Chad in order to make it a bridgehead for his policy of expansion, Qadhdhafi is a hunted man. Libyan national and international opinion is sufficiently steeped in the masquerades of the wild man who merits only a punishment worthy of the framework of his type. He will no longer be able to escape. The Libyan Army, the Libyan people, Libyan youth, all are fed up to the teeth and reject this megalomaniac. The proof, Qadhdhafi himself has acknowledged that "the commando group that made an attempt on his life had benefited from internal complicities." Naturally, Qadhdhafi, who thought he was a god and the most beloved of a people that is sick of his trickery and malfeasance, is only now aware of his hysterical hallucination.

Finally aware of this rejection, mad with rage, he is multiplying arrests, ordering assassinations, creating confusion, the source of his own ruin. Qadhdhafi is today with his back to the wall. And it is not Mohamed Yusuf El-Maghariaf, former Libyan ambassador to New Delhi, a fierce opponent of Qadhdhafi and spokesman for the new organization (FNSL), who will contradict us.

According to informed observers, Qadhdhafi has put Libya in undoubted austerity, in spite of the enormous but mismanaged oil revenues intended to provide himself exclusively with sophisticated weapons with a view to satisfying his warlike designs. Part of the army, sent by force to Chad, disillusioned, wants to get back to its country. In Tripoli, as in the foreign chancelleries, people are asking whether the Tuesday, 8 May 1984 bid for power, maintained by a shooting battle that lasted 5 hours, from 7:30 to 12:30, in the very center of Tripoli, is not already a prelude to numerous acts of repression orchestrated by the lunatic from Syrte both inside Libya and beyond its frontiers.

9434

CSO: 3419/679

# SOVIET BOYCOTT OF OLYMPICS IN RETROSPECT

Conakry HOROYA in French 15 May 84 p 1

[Editorial by Ibrahima Cisse: "The Olympic Ideal Assassinated"]

[Text] An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. Soviets and Americans are decidedly giving each other no quarter. But what a dreadful formula!

It is a fact that in 1980 the United States, using all its weight and influence, boycotted the Moscow games, taking with it more than 50 Western nations. This was unfortunate!

Today it seems almost taken for granted, and it is just as unfortunate that the Los Angeles games are dead as a result of the Soviet refusal, echoed by the nations of the socialist community.

The exchange between the greatest sports nations of the world is shameful, reveals their limitations and displays to the light of day the struggle for influence that they mercilessly engage in, each one using the most reprehensible possible means.

In 1980 the USSR had already become entangled in Afghanistan. The Americans did not fail to take advantage of the opportunity. Last year there was the American intrusion in Grenada, and the Soviets are taking their revenge. In 1980 the Americans accused the Soviets of having betrayed the Olympic ideal. In 1984 the Soviets are blowing the same horn: the Americans have betrayed the Olympic ideal and commercialized the games.

Everything is happening (and that is obvious) as if neither of these two great powers has the resources necessary to rise above personal egoism. But, then, too bad for everyone else. In the first place, for those who follow meekly and blindly on one side just as on the other. Then, for the young nations who make up the third world and who would like to affirm their presence within the competitions, whose noble calling is to cultivate and promote brotherhood through the pathways of sports.

In my opinion, the USSR would have taught America a fine lesson in greatness if it had been able to forgive (perhaps without forgetting), by bringing the weight of its talent to success in the Los Angeles games. That will no longer

happen. The games will, no doubt, take place, but limping and diminished.

Other nations can only reflect on the attitude of the Americans and the Soviets and learn from them the only lesson that is inescapable and worthwhile: to take away definitely the right for the USSR and the United States to organize the Olympic games.

That is the very modest price necessary to bring the assassinated Olympic ideal back to life. The assassins are the Americans and the Soviets.

9955

CSO: 3419/666

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REACTION TO MOI'S NEW GRAIN DIRECTIVE

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 10 May 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Grain is Now in Farmers' Hands"]

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Moi's recent directive to set up a giant grain growers co-operative union was auspicious for Kenya's co-operative development. It will give the farmers more control over the growing and handling of cereals. Depending on the new relationship between such a union and the National Cereals Produce Board (NCPB), we can hope that farmers will have more say on matters pertaining to procurement of inputs, and purchasing and collection and possibly marketing of cereals. It is right for farmers to be more directly involved in the management of crops, which are our staple food and an important source of income.**

Whereas agricultural co-operatives form the majority of Kenya's co-operatives, there has ironically been no co-operative organisation to handle grains exclusively. This is in spite of the fact that grain production has been on an upward trend in recent years. For instance, the maize output for the 1982/83 agricultural year amounted to approximately 26 million bags, an increase of nearly 20 per cent over the 1981/82 period. In 1982 the maize delivered to the NCPB earned farmers K£30.7 million compared with K£23.6 million in 1981. Though not a cereal, it is important to mention that bean production for the 1982/83 period was estimated at 2.5 million bags, an increase of 12.6 per cent over the previous year's figure. During this period an additional 110,000 hectares were put under beans. A similar trend can be observed as regards other cereals.

## By-laws

It is indeed encouraging to note that the co-operative ministry is already in the process of implementing the president's directive. According to the permanent secretary, Mr. Archibald Githinji, ministry officials are busy studying by-laws and other requirements for the new union. When the union is registered, farmers will be advised to start channelling their produce through it. Grain farming forms an important part of Kenya's agriculture. Coffee, tea, pyrethrum and dairy products are major cash crops, but grain production forms a central part of the national food production policy. We hope farmers will take advantage of this new organisation, which will also be a source of employment for many wananchi, especially in the rural areas.

The co-operative movement, we repeat, has proved itself a tool of development. The number of registered co-operative societies increased from 1,030 in 1963 through 1,964 in 1970 to 3,111 in 1979. The present figure is, of course, much higher. We embrace the government's continued support for the growth of the movement. All co-operative leaders should continue to put the interest of their members above personal ambitions and petty political squabbles, a call which the president has consistently made.

CSO: 3400/1052

## BRIEFS

PIPELINE WORTHWHILE INVESTMENT--The Kenya Pipeline Company Ltd. transports almost 99 per cent of the output of the Mombasa refinery. The pipeline is currently moving about 1.4 million cubic metres of petroleum products per year, 20 to 25 per cent of which are destined for Uganda, eastern Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and southern Sudan. For the Nairobi area, the Pipeline Company blends 25,000 litres a day of power alcohol in a 10 per cent mixture with premium petrol to make gasoline. This is 20,000 litres a day less than that which had been planned for, but it is expected that as the gasohol programme expands beyond Nairobi, and as motorists gain more confidence in gasohol, the 45,000litre a day target will be met in due course. There is currently a feasibility study being conducted to extend the oil pipeline to western Kenya. When the pipeline was built almost seven years, ago it cost the Kenya government about shs. 800 million. Though the feasibility report on the western extension will not be available for a few months, it is estimated that the cost of the extension would be at least shs. 2 billion today. Judging by the extremely successful operations of the Kenya Pipeline Company, this would be an investment well worth making. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 11 May 84 p 28]

DROUGHT ALSO HITS KENYA--NAIROBI--Kenya has joined the long list of African countries suffering from drought because the long rains are late, a government minister was quoted yesterday as saying. The Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Mr William Odongo Omamao, said in an interview with the Daily Nation the failure of the rains would not mean food shortages. Areas afflicted by the drought, mainly semi-arid regions in the north, would receive food supplies as required, the Minister was quoted as saying. The long rains, due to have started in March and normally ending about now, is the period when most planting of maize, the staple food crop, is done. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 May 84 p 8]

CSO: 3400/1052

## RADIO CITES BCP EFFORTS TO GAIN INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

MB150742 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Two days ago Radio Lesotho analyzed the continuing use of boycotts by the Basotho Congress Party [BCP] as a political instrument in Lesotho's political process. The analysis attempted to show how resort to this tactic has ill served the nation and undermined the BCP's constitutional role as the main opposition party, with clear national responsibilities going far beyond its narrow sectional political party objectives and interests. The nation, from a review of the BCP's role as the main party of boycott, cannot but come to the conclusion that, on numerous and vital occasions in Lesotho's recent political history, the opposition party in parliament has, by choice (?and its) volition, simply disappeared from the political scene and abrogated its mandate from the voters.

On this point, there is little room for debate. The BCP has reduced itself to a position of constitutional impotence by its own actions on the national stage, and by its frequent absence at crucial times [words indistinct] accuse the government since [words indistinct] appeals for foreign intervention in Lesotho's domestic policies. The BCP has failed in the past to shift debate on domestic issues to the international plane. It is bound to fail again, now and in the future. Following the abortive 1970 general elections, the BCP tried unsuccessfully to solicit international support for a coalition government in Lesotho. It is a measure of the BCP desperation that it actually gloated over the temporary suspension of formal relations between the kingdom and Great Britain [words indistinct].

But, if anything, the BCP cannot be faulted for lack of tenacity of spirit. The party has continued to harrass foreign donors to Lesotho's development program to withdraw their support. The BCP has shown, and is doing so even now, scant regard for the victims of the withdrawal of support for development projects. As far as the party is concerned, the ordinary man, woman and child in Lesotho--whether in the rural or urban areas--should be sacrificed for BCP party objectives. The program for food production, the program of food supplies to relieve drought, the projects for water supplies to rural communities, for roads to the rural hinterland, for health for all by the year 2000, could all grind to a standstill unless BCP is [word indistinct] its foreign support (?upon) the death of the nation.

The BCP undertook a massive campaign, starting on the eve of independence and continuing until 1970 to undermine government's diplomatic position within the OAU and other international forums. The campaign was an intolerable invitation for foreign intervention in Lesotho's (?protection) of the kingdom's foreign (?interests). Once again, the campaign failed dismally, but the party would still not learn the obvious lesson. Lately, some factions of the BCP have advocated international supervision of elections in Lesotho. Where the BCP gets its inspiration from for its hope that the international community will come to its rescue and interfere in the domestic affairs of Lesotho is a continuing mystery.

The BCP is once more back at its old tricks. Now that it has become clear that the party is in disarray, it is accusing government of planning a 1-party state in Lesotho, and appealing to foreign interests to come to its rescue. What will it take for the BCP to understand that the nation is not prepared to be told by foreign interests what its political destiny should be? Is it not enough that African governments have made it clear that they are tired of BCP, and that the party has been given marching orders from so many states to get out? Is it not enough that the only country that now harbors the BCP and the largest group of BCP activists is South Africa?

It does seem as if the party that used to boast of being a party of intellectuals, of academics, of the educated, has now become a party of tired old men, of leaders who find it easier to draft petitions for foreign consumption rather than face the nation directly. The nation must really ask itself whether the BCP has not become a party of yesterday men.

CSO: 3400/1086

JONATHAN INSPECTS EQUIPMENT DONATED BY ITALY

MB141744 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, yesterday inspected water drilling equipment donated by the Italian Government as part of its technical assistance to the hydrological sector in the Ministry of Water, Energy and Mining.

Dr Jonathan was shown the equipment, which was already drilling for water at Masianokentg, by the minister of water, energy and mining, the Honorable Mr Matette Majara. Many cabinet ministers also attended the ceremony.

According to the senior hydrologist of the ministry, Professor (Carolo Bone), the equipment, which cost over 1 million maluti, consists of the main drilling rig, the maintenance unit and a service component with a crane, each mounted on its own truck. Professor (Bone), who is also senior lecturer in hydrology at the University of Rome in Italy, said the equipment was specifically designed for Lesotho, taking into account the geological conditions in the country. The equipment will drill boreholes throughout the country to enable hydrogeologists to identify water sources in Lesotho and draw a hydrogeological map of the country for exploration purposes.

According to officials of the Ministry of Water, Energy and Mining, Masianokeng was chosen as a pilot area to enable asparagus farmers to improve their yields and realize an increase of about 20 percent. Some Basotho have been trained to man the equipment to enable them to take over and operate the equipment as soon as the expatriate personnel leave. The drilling equipment is unique in that it works faster than any machine which has been introduced in Lesotho before. To demonstrate this fact, the prime minister and other cabinet ministers were shown water being pumped from a 55 meter borehole which was dug in only 6 hours.

The donation from the Italian Government is a result of the strong links that the Lesotho Government under the Basotho National Party has forged with other countries irrespective of their ideological beliefs.

CSO: 3400/1086

COMMENTARY DEPLORES OPPOSITION'S 'BOYCOTT TACTICS'

MB121841 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Station Commentary: "Opposition Party Tactics"]

[Text] Some weeks ago, Radio Lesotho warned against the kind of political rhetoric and tactics employed by political parties, particularly the opposition parties, to mask real substantive positions and gloss over lack of meaningful contribution to the political process in Lesotho. It appears that the warning fell on deaf ears. The nation is once more being subjected to the old political cliches, the same trite tactics, and the political party bickering that so often in the past have reduced the broad national consensus on basic issues to personality attacks and clashes.

The opportunity now has been created by the passage in parliament of the Electoral Amendment Act, but it is worthwhile to put the latest opposition tactics on this act in some historical perspective. The main opposition party, Basotho Congress Party [BCP], has adopted the boycott as an instrument of political strategy and tactics ever since this kingdom regained its independence from colonial rule. In 1965, much to its surprise, the BCP lost in the general elections. The reaction of the party was characteristic. It strove by all means to render the Lancaster House talks on the independence constitution and independence futile and null and void. The BCP tactics and rhetoric amounted to a boycott of the independence motion in parliament.

The winner in the 1965 elections, the Basotho National Party [BNP], representing the will of the nation, carried the motion through, despite these unseemly opposition party tactics. When the final talks in London on the independence machinery and constitution took place, the BCP once more was unhelpful. The opposition party boycotted the final talks and stalked off to New York in an astonishing show of tactical bankruptcy to appeal to the UN General Assembly and delay the independence of Lesotho. The result of the appeal is common history. The matter never so much as featured on the agenda of the assembly. The BNP had to conclude the talks on independence machinery without the assistance of the BCP.

But, of course, the BCP was not discouraged. In yet another remarkable show of political petulance, the BCP boycotted the independence celebrations and showed the kind of discourtesy to her royal highness, Princess Marina of the

United Kingdom, that is not characteristic of the Basotho and their traditions of hospitality to foreigners. The Right Honorable Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan had to stand as the sole political leader alongside his majesty when the head of state accepted the instruments of independence and presided over the independence celebrations.

The record of parliament between 1965 and the dissolution of parliament on the eve of the abortive 1970 general elections speaks for itself. The BCP made contributions to the legislative program of parliament, and some of the contributions were valuable and found expression in legislative action. But, once more, the BCP participated in parliamentary debate when it suited party tactics. When no clear party objective was perceptible and attainable, the BCP quite simply abandoned its vital constitutional role as the opposition party in parliament, representing a vital check and brake on government activity and giving an essential dimension to the political views of a large segment of the nation who voted for the party's presence in parliament.

Lately, these tactics of boycotts and shows of petulance have resurfaced in the form of a walkout during the debate of the very important electoral amendment proposals by the government in parliament. The opposition parties, forgetting that their presence in parliament has come about as a result of nomination by his majesty, to represent shades of political opinion and feeling shared by many interests other than those supporting the government, quite senselessly abdicated their responsibility to the nation and walked out of the house. It is noteworthy that the opposition parties have made some signal contributions to the legislative but when confronted with a major item of legislative proposal, an item that is of such national importance in terms of the forthcoming general elections, the opposition parties, particularly the BCP, staged a walkout.

As was to be expected, the BCP has now resorted to the old, sterile tactic of shifting the debate on the act to a foreign forum. Having abandoned the forum of the National Assembly to state their views, objections and amendments, some BCP politicians are busy circulating petitions to diplomatic missions to Lesotho about the act. Out of embarrassment, some of those missions have quite simply handed the petitions back to the government with observations that they have no wish or mandate to become involved in domestic political issues.

It is sad, if not actually tragic, that there are politicians in Lesotho who are desperately attempting to merit, for their parties, the label of parties of boycott rather than constructive participation in the political process. The nation deserves far more out of opposition parties than the empty choices offered by the parties of boycott.

CSO: 3400/1086

## LESOTHO

### BRIEFS

RSA CAMPAIGN TO TOPPLE GOVERNMENT--A prominent African magazine says that South Africa is mounting a serious campaign to topple the present government of Lesotho in the forthcoming elections. The AFRICAN INTERPRETER says in a recent issue that Pretoria remains opposed to the present Lesotho Government under the Basotho National Party because of its support for OAU resolutions condemning apartheid, and its active membership of the nonaligned movement. The paper says that in spite of many provocations, the people of Lesotho have resolved to continue to support their government under the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, in his brotherly and humanitarian policies towards the victims of apartheid. The AFRICAN INTERPRETER says that courageous Lesotho deserves more African and international material and diplomatic support than she is receiving at the moment. The paper launches an appeal to the international community, church organizations, and progressive journalists to join hands with the people of Lesotho in their efforts to consolidate their freedom and independence. The AFRICAN INTERPRETER concludes by recommending more international presence in Lesotho in the form of more UN regional agencies in Maseru, the holding of an OAU summit in Lesotho, and the physical location in Maseru of representatives of international news media to cover events in Southern Africa. [Text] [MB121744 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jun 84]

CSO: 3400/1086

## MONJA JAONA CASE RULING EXPLAINED

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 4 May 84 pp 1, 2, 6

[Article by R. J. A.: "The Monja Jaona Case"]

[Text] Considering its importance, we return once more to the indictment of Mr Norbert Ratsirahonana, commissioner of law before the Supreme Court during the debate on Mr Monja Jaona's petition. He was eager at the outset to specify that he was not going to defend the government but to explain as clearly as possible the law in force concerning this affair, the complexity of which has escaped no one. "In its conclusion," he added, "the State contends that the administrative chamber does not have the authority to rule on Monja Jaona's petition."

"It, therefore, concerns a problem which must be solved so that this affair can be studied calmly. If we accept this lack of jurisdiction, to what court should one appeal?" After emphasizing the importance of the Supreme Revolutionary Council's powers and recalling the various measures that enter into the nomination of a CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member, he brought up the resignation from office of a CSR member who failed in his responsibilities or committed an act contrary to the Revolution.

"If the president of the Republic can dismiss a minister at any time without having to give a reason, the dismissal of a Supreme Revolutionary Council member should, on the contrary, be motivated by some anti-revolutionary act that he has committed, completely at odds with the very function of the CSR: 'to defend the Revolution.'"

Can one then deduce from this that the dismissal of Mr Monja Jaona is based on his failure to fulfill this fundamental duty of the Supreme Revolutionary Council? Whatever the reasons be, this possibility of dismissing a CSR member demands some "means of control" in order to lend more weight to the decision, without which it would be like dismissing a member of the government whose law in force does not require that specific reasons be given.

"What court then could exercise this control?" At the moment it does not yet exist, but could the ANP [National Popular Assembly] or the HCC [High Constitutional Court] determine the body having jurisdiction over the matter in the event that this petition has a chance of "escaping the law," since the

constitution does not provide for the possibility of the HCC's "hearing" a petition from a third party concerning the legality of such and such a text that has already been the subject of a ruling?

Concerning the matter of "parallel jurisdiction," the law commissioner specified that whoever named someone to a given post can also put an end to his assignment, if another provision exists designating another authority capable of carrying it out. In this case, the same procedures concerning nomination and divestiture will be applied. Otherwise stated, one decree is issued before another decree is repealed.

If the "principle of parallel jurisdiction" was applied to this affair, it is precisely because the HCC is constitutionally designed to "make certain that the election of the president of the Republic and the selection of Supreme Revolutionary Council members take place according to the regulations," which presupposes that it would be as easy to state the regulations for the dismissal of a member from the same institution.

Before ending his brilliant indictment, the law commissioner made still one more distinction between "state power," which falls within the jurisdiction of the president of the Republic and over which the administrative chamber of the Supreme Court has no authority, and the "administrative act" or "state administration," the decisions of which could be overturned or changed according to the circumstances.

In the light of the very interesting statement of the law commissioner before the Supreme Court and considering the judgment of the administrative chamber relative to Monja Jaona's petition, the question remains whether the HCC can hear a third party petition which does not concern "matters of popular direct consultation," as article 91 of the Constitution stipulates in its last paragraph, but is rather an "appeal" to rescind a decree considered an "excess of power" by the petitioner or even to challenge an "illegality."

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CSO: 3419/666

## BRIEFS

SHIPPING PROJECT WITH MALAWI, TANZANIA--A trilateral shipping project is to be developed on Lake Niasa within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. Mozambique's deputy minister for shipping, Isaias Muhate, has said that Mozambique, Malawi, and Tanzania will be involved in the project. Speaking to Radio Mozambique, Mr Muhate said the project envisages participation by the three countries in defining and coordinating activities on the lake to benefit all three. Mr Muhate said Mozambique had not yet been able to make the best use of the lake from the economic point of view. He stressed that Malawian and Tanzanian participation in the project would help Mozambique to gain experience. Also on Lake Niasa, a vessel equipped with sophisticated machinery for fisheries research is to go into service for Mozambique. The research vessel was bought from the UN FAO after it had come to the aid of a research program on the lake for neighboring Malawi. Finance for the purchase of the vessel was provided by the Nordic countries' cooperation program in Mozambique. The boat, called the (Orion), is already on the Mozambican shore of Lake Niasa and will replace a research boat which was destroyed by fire last year. [Text] [MB090500 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 8 Jun 84]

SWAZILAND-MAPUTO ROAD PROJECT--The Swedish International Development Authority is providing about 15 million to finance a road improvement project in the south of Mozambique. The project is for the rehabilitation and upgrading of a 62-km road linking Maputo City with the town of Namaacha on the border with Swaziland. A completely new stretch of road will be built to replace the winding 30-km section from the Matola River to the junction just near the town of Boane. Tenders have already been submitted by Swedish companies. A spokesman for the Mozambican roads and bridges department said that work was expected to begin toward the end of this year. The project is scheduled to be completed in 2 years. The improvement of the road linking Maputo City with Swaziland is one of the projects sponsored by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. Work has already started on upgrading 40 km of gravel road on the Swaziland side of the border with Mozambique. [Text] [MB150719 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 14 Jun 84]

CSO: 3400/1087

# MULTIPARTY CONFERENCE CITES GOALS

MB191300 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 10 May 84 p 4

["Full text" of "statement by the Multiparty conference" read by Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, at a press conference in Windhoek on 9 May, prior to the departure of an MPC delegation for talks in Lusaka--published in English]

[Text] It is now almost 6 months since the historic day in November 1983 on which delegates from six SWA/Namibian parties, with one other having observer status, came together in the Heynes Matthews Hall in Windhoek to assert the right of the people of this country to determine their own future on the basis of justice, freedom and human dignity.

We made it clear then that we resented the fact that others, many of them with no vital interest in the outcome, were arguing about, interfering with, and seeking to determine what should and should not happen to us. The spectacle of one group of foreigners raising objections, based on their interests, to a plan for our independence devised by another group, without either side having consulted adequately with us, had become intolerable. It had made a mockery of the principle of self-determination and had placed the people of this country in the position of being no more than the playthings of outside interests.

The Multiparty Conference was born out of the frustration of the people. It came about because we realised that unless we took matters into our own hands we should remain powerless; unless we asserted our right to speak for ourselves, others would continue to make decisions about us. We made the decision to be beholden to no one and elected to accept financial stringency in preference to assistance with strings attached. We decided to have no foreign advisers but, rather, recognising that it is we who must live together in this land and achieve our common destiny, to debate and reach consensus among ourselves on the path to be followed.

It has not been an easy road. We have disagreed, often forcefully and sometimes bitterly, about matters of principle and practice. Some parties have left the conference--we hope only temporarily--while others have joined us. We have been accused of different things by different people, all of which accusations fail to grasp our purpose and our goals. Let us restate them now:

--We seek to ensure that the people of this country shall, in pursuance of their right to freedom, national self-determination and independence, determine how that right shall be exercised. We reject the claims of South Africa, the United Nations, the Soviet bloc and the Western Five, indeed of all persons and groups not of this country, to speak or make such fundamental decisions for us.

--We recognise the diversity of ideology, of culture, of language and religion which characterises our society and we understand the difficulty of moulding one nation out of these many strands. But we are determined, understanding that we must share this land, and that we are united in our love for it, to create unity in that diversity while respecting the rights of all.

--We understand that, to achieve this, all citizens must participate, through their representatives, in the process of deliberation about the present and the future. We have often invited, and do so again today, all those parties with manifest support among people of our country to join with us in that process. We reject categorically the notion that we are an anti-SWAPO front, or indeed a front in opposition to any party. We define ourselves in terms of our goals, in terms of the values to which we subscribe, in terms of our vision of the future. We have defined these in our public documents and invite all those who share these goals and values to join with us in strongly asserting our right to achieve them.

--We are opposed to further violence and bloodshed, believing that the people of this country and indeed the region have already suffered far too much from this internecine struggle which has drawn in foreign powers whose interests are divergent from our own. We believe that peace and national reconciliation are vital now and that the task of reconstruction must begin immediately. Regional circumstances are now, at last, conducive to this and the opportunity for reconciliation must be seized urgently.

Since the opening session of the conference we have made satisfactory, indeed even remarkable, progress in achieving these goals.

--We have reached agreement on two important documents:

The Windhoek Declaration of Basic Principles, issued on 24 February, and the Bill of Fundamental Rights and Objectives, made public on 19 April. The latter document, in particular, is a serious effort to express and encompass in a paper of eventual constitutional significance the basic values of our whole society. The rights enshrined in that document, if embodied in a future constitution, will protect our civil liberties against improper encroachment by any government, and a commitment to be in pursuit of the objectives will bind our future governments to policies which will be of the greatest benefit to all the people of our country.

--We have held discussions with the South African Government in the person of the prime minister and other ministers of his cabinet, and with a delegation of the United States of America under the leadership of Dr Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Through these discussions we have also communicated with other African and Western governments and look forward to expanding these communications in the future.

--We have taken a public position and held talks with South African Government representatives in support of the release of persons imprisoned or detained for offences related to their political convictions. We have not done this lightly, but in the belief that such a process will contribute meaningfully to the creation of a climate conducive to national reconciliation. Mr Andimba Toivo ya Toivo and Mr Willibald Sagaria were released from prison on 1 March 1984, and the decision to release 54 detainees from Mariental was made known by the administrator general on 3 May. We shall continue to work for such further releases as will advance the cause of peace.

--We have completed arrangements for visits to a number of African states, both within our region and elsewhere on the continent. African heads of state interested in promoting a resolution of Southern African conflicts have recognised the importance of hearing the perspective of the people of this country and have promised assistance in furthering the cause of national reconciliation. A delegation from the Multiparty Conference will leave Windhoek for Lusaka on Thursday, 10 May, at the invitation of President Kenneth Kaunda and will hold discussions with the president of Zambia and his ministers, SWAPO and the administrator general of SWA/Namibia and his delegation. We believe that these discussions have the potential to make a major contribution to peace, self-determination and independence and deeply appreciate President Kaunda's initiative in proposing that they take place.

We stand today at the decisive crossroads of our nation's future. If we succeed in our present endeavour to bring about peace and reconciliation, we shall be able to achieve a free, democratic, stable and prosperous country. If we fail, we shall face yet more suffering and strife, economic decline and bloodshed. We dare not fail, and to succeed we need the prayers and assistance of all our people.

CSO: 3401/78

# COUNTRY'S 1984 DEFENSE BUDGET DETAILED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 74, May 84 p 70

[Text] The 1984 budget presented by military administrator Moussa Tondi is balanced at 80,234,985 billion CFA francs, a reduction of 1,033,525 billion (1.27 percent) compared with 1983, taking into consideration the economic and financial crisis in Niger. The country is committed, with the concurrence of multilateral and bilateral institutions, to the establishment of a program of economic and financial recovery.

The National Investment Fund (FNI) has been set at 7 billion CFA francs. Like the 1983 FNI, it will be almost totally earmarked for matching foreign funds.

The supplemental budget for the development of public works (BAEMTP) has been set at 1,612,605 billion CFA francs, in receipts and expenditures, of which 1,098,605 billion are transferred from the general budget. This is a reduction of 69,050 million (4.11 percent) compared with 1983.

The National Defense Ministry budget (in thousands of francs), according to Section III, Services, is: 4,498,040, of which 2,548,920 are for personnel and 1,949,120 for supplies (including 19,000 in common funds), the latter figure being divided into 1,161,320 for supplies, 681,300 for transportation and 87,500 for housing.

The cabinet and the services receive 2,930 for payment of personnel, 6,200 to carry out the duties of the services, 2,000 for telephone, 1,700 for vehicle upkeep and 3,000 for travel and transportation.

The army gets 1,841,220 to cover personnel salaries, 115,800 to carry out its functions, 67,600 for technical supplies, 90,000 for water and electricity, 630,000 for food, clothing and housing, 8,000 for telephone, 22,000 for building maintenance, 147,100 for vehicle maintenance, 231,000 for fuel and 150,000 for aviation fuel, 73,000 for travel and transportation, 6,000 for renovation of parking lot, 4,500 for furnishings for lodgings, 37,680 for housing and 7,000 for housing maintenance.

The police force will receive 704,770 for payroll expense, 23,520 for carrying out its duties, 20,000 for purchasing technical supplies, 22,000 for water and electricity, 70,000 for food, clothing and lodging, 8,000 for telephones, 10,200 for building upkeep, 42,000 for vehicle upkeep, 23,500 for travel and transportation, 4,000 for renovation of its parking lot, 3,000 for furnishings for lodging, 28,620 for lodging and 6,700 for the upkeep thereof.

Under miscellaneous expenses, the Defense Ministry will receive 30,000 for maneuvers, 6,000 for the engineer corps and 30,000 for the fire brigade.

The Interior Ministry budget (in thousands of francs) is 4,250,275 divided as follows: 1,500 for supplies (1,000 for supplies and 500 for housing), under Section II Public Authorities: 2,940,135 under Section III Means and Services for Personnel and 1,158,640 for supplies (805,790 for supplies, 334,850 for transportation and 18,000 for housing), and 150,000 under Section IV Public Intervention.

The Republican Guard will receive, among other items, 34,000 to carry out its duties, 66,400 for technical supplies, 8,000 for water and electricity, 70,000 for food and clothing, 3,000 for telephone, 4,000 for building upkeep and 8,500 for vehicle maintenance.

The police will receive 22,300 to carry out its duties and 6,500 for the police school, 17,890 for technical supplies, 17,000 for water and electricity (including the police school), 45,000 for food and clothing, 15,000 for telephone (including the school), and 22,100 for vehicle upkeep.

The prisons will receive 300,000 for food and clothing.

Under miscellaneous expenses, 700 are provided for the National Border Commission, 20,000 for "salt pork" and 10,000 for "police custody".

The budget for the presidency of the republic, at 935,925, covers, among other things, the expenses of the presidential guard. The latter will receive therefore (in thousands of francs), 121,715 for payment of personnel, 2,500 for supplies, 21,000 for technical supplies, 15,000 for electricity and water, 10,000 for clothing, 5,100 for travel, 7,600 for fuel and 6,000 for housing maintenance.

Under Common Expenses (Section 390), the budget provides, among other things, for the payment of personnel as follows: 5,000 for Belgian technical assistance; 163,000 for French technical assistance; and 25,000 for Chinese technical assistance.

In addition, 2,000 are earmarked for air and land rescue services and 17,000 for the transfer of army vehicles.

8735

CSO: 3419/681

## EXTENT OF DESERT ENCROACHMENT IN VARIOUS REGIONS REPORTED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 405, 21 May 84 p 15

[Article by Ali Moussa Chaweye: "Desert Encroachment a Reality"]

[Text] Desert encroachment is unfortunately a reality which has taken a firm hold on our country. A quick look at the geography of desert encroachment allows us to locate certain regions of the country which have already reached a critical threshold.

The Northern Part of the Department of Niamey

Nearly two-thirds of the Ouallam district are affected by desert encroachment. The district's arable lands represent only one-third of the district's land area and only one-fourth of it is worked.

The growing methods used, deforestation and the irrational exploitation of trees have favored soil erosion in this region. Wind and water erosion have done the rest. In areas such as Tilloa, Gosso and Banibangou, one finds scarcely ten trees per hectare. Plant species have disappeared, giving way to sand dunes.

The Central And Northern Parts of the Department of Tahoua

The zones most affected by desert encroachment in this department are the district of Tchintabaraden (which is pastoral in nature), the northern part of the districts of Keita and Bouza, and the north-central part of Tahoua. In this fringe of the country, fallow land is becoming non-existent, and the shortage of wood constitutes a major problem for the people.

The Northern Part of the Department of Maradi

The districts of Dakoro and Mayahi and all the northern part of Tessaoua are the department areas most affected by the phenomenon of desert encroachment. We are already witnessing the lowering of the water table in some regions. "It is often necessary to dig down 100 meters and even farther to get water."

We are likewise witnessing the disappearance of humus and fertile arable lands.

#### The Northern and Eastern Parts of the Department of Zinder

The districts of Goure and Tanout, two pastoral districts, are currently the most affected by desert encroachment. At the source of their problem lies the cutting of the trees and overgrazing. As for the eastern part, it is characterized by a heavy concentration of people and overworking of the soil.

#### The Department of Diffa

Three-fourths of the department are affected by desert encroachment. We are witnessing a north-to-south movement of erosion. Build-up of sand is already threatening some regions (the city of Maine-Soroa).

#### The Department of Agadez

Taking into account the scarcity of its precipitation and vegetation, the department of Agadez can be considered completely desert.

9895

CSO: 3419/678

## BRIEFS

BELGIAN EDUCATION COOPERATION--At the University of Niamey (left bank) on Tuesday, a working session brought together Belgium's ambassador to Niger, His Excellency Mr Dick Lettens, and the rector of the University of Niamey, Mr Abdou Hamani. At the end of this working meeting, the university rector told the press that "this working session with Belgium's ambassador to Niger had as its objective to review the different aspects of the university cooperation which links us with the government of the kingdom of Belgium..." Concerning the scholarship problem, Mr Abdou Hamani said that we have just received from the Belgian government a check for 22.444 billion CFA francs as a contribution from the Belgian government toward the training of our students. For his part, the Belgian ambassador made a point of Nigero-Belgian cooperation concerning university training. He indicated that "the only project we have is the one we are carrying out for the School of Pedagogy, where for almost seven years we have had co-op volunteers (numbering 13). This project, which is on the way to success, aims to replace the co-op volunteers with Niger nationals trained in Belgium." His Excellency Mr Dick Lettens concluded: "When the project's objectives are achieved, there will be, at the School of Pedagogy level, a whole team of Nigerians trained to the desired level, which will be able to continue its academic career under the best conditions."

[Text] [Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 405, 21 May 84 p 2] 9895

CSO: 3419/678

VATSA: MINISTRIES TO ABUJA BY 1986, PRESIDENT BY 1991

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 May 84 pp 1, 13

[Article by Ibrahim Salihu]

[Text]

**FEDERAL ministries are to move to Abuja in 1986 and the Head of State in 1991 — if our financial situation improves, according to the Minister of the Federal Capital, Major-General Mamman Vatsa.**

General Vatsa told newsmen at Birnin-Kebbi, Sokoto State, that the development of the capital would be based on the amount of money the government could give to the Ministry of Federal Capital Territory.

He was at Birnin-Kebbi to present a paper, "The Making and Building of Abuja" as part of the activities marking the fourth convocation ceremony of the Sokoto State Polytechnic, Birnin-Kebbi, scheduled for next Saturday.

He said 53 million Naira had been paid out as compensation for resettlement, adding that 43 million Naira was paid to three states, Kwara, Niger and Plateau out of which the capital was carved out.

General Vatsa said the remaining 10.2 million Naira was paid directly to the persons who chose to stay within the territory. He said so far 1.6 million Naira mobilisation fees was recovered from errant contractors.

The minister said a committee was already looking into the issue of abandoned contracts and was going into a second stage of examining job quality.

He said the issue of river blindness in Abuja was exaggerated. There were other parts of the country which had a high rate of threat from river blindness than Abuja which had 0.5 per cent, he said.

In an earlier speech, General

Vatsa said the capital was still being planned when former President Shehu Shagari fixed a period of three years for the movement of ministries to Abuja. He said the masterplan of the capital had provided for a target population of 1.5 million when fully developed by the year 2000.

He said the movement anticipated in 1986 envisaged a total of 150,000 inhabitants, adding that the plan envisaged six persons per house which prompted the construction of 25,000 housing units.

Those units so far committed and were either completed or at various stages of completion fell far short of the target, he remarked.

The minister said there were now 7,848 completed units, made up of 3,793 in Garki district, 3,869 in Wuse District and 186 in Asokoko and Maitama districts. There were also additional 2,204 houses ranging from two to four bedrooms in Gwagwalada and other parts of the territory being handled by the Ministry of Federal Capital Territory, 6,112 one-room units at Nyanya being handled by FCDA and 775 units of two to four bedrooms and flats at Karu New Town also being handled by the FCDA.

PANEL TO REVIEW LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 May 84 pp 1, 13

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text]

**A 21-MAN committee has been set up by the Federal Military Government to re-examine the structure of local government administration.**

**The committee is headed by Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki with Mr. S.N. Ekwudu of the Supreme Headquarters as secretary.**

Dodan Barracks sources yesterday said that the committee would deliberate on some major issues which had plagued local government administration in the country within the last four years.

It is also expected to make recommendations to the Federal Government on how best to reform and make the local government system much more efficient.

Our correspondent at Dodan Barracks gathered that the step taken was part of the efforts being made by the military administration to provide a virile, viable and efficient system of administration in the country at the grassroots level.

The committee, made up of academics, profession, businessmen and trade unionists, will be inaugurated next Tuesday at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) Victoria Island, by the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon.

Other members of the committee are Alhaji A. Sulimonu, Dr. G. Orewa, Alhaji Muhammed Monguno, Mr. S. Alu, Alhaji Sanni Sambo and Mr. G. Nwokike, Chief Emuluemo, Dr. Isa Hashim, Mr. E. A. Oyeyipo, Mr. N. Aquaisua, Professor O. Adamolekun, Alhaji Kyari Sandabe, Professor Eme Awa, Dr. O. Aborishade and Alhaji Shehu Ahmadu, Mr. Tinubu, Chief F. Oramulu, Mr. G. M. Olowolaiyemo and Dr. H. Nwosu.

CSO: 3400/1057

FORMER HOUSING HEAD'S PASSPORT RETAINED UNTIL AFTER TESTIMONY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 May 84 p 1

[Article by Alaye Genoba]

[Text]

THE former General manager of the Federal Housing Authority (FHA), Mr. Fortune Ebie, was yesterday taken away by security men from the conference room of the housing authority, the venue of the panel investigating the activities of the FHA.

The former chief executive of the FHA, who arrived in the country from Kenya to testify before the panel, was informed by the chairman of the panel, retired Col. D.S. Abubakar, that his passport would be impounded by security men.

The former general manager had earlier yesterday appeared briefly before the Abubakar panel probing the activities of the housing authority.

Immediately he appeared, the chairman of the panel, Colonel Abubakar told him "we are not expecting you to address the panel today.

"We want to assure you that we on this panel have deemed you innocent until you clear yourself of the allegations made against you before this panel. But in view of the

seriousness of these allegations, we will like to keep your passport", the chairman added.

He told Mr. Ebie that "those men pointing to securitymen will take you to a place where your passport will be taken from you till next Tuesday when you will appear before the panel."

Mr. Ebie was later escorted away by plain clothed security men to an unknown place.

The names of the former chief executive of the FHA had been mentioned by several witnesses who testified before the panel in connection with one allegation or the other.

There have been allegations of unilateral termination of contracts which were later re-awarded at inflated prices.

He was said to have terminated some contracts of the construction companies which were engaged in the construction of the FESTAC houses and later gave the same contracts to the direct labour unit under Mr. Alfred Philips who admitted before the panel that he was not a qualified construction engineer.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED STEEL FIRMS UNDER FIRE FROM STAFF ASSOCIATION

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 May 84 p 6

[Text] GOVERNMENT owned iron and steel companies have been condemned for failing to implement the collective agreement signed with the Senior Staff Association in the industry in 1982.

Mr. J. O. Nwejike, the president of Senior Staff Association of Nigeria made this allegation at the Delegates Conference of the association which took place in Lagos.

The agreement which was claimed to have been approved by the Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity was being flouted by some companies mostly from the public sector.

He added that some of them would only pay christmas bonus when pressure was brought on them while some do not honour part of the agreement on inconvenience allowance to members since they were not entitled to overtime allowance.

The president noted that in the face of this open provocation, the association has displayed a high degree sense of maturity in handling the grievances.

He further said that the association has on record some companies that have not paid their staff salaries for almost one year. The association, he stressed, has not resorted to any industrial action in spite of the provocation.

Though the employees' association would not want to accuse the Employees' Association as a body, Mr. Nwejike said that the Asian sponsored companies, who, he claimed, always engage in subversive activities to silence the union from existing in their various establishments.

The president who did not give the names of the companies that are in the employees' bad books, said that there were some British firms which he said, always overload their companies with expatriates. These companies, he claimed, employed expatriates as sales managers, chief accountants leaving no prospects for the indigenes.

"We have suffered more than any other association in the area of lay-off". Other companies, he added, have even folded up while the existing ones are struggling for survival. He therefore called on the Federal Military Government to make it a priority to issue open general licence to all manufacturers.

CSO: 3400/1041

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX UP 23 PERCENT

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 May 84 p 16

[Article by Ngozi Ikeano]

[Text] THE composite consumer price index for THE WHOLE OF 1983 rose by an average of 61 points over that of 1982, giving a percentage increase of 22.84 per cent. In other words, the purchasing power of the naira in 1983 decreased by about 23 per cent when compared to its worth the previous year.

The rise in the consumer price index for 1983 is particularly sharp because the 1982 increase when compared with the general price level for the preceding year was 7.66 per cent. Thus prices trebled in 1983, with 1975 as base year.

A remarkable trend in an analysis of the statistics is that whereas the index rise stood at 11.37 per cent in 1979, the 1980 increase was 10.21 per cent (giving a marginal proportional decrease) but it rose significantly to 21 per cent in 1981. Thus prices actually doubled in 1981.

This big shoot-up after a slight proportional drop is attributable to the 1981 'Shagari award' when the minimum wage was raised to ₦120 from ₦100. The money rise depressed the naira, thereby shooting up the inflation rate from 10.21 per cent to 21 per cent.

A possible explanation for the 1980 'drop' could be the sharp increase in the industrial production index for 1979. The index which is an indicator of the level of industrial activity in the economy rose to 18.6 per cent in 1979 whereas the 1978 increase was only two per cent. Thus the industrial expansion of 1979 might have begun to make an impact in 1980, curtailing somewhat, the inflation rate for that year.

A sectoral break-down of the 1983 consumer price index (which is in itself an indicator of the rate of inflation for the year) shows that household goods and other purchases had the highest rate, averaging 54 per cent. It is followed by accommodation, fuel and light--33.3 per cent.

Next is food whose rate of inflation for 1983 was 23.52 per cent. That of transport was 20.98 per cent, clothing 18.80 per cent and tobacco and kola

14.38 per cent. The rate of inflation for drinks last year stood at 13.46 per cent while that for other services averaged 20.60 per cent.

Scarcity is the major reason why the price index and hence inflation rate rose to those levels particularly in the category of household goods and other purchases with as high a rate as 54 per cent.

This is tied to the 1982 austerity measures which arose as a result of dwindling revenues following the oil glut. Subsequently many factories had to fold up or operate below capacity because of shortage of raw materials or spare-parts.

According to officials of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, "1983 is one of the worst if not the worst in the history of Nigerian manufacturers". The country's gross domestic product for 1983 dropped by 4.2 per cent over the 1982 figure. It recorded a negative growth rate of 3.4 per cent for 1983.

It is estimated that the inflation rate is presently at 25 per cent and the government hopes to keep it down to that level in 1984, according to the revised budget speech.

Already, the government has revalidated N481 million worth of import licences. It has also started issuing out the 1984 import licences. So far 669 licences have been issued to the engineering, chemical and agro-allied sectors.

COMPOSITE CONSUMER PRICE  
INDEX 1975 - 100

| Component             | All Items | Household<br>Goods & Light<br>Durable Goods | Food  | Drinks | Tobacco | Clothing | H. I. Goods &<br>other Purchases | Transport | Other Service |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Yearly<br>Averages    |           |                                             |       |        |         |          |                                  |           |               |
| 1976                  | 123       | 109                                         | 122   | 132    | 143     | 135      | 145                              | 139       | 143           |
| 1977                  | 143       | 127                                         | 146   | 140    | 183     | 141      | 137                              | 141       | 146           |
| 1978                  | 167       | 131                                         | 172   | 154    | 186     | 176      | 147                              | 158       | 156           |
| 1979                  | 186       | 167                                         | 186   | 176    | 203     | 219      | 156                              | 196       | 178           |
| 1980                  | 206       | 170                                         | 200   | 188    | 229     | 270      | 182                              | 197       | 235           |
| 1981                  | 248       | 173                                         | 250   | 193    | 264     | 314      | 195                              | 202       | 283           |
| 1982                  | 267       | 180                                         | 272   | 208    | 278     | 335      | 213                              | 224       | 296           |
| 1983                  | 328       | 240                                         | 336   | 236    | 318     | 398      | 328                              | 271       | 357           |
| % Increase            | 22.84     | 30.3                                        | 22.52 | 13.46  | 14.38   | 18.40    | 53.89                            | 20.89     | 20.60         |
| Quarterly<br>Averages |           |                                             |       |        |         |          |                                  |           |               |
| 1982                  |           |                                             |       |        |         |          |                                  |           |               |
| 1st Qtr.              | 260       | 178                                         | 265   | 208    | 272     | 330      | 207                              | 214       | 289           |
| 2nd "                 | 264       | 177                                         | 269   | 205    | 178     | 332      | 211                              | 220       | 293           |
| 3rd "                 | 269       | 181                                         | 275   | 207    | 281     | 335      | 214                              | 224       | 297           |
| 4th "                 | 274       | 184                                         | 281   | 211    | 283     | 340      | 222                              | 237       | 306           |
| 1983                  |           |                                             |       |        |         |          |                                  |           |               |
| 1st Qtr.              | 288       | 218                                         | 294   | 219    | 296     | 348      | 244                              | 250       | 321           |
| 2nd "                 | 313       | 226                                         | 319   | 229    | 308     | 372      | 306                              | 266       | 337           |
| 3rd "                 | 344       | 247                                         | 352   | 242    | 321     | 402      | 360                              | 278       | 358           |
| 4th "                 | 369       | 257                                         | 377   | 253    | 348     | 468      | 403                              | 292       | 413           |

SOURCE: FEDERAL OFFICE OF STATISTICS.  
\*PERCENTAGE COMPUTATION BY BUSINESS TIMES.

CSO: 3400/1041

MANUFACTURERS: FISCAL MEASURES MAY CRIPPLE INDUSTRIES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 May 84 p 9

[Text] THE fiscal measures adopted by the Federal Military Government (FMG) in the 1984 budget may stangulate industries rather than foster their development, the executive director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN), Dr. Uma Eleazu, has said.

Speaking to our reporter in Lagos on Monday on the 1984 budget, Dr. Eleazu said while the FMG failed to define what it meant by "streamlining of industries" in the budget, all the measures so far taken were like punitive steps against manufacturers and investors.

He said the FMG did not say whether "streamlining" meant what the industries produce or the encouragement of manufacturers to use local raw materials, which he said, would cost more because most raw materials in the country were not in the processed form.

Dr. Eleazu said the Federal Government should have consulted with the private sector before adopting the measures.

The Head of State had included "resuscitation and streamlining of industries" among the seven steps to be taken in order to salvage our depressed economy.

He said his association would properly study the withdrawal of the Approved Users Scheme (AUS) before making its views known because the substitution of the 30 per cent tariff on raw materials might have a bad result.

He said the good side of the withdrawal was that manufacturers would not have to wait for six months for the "approved users licence" but added that the high tariff would have to be transferred to the consumers.

Dr. Eleazu also said the cancellation of advance deposit by importers of raw materials was a welcome relief and that "it will release a lot of working capital."

He said the advance deposit was being used before to make up the excess liquidity of the Naira.

Dr. Eleazu conceded that the change in the Naira had reversed the situation "as we no longer have excess Naira in the market."

PAPER CHIDES NIGER FOR DAMMING LAMIDO RIVER

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 May 84 p 3

[Editorial in the "DAILY TIMES Opinion" column: "Nigeria and Her Neighbours"]

[Text] THE Republic of Niger, like our other neighbours, shares with us a long history of close economic, cultural and religious ties. In spite of the artificial boundaries that today politically divide the people of Africa, the special relations between Niger and Nigeria have not unduly suffered.

For instance, a network of Nigerian highways and railways linking the nation's sea-ports service Niger, a land-locked country, in her trade with the outside world. Besides, our enormous energy needs notwithstanding, this our sister African country looks up to us for much of her supply of electricity. Nigeria, on the other hand, buys a good proportion of her exportable cattle.

So important has the priority accorded this cordial bilateral relation become over the years that the two nations established the Nigeria-Niger Commission to oversee their mutual interests. The commission drew up a pact, to which both countries were signatories, that requires them to inform each other whenever either of them plans a project near their common border.

Those were well-thought-out provisions written into the pact in the interest of good neighbourliness. Recently, however, that country dammed the Lamido, a river running from her territory to ours, without prior information to Nigeria. Sokoto State which is home to the Lamido in Nigeria had before now created a lake from it for her irrigation needs. Eager to turn the lake to a tourist resort, the state government is currently building a hotel by it.

With the Republic of Niger's unilateral damming of the Lamido, the Sokoto State's drive to boost agriculture and tourism has been significantly aborted and a lot of the tax-payer's money forced down the drain.

Surely, Niger's action is a violation of the mutual understanding and co-operation existing between her and Nigeria for years. Coming from a country on which Nigeria has gone out of her way to commit much of her resources and attention, Niger's action brings into question the worth of our huge expenses on external relations in Africa, which is often said to be the centre piece of our foreign policy.

African countries routinely expect us to play the big brother without respect for our interest. It is now becoming difficult to defend a foreign policy that only leaves us with costs without commensurate benefits.

While we think that now is the time to review this policy to divest it of its unprofitable altruism, the Republic of Niger must be asked to regulate the flow of the Lamido for the mutual benefit of both countries.

CSO: 3400/1058

# CADETS DISMISSED FROM MILITARY ACADEMY FOR INFRACTIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 May 84 p 1

[Text]

TWENTY-FIVE cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy, (NDA) some of them with a few weeks to graduation were dismissed from the institution last Friday.

Ten other cadets were relegated, but their names were not given.

According to the Army Public Relations Department, the cadets were found guilty of flouting what was described as "Academy Standing Orders, absenteeism, maltreatment and disgraceful conduct."

Cadets A. M. Adeyemi and A. A. John were dismissed for "ill-treatment" of junior cadets. Cadets U. A. Titima, M. J. Hope, A. B. Biu, J. S. Kadiri, J. A. Iliya, M. G. Abdul, B. B. Dili, H. R. Hanafi, F. Nkoma, S. J. Alhaji, G. S. Onyi-Onowi, I. L. Maigida, Y. N. Balarabe, N. R. Ayandiya, A. E. Oyewole and I. Alhassan were dismissed for "disobedience and failure to perform military duties."

Cadets O. B. Okeowo, S. O.

Aina, B. Sosanya, I. Z. Audu, J. W. Oko and P. Y. Vantsawa were dismissed for conducts likely to prejudice military discipline and A. P. Akpan for absenteeism.

The dismissed cadets were assembled at the NDA parade ground last Friday and given the marching order by the Commandant, Major-General Paul C. Tarfa.

General Tarfa said he had used the dismissal of the 25 cadets as a deterrent to the other cadets "if they wish to complete their courses successfully."

The commandant said the primary duty of the academy was to produce seasoned, dedicated and disciplined officers, "not half-baked, disobedient and fraudulent elements that would rub filth on the highly esteemable officer corps of the armed forces."

He warned staff and cadets in the spirit of the "War Against Indiscipline, (WAI), to shun indiscipline."

CSO: 3400/1041

# ABUJA BUDGET REPORTEDLY 100 MILLION NAIRA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 May 84 p 16

[Text]

**THE Minister of Federal Capital Territory, Major General Mamman Vatsa, yesterday in Abuja announced a budget of 100 million Naira for the territory.**

**It is made up of 42,680,450 Naira recurrent and 56,400,000 Naira capital expenditure.**

He said an estimated surplus of 911,550 Naira would be carried forward to next year: He named the budget a foundation budget—being the first since the territory was created in 1976.

The Federal Military Government, he said, had approved the establishment of a consolidated revenue fund for the FCT in which all revenues accruing to the territory would be paid to ensure proper control and management of finances.

General Vatsa noted that though the FCT started receiving statutory allocation from the Federation Account since 1980, the mandatory consolidated revenue fund was not set up till now, adding that there had been no proper budget for the territory.

He said the FCT's main source of revenue was its share from the Federation Account which was 98 million Naira, including 19 million Naira as FCT local governments' shares.

He added that two million

Naira would be raised locally from motor licences and court-fees and fines.

The break-down of the budget showed that the Department of Education has the lion share of 24,352,000 Naira; Public Works 15,710,000 Naira; Health and Social Welfare 13,881,950 Naira; Agriculture 10,400,000 Naira and Finance and Economic Affairs 4,403,000.

Other departments are the Judiciary 3,024,000 Naira; Administration 2,903,000 Naira; Local Governments 2,152,000 Naira; Legal Department 310,000 Naira; Minister's Office 50,000 Naira and contingencies 2,200,000 Naira.

He announced that there were a total of 13 post-primary and 190 primary schools in the territory with a total enrolment of 9,267 and 42,177 pupils, respectively.

During the year, he said, emphasis would be geared towards the provision of functional and essential facilities for all schools and to equip them with enough teaching aids and science equipment.

On agriculture, he said it had been proposed to clear and utilise 20 hectares of land in each of the local governments in Abuja, in addition to the establishment of three poultry projects, four veterinary clinics, a cattle ranch, a farm centre, afforestation and seed multiplication centres and clearance of five hectares of land in each of the post-primary schools for school farms.

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT TO BE SPLIT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 May 84 p 11

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Text] THE Department of Post and Telecommunications would split into two autonomous bodies before the end of the year, the Minister of Communications, Lt. Col. Ahmed Abdullahi has said.

Replying to an address by the Bauchi Territorial Controller Mr. F. A. Faboyade during a one-day inspection visit to P & T establishment in the state, the minister said ground work for the split had started and stressed that by next year there would be nothing like the P & T in this country.

He said when the split is completed, telephone service would be decentralised to five zones throughout the state and each territory would be answerable to its zonal headquarters.

The minister said a committee was currently studying how to implement the new postal system adding that under the new arrangement each state postal division would be headed by an assistant director.

He said the postal department would make use of aircraft, railways and vehicles for the delivery of mails adding that the department was even thinking of making use of its own aircraft.

Colonel Abdullahi said each of the present P & T territory with the exception of Gongola must generate enough revenue to pay for all its recurrent expenditures and made it clear that the one million Naira allocated to the Ministry of Communication this year was only for the payment of salaries of staff in the headquarters.

The Bauchi State Territorial Controller, Mr. Faboyade had told the minister that Bauchi territory generated a revenue of 88,000 Naira a month while about 143,000 Naira was spent on salaries alone and appealed to the minister for financial assistance.

The minister made it clear that the territory would not be given a kobo for the payment of staff salaries and gave the controller a choice of either to

retrench some workers or cut the salaries of his staff to cope with the revenue they generate.

Colonel Ahmed pointed out that in the past 10 years the Federal Government pumped billions of Naira into the P & T and regretted that the department never contributed anything to the national budget.

He said the department is not a social organisations and must generate revenue, and directed the territorial controller to recover outstanding debts of about 600,000 Naira from defaulting telephone and telex subscribers or else recover their lines.

Earlier, the minister revoked the 1.3 million Naira P & T staff quarters contracts awarded to Ado Yau Construction Company in 1977 for abandonment.

CSO: 3400/1058

# HUGE PHOSPHATE ROCK DEPOSIT SAID DISCOVERED IN SOKOTO

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 May 84 pp 1, 13

[Article by Twey Zakka and Waziri Garba]

[Text]

**THE Federal Superphosphate Fertilizer Company (FSFC) in Kaduna has discovered a huge deposit of phosphate rock in Sokoto State which could generate an annual foreign exchange saving of about 60 million Naira.**

**Phosphate, the main raw material for the production of superphosphate fertilizer, is currently imported from Togo.**

The general manager of the company, Alhaji Yushau Mohammed Anka, told the visiting Minister of Commerce and Industries, Dr. Mahmud Tukur yesterday that the quality of the Sokoto phosphate rock had been tested and found to be of a similar quality to the Togolese phosphate.

Alhaji Yushau appealed to the minister to look into the possibility of exploiting the Sokoto phosphate rock.

He also said the company could produce sulphuric acid which industries had had to import if its sulphuric acid plant was expanded.

At present, he said, the company produced the acid for NNPC refineries in Kaduna and Warri, textile industries and battery industries.

Alhaji Yushau said the quality and concentration of the company's acid had been tested by the leading international chemical industry, I.C.I. London and found to be of international standard.

He believed there was no need a second sulphuric acid plant for the country since the Kaduna fertilizer plant could produce enough to go round.

The general manager also disclosed that the company had found a local raw material known as kaolin, which could replace imported alumina for the production of filter alum for water treatment.

He said kaolin discovered in Kankara near Katsina cost half the price of the imported alumina, adding that filter alum made from it was already being supplied to Sokoto State Water Board, the Command and Staff College, Jaji, and Bauchi, Niger and Kano states water boards.

Alhaji Yushau however said that the production of alum and hydrated lime was still on a pilot scale and urged the Federal Government to help guarantee a loan the company was seeking from commercial banks.

He added that a report on a diversification programme of the company would soon be submitted to the government.

When he paid a courtesy call on the Governor of Kaduna State, Air Commodore Usman Mu'azu, Dr. Tukur, said the Ministry of

Commerce would approve import licence to the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) for the importation of electricity meters only if local production failed to meet its demand.

The minister said should there be any surplus meters or cut-outs which he felt the company could not produce, the ministry would approve import licence for NEPA in that respect.

Dr. Tukur said he had been assessing the operations of industries in the country with a view to determining their suitability for import licence. One of the companies that had been granted import licence in Kaduna, he said, was Peugeot Automobile Nigeria (PAN) Limited which satisfied the government's requirement of emphasis on training local skilled personnel and therefore got approval for import licence to the tune of 70 million Naira.

He however called on PAN to urge its principals in France to organise for long-term loan abroad so that they could have some foreign exchange to fall back on next year.

CSO: 3400/1057

NIGERIAN STUDENTS STRANDED IN BULGARIA

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 May 84 p 24

[Article by Agbeke Ogunsanwo]

[Text] MANY Nigerian students are now stranded in Bulgaria.

Some of them have been sent out of their various institutions for almost two years now, because they failed their sessional examinations or failed to attain the required number of tutorials.

They have since been sent out of their halls of residence, have had all allowance stopped and now live on the goodwill of friends.

A few others, six of them who have finished their courses and are already armed with their certificates are also stranded.

In their own case, they are awaiting their return tickets from either the Federal Ministry of Education or the different state governments on whose sponsorship they went to Bulgaria.

According to one of them, "We finished our final since March and we have intimated the Federal Ministry of Education about this. But up till now we have not heard anything.

"You know, we have no embassy here in Bulgaria but make use of our Embassy in Rumania. And each time we have to travel to Rumania for our complaints.

The students officer in Rumania told us that he would try his best to get our tickets but nothing positive has been heard from him since March.

"May be if the ambassador had not been recalled home after the change of government, things might not have been so bad with us.

It will be recalled that at the change of government, all ambassadors were recalled by the new administration. The Nigerian Ambassador in Rumania who was also in charge of Bulgaria, Alhaji Gadau has since returned home.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING BANNED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 May 84 p 32

[Article by Emmanuel Osislogu]

[Text] OPEN-AIR preaching and issuance of permit for such purposes have been banned throughout Kaduna State.

This was announced by the Kaduna State Governor, Air Commodore Usman Mu'azu, while addressing a meeting of religious leaders at the Government House in Kaduna.

Governor Usman Mu'azu stated that unguided utterances of religious preachers in mosques and churches, radio and television and the activities of religious organisations had given rise to several disturbances in the state.

He pointed out that such conflicts emanated from self inclination of some preachers in an attempt to build a body of fellowship and achieve fame, power and wealth.

Harmony

The governor remarked that some portions of some religious texts were given emphasis in order to incite people with different religious bias to riot.

He did not see why moslems and christians in the country could not live together in peace and harmony when the two religions were derived from a common source.

He gave the assurance that the government would take a critical view of their opinion in considering how best to foster peaceful co-existence among various religious bodies.

CSO: 3400/1058

NIGERIA

ONLY FIVE WELL-KNOWN OIL COMPANIES TO HANDLE BUNKERING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "David-West's Victory"]

[Excerpt]

**PROFESSOR Tam David-West appears to have killed one maggot in the apple of our nation's economy. He has put the madding crowd of legal bunkerers and the solid army of illegal bunkerers out of business. His decision to appoint only five well-known and obviously more responsible oil companies, African Petroleum, Unipetrol, National Oil and Chemical Marketing Company, Texaco and Total Nigeria Limited, to handle all bunkering operations in the country is wise, reasonable and just. The affected won't think so. Hard luck.**

CSO: 3400/1041

CORN SHORTAGE HITS POULTRY FARMS

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 May 84 pp 1, 10

[Article by Chris Nnoli]

[Excerpt] THE Poultry industry has become one of the major casualties of the austerity measures supposedly adopted to salvage the country's economy

An investigation by the Sunday Times showed that many poultry farms are selling off their chickens because of acute shortage of maize and concentrates.

Maize, which accounts for about Sixty Per cent of the poultry feeds now costs N1,500 per tonne as against the selling price of N240 this time last year.

Some feed millers, who have not folded up already are now forced by the shortage to reduce maize input in feed formulation. The result has been that egg production has fallen below Fifty Per cent and the farmers are having difficult time keeping the birds on the farms.

A veterinary consultant, and a former secretary-general of Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN), Dr. A. A. Fadeyi said the doom, poultry industry had always feared has finally befallen it. "This could be the end of the poultry industry. I cannot see the industry surviving these blows especially the outbreak of all sorts of diseases due to inadequate supply of feeds".

He added that many hatcheries were selling off hatchable eggs because of the fear that they might not be able to sell their day-old chicks imported with a lot of foreign exchange.

Dr. Fadeyi said that if the situation remained unchanged, the country would likely face acute shortage of poultry products within the next two months.

He said he would want it put on record that the scarcity of eggs and poultry meat would not be because

CSO: 3400/1057

CATTLE PRODUCTION DOWN BECAUSE OF LACK OF FUNDS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 May 84 pp 1, 13

[Article by Dupe Motojehi]

[Text]

GENERAL Manager of the National Livestock Production Company, (NLPC), Professor Shehu Alhaji Bida has said work especially in the cattle production sector was grinding to a halt for lack of funds to buy cattle.

He told the New Nigerian in Kaduna that many members of staff of the company were idling away because there was no cattle for them to work on adding that he might ask the Federal Military Government to intervene.

The NLPC buys cattle for fattening, breeding and slaughtering.

Professor Shehu said the over-head cost of running its ranches and abbatoirs had remained constant even though only skeletal services were now being offered.

Professor Shehu said the NLPC had for a long time been handicapped because it had never enjoyed adequate capital investment, adding that its performance had consequently been very low.

As a result of this, Professor Shehu said, the NLPC had secured 4.9 million Naira loan from the Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative Bank Limited (NACB) to enable it carry out its obligation to meat production.

The 2.2 million Naira already released by the bank recently for the current fiscal year could however not be used to buy cattle

because the price had substantially increased from 1.20 Naira per kilogram price quoted when the loan was being negotiated.

Right now, the cattle contractors were demanding for three Naira per kilogramme of live cattle and this, the general manager said, would shoot the company's selling price per kilogramme to about nine Naira.

Because of this he explained the NLPC had folded its arms from buying more cattle. He said cattle breeders would not accept cheques while the currency rationing in banks had made difficult for the company to pay in cash.

CSO: 3400/1057

## PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 13 May 84 p 3

[Article by Zachee Nzoh: "Tanzania's Presidency Vacuum"]

[Text]

**T**HIS year, marking the 20th anniversary of the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar culminating in the creation of the United Republic of Tanzania, comes with indications of a threatening schism in the union and an almost certain leadership vacuum.

This year's initial political bad omen for Tanzania arose from a proposal by the National Executive Council (NEC) of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) (Party of the Revolution) to amend the union constitution. It was clear from the onset that the leadership of the party favoured only two separate governments — one for the island and another for the united republic — an idea which Nyerere maintains, was the original agreement between him and Zanzibar's first president, Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume, who was assassinated in 1972 allegedly by leftist Umma partymen opposed to the union.

Against this, opposition leaders on the island argue that the original agreement that established the union

provided for three separate governments — one for the island, another for the mainland and a third for the united republic.

Zanzibar's Chief Minister, Ramadhani Haji Faki, emphasised that: "The parties to the agreement were the Government of Tanganyika and the Government of Zanzibar, and so far as the articles of the union are concerned, they remain so. There is no way of by-passing them without wrecking the agreement and so automatically dissolving the union". According to him, the CCM was not party to the agreement and as such cannot interfere with it.

The tension ensuing from the disagreement culminated in the sudden resignation of Zanzibar's second president and vice-president of Tanzania, Aboud Jumbe Mwinyi, on January 29 this year. The election of Ali Hassan Mwinyi as successor to Jumbe and subsequent appointment as Nyerere's vice-president, has not erased the fear of domination that has already engulfed the islanders.

Various pronouncements by Wolfgang Dourado and Ghanaian-born Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Bashir Ebassuah Kwaw-Swanzy, both very close aides to Jumbe, have had poisonous effects on the health of the union. This, coupled with the increasing number of Zanzibaris opposed to continuation of the union and recent revelations that both Nyerere and Karume were either lured or tricked into negotiating the union by imperialist forces, gives Tanzanians nightmares about the future of their united republic. The nightmares have been heightened recently due to the fact that, next year Tanzania will be missing the charismatic personality of Mwalimo Julius Kambarage Nyerere, who has already indicated his desire to relinquish the job he has held since independence. And with the traumatic death of Mr Edward Sokoine, hitherto Prime Minister and heir apparent to the Mwalimo, the succession question in Tanzania poses an even greater threat to the continual existence of the union.

Who will succeed Nwaimo? The question torments Nwaimo himself, who feels he has been left in the lurch as could be inferred from the way he mourned Mr Sokoine, who he described as "a man of integrity, cool-headed and of a formidable sense of leadership", which seemed to confirm the rumour that Nyerere was grooming him as heir apparent. He hailed from Masai district on the mainland. Of all political heavyweights on the mainland since the ignominious exit of Oscar Kambona, he was most trusted by Nyerere (he was twice appointed prime minister) and could possibly provide the kind of leadership as does Mwalimo.

On the island, two people seem to have gained Nyerere's unflinching confidence — Ali Hassan Mwinyi, current vice-president, and Salim Ahmed Salim, the newly appointed prime minister. Although Ali Mwinyi can lay claim to be a pioneer member of the Afro-Shirazi party and a key figure of the January 12, 1964 revolution that overthrew the feudal government of the minority Omani Sultans, he was not, until his recent appointment and election, a renowned public figure. The ease with which he rose to the leadership of the island and second in command of the CCM attest not only to his links with Mwalimo but also to his commitment to the prosperity of the union.

Salim Ahmed Salim, a career diplomat had served

in various diplomatic positions, including Permanent Representative to the United Nations, and lately, Minister of the State in charge of Foreign Affairs, with distinction. Nyerere's personal efforts to see him through the UN Secretary-Generalship is an indication of their good relationship.

In spite of all these developments, one did not have to be a politburo member of the CCM in order to know that Nyerere had planned that Sokoine would succeed him, while Salim Ahmed Salim would take Sokoine's job. Moreover, the union constitution is silent on the succession question and therefore a vice-president (he has always come from the island) cannot lay claim to it, especially in an election year.

But with Sokoine's exit, Tanzanians are in a fix. The questions that arise are: Will the CCM nominate Ali Hassan Mwinyi or Ahmed Salim for next year's presidential election? Both of them are relative strangers the former less versatile and the latter more aware of the outside world than local politics in Tanzania? Will the nomination of a Tanganyikan not exacerbate the fear that has already gripped the islanders? Will Tanganyikans (population 17 million) accept a leader from the island (population 0.5 million) that produces nothing but cloves coir and coconuts? Will Nyerere himself live to see the death of the union he fought for so much?

These are pertinent questions but what stands out crystal clear is that the position

of prime minister which Salim Ahmed Salim has ascended to is a consolation to the islanders, and that as much as Ahmed Salim and Ali Hassan Mwinyi cannot be reverted to their former positions without walking a political tight rope, Tanganyikans cannot agree to relinquish their hold on the presidency of the United Republic, and the leadership of the party. This is because, Africans are well versed in what one may call politics of tribal or ethnic majority. Tanzania's "fragile" unity is akin to the type we can find in Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Guinea, Togo, Zaire, Cameroun, Liberia and Malawi, to mention but a few, where political spoils are shared according to ethnic composition.

The only way that an islander could ascend the presidency would have been if Nyerere had, after Sokoine's exit, retained the premiership for the mainland, though it could be argued that the mainland retained the position when Nyerere was in power and Sokoine alive. But now that the islanders have the positions of Vice-President, Vice-Chairman of the party and that of Prime minister, it would be unrealistic to canvass for the presidency.

Nyerere's successor is therefore likely to come from the mainland. What is not easy to determine is whether he will be chosen from among Nyerere's old time associates like Rashidi Kawawa, Cleopa Masuya, Benjamin Mkapa and General Msuguri or whether Nyerere will choose a relatively new face.

## ARMY REPORTEDLY BANS RELIEF SUPPLIES AS REBELS MAKE GAINS

London AFRICA NOW in English No 38, Jun 84 pp 70-71

[Text] Uganda is facing the prospect of a general election in the near future, as the government's weak grip on the country's security seems to be slipping still further.

President Milton Obote is considering the possibility of a snap election soon, based on the assumption that the opposition Democratic Party (DP) will not take part. The DP boycotted recent by-elections because it was dissatisfied with the electoral arrangements. A DP motion moving amendments to the Constitution over the conduct of elections was recently defeated in Parliament.

It is widely believed that the last general election in 1980 was rigged in Obote's favour by a military commission headed by Paulo Muwanga, now Vice-President. One of the DP's defeated reform proposals was for an independent, multi-party electoral commission.

The DP's leader, Paul Ssemogerere, has also launched a new "strategy for peace," which includes a call for dialogue between all factions in Uganda, including the anti-government guerrillas. The idea was first mooted last year by Cardinal Francis Nsubuga but rejected out of hand by Obote as "an insult to the Ugandan people."

In the longer term Ssemogerere argues for an amnesty for all anti-government guerrillas and a corresponding indemnity for government officials and soldiers for actions carried out in the war against the rebels. In the shorter term Ssemogerere argues: "Dialogue with guerrillas should not be seen as an act of surrender and defeat but as a noble decision made with the purpose of bringing to a speedy end the current human suffering in our country and paving the way for peace in future."

The National Resistance Army (NRA), the main guerrilla group, seems to recognise that it is never likely to achieve victory over Obote in the same way as Idi Amin was overthrown. Ultimately concessions will be achieved at the negotiating table and not by the victorious

guerrillas streaming into the streets of Kampala.

Obote, on the other hand, has so far been reluctant to admit that he too is unlikely to win a military victory. However, the security situation has declined markedly since he dismissed Cardinal Nsubuga's proposal a year ago. In particular the last six months have seen a number of developments which show how the government is losing its grip:

- In April military authorities cut off all food supplies to Luwero District, where tens of thousands of people have been displaced from their homes and rely on emergency relief, *Africa Now* has learned exclusively.

- In January a number of Red Cross personnel were kidnapped by the NRA within the "Luwero triangle," taken to rebel-controlled areas and then released.

- In February the NRA overran Masindi barracks, making a large haul of arms and capturing two Tanzanian soldiers.

- In January Karamojong warriors killed about 100 soldiers sent to "disarm" them. Since then the army has mounted a major punitive operation in the area.

- In December 1983 members of the youth wing of the ruling Uganda People's Congress (UPC) drove some 3,000 ethnic Rwandans from their homes in the Masaka area and across the border into Tanzania.

The decision to cut off food relief to Luwero District was potentially the most destructive of these measures. Relief agencies estimate that in the past 18 months or so some 150,000 people have been displaced from their homes in the army counter-insurgency operation and moved to large camps. Their only sources of food have been what they can forage around the camps, World Food Programme aid and a supplementary feeding programme run by the Save the Children Fund.

In April the military authorities decided to stop all food going into the district, leaving people to forage for themselves.

Fortunately the area is mainly lush and fertile so there was no major disaster in the few weeks that the ban was in force. Nevertheless many people will have suffered serious undernutrition, particularly children.

One group particularly at risk consisted of 15,000 people in a number of camps near Nakasongola in the north of Luwero District. Unlike the rest of the district, this is dry savannah with little natural forage. Relief workers were given permission to move these people to camps near Luwero town, though this solution was far from satisfactory.

The political significance of the decision to cut food aid to Luwero is that the government maintains that the NRA has been flushed out of the area. Yet it is still necessary to keep people confined in camps "for their own protection" and to stop imports of food — presumably for fear of it reaching the guerrillas.

The fact that the NRA does still operate in the "Luwero triangle" was even more graphically demonstrated in January with the kidnap of members of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The target was carefully chosen — the ICRC is the "lead agency" in the area and had only just been allowed back into the country after being expelled by the government in 1982. The kidnap took place just off the Kampala-Hoima road, in the heart of the triangle. The Red Cross workers were taken to NRA-controlled areas to see the conditions of displaced people there.

Some sources claim that the subsequent murder of four expatriates — three Swiss and a Briton — on the Kampala-Entebbe road was in fact aimed at the ICRC people to stop them talking about the NRA areas. The NRA had anticipated this danger: the last ICRC doctor was released right on his doorstep in Kampala.

The NRA's attack on Masindi was its biggest victory of the guerrilla war so far. Two hundred guerrillas attacked the barracks, base of the 15th battalion and the artillery regiment. They overran Masindi, killing many soldiers and taking a number of prisoners, including two Tanzanian artillery trainers, Staff Sergeant Lawrence Masenge and Sergeant Simon Wawa, and district police commander Galla. An enormous quantity of weaponry was taken and much more destroyed, along with a number of vehicles. For several hours the entire town was in rebel hands.

The government may be able to shrug off kidnappings as the work of bandits, but the loss of a barracks and much equipment to a well-organised band of guerrillas comes as a considerable blow, just when the government was managing to persuade the international community that it was back in control. The Masindi attack is likely to herald a new NRA offensive in the Gulu area in the middle of the country.

The conflict in Karamoja is of a rather different type, but equally shows the problems facing the Ugandan army. Armed cattle rustling has been a problem in the area ever since the overthrow of Idi Amin. The Karamojong acquired large quantities of automatic weapons from Amin's troops as they fled before the Tanzanians and the Uganda National Liberation Army.

The army has been trying to disarm them for some time with little success. Out of an array of unpleasant postings for the Ugandan soldier, Karamoja is by far the least favourite, since the Karamojong are warriors by training and temperament. They relish getting the better of the ill-paid and underfed army.

In January there was a major incident in which Karamojong warriors killed about 100 soldiers. Kampala responded by sealing the area off and launching a major land and air offensive against the Karamojong. The effects can only be guessed at. Tens of thousands of people have been driven from their homes and have taken refuge at Catholic missions. (For a fuller account see page 68.)

The expulsion of "ethnic Rwandans" (Banyarwanda) from south-western Uganda is another type of conflict again. The ejection of 3,000 of them from Masaka into Tanzania followed the earlier campaign in 1982 which drove some 30,000 Banyarwanda from Mbarara into Rwanda.

In each case the expulsions were carried out by members of the ruling UPC's youth wing. On the first occasion President Obote sent a message to a meeting of district councils in Mbarara in which he seemed to condemn the expulsions. At best this means that Obote is unable to control the activities of his own party members; at worst he was being downright disingenuous.

At any rate, the UPC youth wingers did not take much notice. When no measures were taken against them for expelling the Banyarwanda from Mbarara in 1982, they drove up the road to Masaka and did the same there in 1983.

The UPC has been hostile to the Banyarwanda since independence. During his first administration in the 60s Obote threatened to round them up and dump them across the border. As a result a number of Banyarwanda actively supported Idi Amin and his coup was generally welcomed in the area.

Some of the Banyarwanda are refugees from ethnic conflicts in Rwanda in the 50s and 60s but most have been in the area since the late nineteenth century when the King of the Batutsi tried to invade the Kingdom of Ankole, now part of Uganda. These people are Ugandan citizens.

But in any case a large proportion of those expelled as "Banyarwanda" are in fact Bahima, the major ethnic group in Ankole. Yoweri Museveni, the leader of the NRA, is a Muhima. There is little doubt that local UPC leaders see the "regrouping of the Rwandese refugees" and the "struggle against the bandits" as one and the same ●

ZIMBABWEAN TANK CARS FOR UGANDAN RAILWAYS

Kampala THE PEOPLE in English 21 May 84 p 12

[Article by Ndyakira Amoot]

[Text] UGANDA Railways Corporation (URC) has ordered thirty nine tank wagons from Zimbabwe to increase its [word indistinct] stock and expand its loading capacity.

This was disclosed by the Ag. Managing Director of the Corporation, Mr. James Nduru in a telephone interview with "The People" last Thursday.

Mr. Nduru said the Corporation has received about 360 million shillings (12.5 million Units European Accounts) from the Lome Convention, out of which it has committed about 70 million shillings (2.5 million Units) to the purchase of 39 tank wagons from Zimbabwe.

He pointed out that Zimbabwe won the Corporation's tender which was open to African, Carribean and Pacific countries as well as European Economic Community Lome Convention partners. He commented that Zimbabwe's success is a realisation of intra-African trade with a view to boost our own industries.

Mr. Nduru said the 12.5 million Units of European Accounts allocated to Uganda Railways Corporation is part of the total 30 million Units extended by the Convention to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and Kenya for the development and improvement of what he called the Northern-Corridor railway system that link these countries.

Meanwhile, the Ag. Director General of Trans-African Highway Authority, Mr. Mwenze Dunia Ikandaya, accompanied by Mr. E. Monka, visited Uganda recently to acquient themselves with the Uganda section of the highway.

Mr. Ikandaya held talks with ministers and officials of the ministers of; Works, Transport and Regional Cooperation.

In an interview with "The People" at Entebbe Airport, before he flew back to Bangui, Central Africa, Mr. Ikandaya said he was satisfied with efforts Uganda is putting in to develop her section of the highway.

Trans-Africa Highway, which covers 6,250 km. starts from Mombasa, then passes through Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Central African Republic, Cameroon and Nigeria to Lagos. It has feeder routes with a total of 13,000 km. They emanate from Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Congo Republic, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. The Authority has its headquarters in Bangui, Central African Republic.

CSO: 3400/1068

## BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT ADMITS CHURCHMEN'S KILLINGS--THE Ugandan Government has confirmed Press reports that government troops killed churchmen at a seminary near Nairobi and said that those responsible would be arrested. Ugandan Radio, monitored in the Kenyan capital, said that the government had learned with deep regret of the killing of churchmen at Namugongo, 15 kilometres east of Kampala. It was the government's first comment on Press reports of the killings, which took place last week. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 May 84 p 9]

LOANS AVAILABLE FOR SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES--THE Minister of Industry Dr Adonia Tiberondwa has called on all Ugandans interested in starting small-scale industries to freely apply for industrial licences and loans. Tiberondwa said this while he was addressing administrators and businessmen in Masaka recently. The loans to develop projects are available at Uganda Commercial Banks on easy terms and shall be given irrespective of political, religious or tribal status, he said. He therefore encouraged owners of small-scale industries to apply for loans to enable them modernise their industries or start new ones. Tiberondwa noted with appreciation, the good yield of bricks, and tiles, fruits, stone quarries, woodwork and grain milling industries in the Masaka area. He stressed that the government does not discriminate but gives every one chance to participate in national development. He emphasised on the importance of small-scale industries which he said will not only improve on the income of persons but also the standard of living. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 May 84 p 3]

MISUNDERSTANDING REPORTED IN MUSLIM COUNCIL--The Mufti of Uganda Sheikh Abdulrazak Matovu has ordered that the offices of the splinter group led by Sheikh Kassim Mulumba should close down with immediate effect. The Mufti was acting on the directives of the Saudi-based World Muslim League, which last week sent him a letter authorising him to order the closure of the offices. The misunderstanding in the Muslim Supreme Council started in 1983, when Sheikh Kassim Mulumba sent a letter of resignation to the Council which it accepted. The Executive Committee of the Supreme Council then elected Sheikh Obed Kamulegeya to replace him. However, misunderstanding soon surfaced in the Muslim body when Sheikh Mulumba said he had reversed his resignation and would still like to remain Chief Kadhi. In the ensuing controversy, the Muslim Supreme Council said it would not reverse its decision on the election of the new Chief Kadhi. The matter was then referred to the

World Muslim League based in Saudi Arabia. In the meantime, Sheikh Mulumba with a faction of followers established separate offices on William Street from where he continued to operate separately from the Muslim Supreme Council headquarters on Old Kampala Hill. The Uganda Government persistently refused to intervene in the conflict. [Text] [Kampala THE PEOPLE in English 21 May 84 p 12]

CSO: 3400/1068

MUGABE COMMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN DESTABILIZATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, has disclosed that South Africa is regularly disrupting Zimbabwe's transport links with Mozambique.

He also says South Africa is acting as an agent of imperialist forces which want to ensure that Southern Africa becomes their sphere of influence.

The Prime Minister made the remarks in an interview with the editor of a Third World quarterly magazine, South, published in its May edition.

He said South Africa still maintained its strategy to destabilise Zimbabwe, not only by supporting the "so-called Super-Zapu group" but also by supporting operations which would have the direct effect of harming Zimbabwe's economy.

"On a weekly basis," he said, "there are one or two incidents completely disorganising the transport system which serves us.

"That has a dual purpose. First to destabilise the economy and prevent our exports and imports from flowing smoothly and therefore inhibiting our development programme.

"Second, it is also an attempt to divert us to the South African rail system, to prevent us from using the Mozambican system much more."

He stressed, however, that South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilisation against neighbouring black independent states could never sustain the apartheid system.

Bloodshed

The liberation struggle in South Africa, Cde Mugabe said, was going to gain momentum and if South Africa did not take action quickly, "there is going to be bloodshed there".

The Prime Minister also said that there was "no doubt at all" that South Africa was acting as an agent of imperialist forces which wanted to ensure that the Southern Africa region became their sphere of influence.

"To withstand what they allege is a threat of communist expansion, South Africa has used this to great advantage and their message to the West is that they are fighting communism and the West must therefore support them."

Cde Mugabe criticised the United States' policy of "constructive engagement" in South Africa, saying all it had proved was that it was a "destructive engagement".

The Prime Minister said South Africa's operations and strategy in Southern Africa had been a "great source of worry to us".

"We have had to divert our resources to create greater defences because we have a neighbour who knows no international law, a neighbour whose own aggressive instinct has been thrusting into our territories, and a neighbour who is promoting dissident activities across the border from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean."

Country

Turning to Angola, the Prime Minister called for an unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from that country.

"They are invaders, they are aggressors, they violated international law and must just withdraw unconditionally."

Cde Mugabe said that until his Government was satisfied that South Africa had physically withdrawn, "we cannot conclude that any withdrawal has taken place or is taking place".

The movement by South Africa--if there was going to be any movement at all--to withdraw its troops from Angola, he said, would be very welcome if it were genuine.

On Friday the Angolan news agency Angop reported that South African troops had left the Cunene Province capital of Omdjiva, which they had occupied since August 1981.

"It might just be a gimmick...to try to satisfy some of its critics in the West," he said. "Or is it just a political gimmick to give itself some degree of support from its Western allies and yet clandestinely, one way or another to continue operations on a subdued basis in Angola?"

South Africa must cease giving support to the Unita rebel movement and then work in accordance with the United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia, he added.

CSO: 3400/1088

## RAILWAYS TO ELECTRIFY LINE TO MAPUTO

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 84 p 1

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

THE National Railways of Zimbabwe hopes to electrify the route to Maputo within the next 10 years as part of its "key aim" of reducing its reliance on South African routes.

This was said by the outgoing general manager of the NRZ, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, in the April issue of the magazine, *Zimrail*.

He disclosed that the aimed-for increase in use of Mozambique's ports had gone slowly because of difficulties in that country. The recent introduction of a block train of containers loaded with tobacco for export through Beira had been very successful.

The training of staff was an "absolute priority" and there were 600 apprentices on the railways. Expatriate labour, introduced after independence because of the loss of a large number of artisans, was being limited as much as possible, because of the expense and the expatriates' unfamiliarity with local conditions.

"We contract people for one or two years, during which time they must train their successors," Mr Lea-Cox said.

The financial year ending June 30 1983 did not

come up to expectations, partly because the railways had geared itself for a level of traffic which did not materialise and the bill for new resources, such as new locomotives, of which 61 were bought in 1981, had still to be met.

The electrification of the line meant that extensive loans had to be serviced and a number of commodities were carried at less than cost.

Despite this, the deficit for the year was contained at a reasonable level. However, 1983/84 was expected to be no better and possibly worse with the increase in unavoidable costs.

"We are trying to contain this with a stringent economy drive, but it will also depend on this season's crop output. If it diminishes this will increase our deficit."

Mr Lea-Cox pointed out that the New Zealand railways dealt with their deficit by becoming the New Zealand Railways Corporation, with all government loans converted to non-interest-bearing equity capital.

The New Zealand government subsidised the railway for sub-economic freight and passenger services, turning a previous loss into a modest profit in the first year, he said.

## PALM OIL PROJECT PLANNED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 May 84 p 1

[Text]

A PLANNING team of palm oil specialists, headed by one of the world's leading palm oil agronomists, is due to arrive in Harare next month in connection with a huge \$53 million plantation development project being planned in the Mwenezi district of the south-east lowveld.

The proposed plantation is a project of GMHL Holdings, which is 70% owned by the Aberfoyle Holdings PLC, in a joint venture with the Masimba Export and Import company of Harare with a 30% shareholding.

The scheme has been supported by the Ministries of Agriculture and Water Development and reports on the project have been published abroad.

A spokesman for GMHL Holdings in Harare told a *Gazette* reporter yesterday that the Government was now considering the project.

The proposed 8 000ha palm oil plantation is envisaged as ultimately giving employment to about 4 000 workers when it comes to maturity about five years after planting. An additional 4 000 ha is to be allocated for out-growers and smallholders, which will also give

employment to some 4 000 more workers.

However, the entire project is dependent on the Government building a \$47,7 million dam 48 km north of Rutenga in the south-east lowveld. It is estimated that the foreign-exchange costs of the plantation project would amount to \$20 million. But once in production it would produce some \$36 million worth of palm oil a year of which about \$30 million could be exported.

The spokesman said yesterday that as the matter was still under consideration by government, he was not in a position to comment on financial details. But he confirmed that subject to government approval, the planning team would arrive in Harare at the end of June in order to produce a complete strategic plan for the establishment of the proposed commercial plantation.

Heading the team would be a palm oil specialist and agronomist, Mr John Piggott, and an engineer, Mr Jack Maycock, who specialises in palm oil development.

Their work would be backed by

local computer facilities centred at the GMHL Holdings company in Harare, said the spokesman.

Aberfoyle, which is quoted on the London Stock Exchange, took over most of the local interests of the international trading group, Guthrie Corporation PLC, in October last year.

Agriculturists in Harare said this week that if the palm oil project goes ahead, it could ultimately earn considerable foreign currency for Zimbabwe. The oil is in keen demand abroad.

It could also give a considerable boost to the Mwenezi area, as an estimated 60 000 people would benefit, averaging six people to a family for the 8 000 or so workers to be employed on the completed palm oil projects, and another 2 000 or more would be engaged in support and service industries for the plantation.

In addition, it is probable that the palm oil development would involve associated commercial farming operations in order to supply and feed the large new population group which would be connected with the plantation project.

CSO: 3400/1088

## ZTA CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON GOOD FUTURE OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 May 84 "The Farming Gazette Supplement" p 25

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE'S** tobacco industry since Independence has a proven track record of growth, and manufacturers throughout the world fully understand its vast potential.

That was the opinion of one of tobacco's best known names, Tuppy Wrench, during an interview with the *Farming Gazette* on future prospects for an industry which is now one of the most vital in the Zimbabwean economy.

The chairman of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association (ZTA) said that this time last year he was in Europe reassuring buyers that despite security problems in Matabeleland the tobacco industry was alive and growing.

Mr Wrench said that the tobacco industry is "dynamic" and backed by a fine research organisation which is ready to play its part in training would-be tobacco farmers outside the commercial growing areas as well as back up the country's 1 200 licensed growers.

"For anyone who has decided to stay in Zimbabwe the tobacco industry offers wonderful opportunities", this grower of 35 years' experience said.

Expressing "slight disappointment" about the present prices being paid for Zimbabwean tobacco, Mr Wrench pointed out that prices will rise as sales continue.

"We can't help but be disappointed at the moment," he said. "But when we look at what is going on around us and look at Zimbabwe in the context of a supplier of an international

commodity, then the prices that we are seeing on the floor today reflect pretty much the problems that other producing countries are having with styles of tobacco, the lower portion of the plant that we are selling at this time."

As the leaf styles come on the crop growers can expect "significant increases" in prices.

Mr Wrench explained that the \$200 million expected from this season's crop was a "minimum figure" and pointed out that tobacco is the country's most valuable agricultural foreign exchange earner.

He warned that tobacco growers — along with other Zimbabwean farmers — are facing "appalling" financial problems. He estimated that the recent 43% fertiliser price-hike, plus other input cost rises, could put \$54 extra on the cultivation of a hectare.

Mr Wrench said because of low maize prices (still \$140 a tonne though farmers are pressing for a price review, no later than the middle of June) some farmers might be tempted to move into cotton and tobacco.

The market would not be flooded, he said, because before a man grows tobacco he must have a licence and a quota.

There is considerable over-production throughout the world but thanks to the excellence of ZTA's research facilities Zimbabwe will be able to concentrate on styles of tobacco, the types required by manufacturers, not merely think about production figures.

A Chinese trade delegation is

currently examining Zimbabwean tobacco and it would prove ideal to blend with their own.

Commented Mr Wrench: "I've spoken to them and certainly they seem to be pleased with what they've seen. They did buy a small parcel of tobacco earlier in the year and if they buy another one this will be a good sign. It will mean, in fact, they are looking for a continuous purchase from Zimbabwe."

Last year Zimbabwe also sold approximately 13 million kg to South Africa which grows a small crop of 20-25 million kg (Virginia) every year.

Zimbabwe, which has 30 licensed dealers, sold tobacco to North Africa, USA, the Middle East and the Far East last year.

Mr Wrench considered that it would not be wise to think about changing existing marketing arrangements with world buyers. He said the tobacco industry was rooted in the free enterprise system and that any interference in that time-tested system would be greeted overseas with both "suspicion and opposition."

The ZTA leader said that the industry is ready to help smallscale farmers to grow tobacco and it would encourage training if there is the need.

The tobacco industry is a major supplier of labour and Mr Wrench said that were it to shut down tomorrow the same number of people as those who live in Bulawayo would be affected. That certainly is not on the cards.

## TOWNS DIRECTED TO FORM COOPERATIVE BODIES

MB090900 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of local government and town planning, Comrade Enos Chikowore, has directed that each city and town council establish a department of cooperatives and a committee of councillors on cooperatives. Closing the 43d annual conference of the Association of Urban Councils in Masvingo yesterday, Comrade Chikowore said the directive to form cooperatives and income-generating projects is government policy for transforming a capitalist economy into a socialist one. He said the transformation should be guided by principles of scientific socialism. He noted that in the development process, planning should be considered more important instrument in the process of planning. Comrade Chikowore urged local authorities not to depend on externally borrowed money for their development projects.

The deputy secretary responsible for finance in the ministry, Comrade Dominic Mandaza, said local authorities should seek alternative sources of revenue to supplement existing ones, which are inadequate to support the increasing needs. He said that traditional sources of revenue, such as beer profits, motor vehicle licenses, service charges, rents, rates, have reached saturation point. The deputy secretary pointed out that these sources have also become politically objectionable, while at the same time the local authorities face challenges for improved services which they have been created to provide.

The mayor of Masvingo, Councillor Thomas Zawaira, was elected president of the Association of Urban Councils of Zimbabwe at the close of the 3-day conference. He was the association's first vice president in the outgoing executive and will serve for 1 year. Councillor (Watama) of Chinhoyi and the chairman of the Chitungwiza Town Council, Comrade (Chitongo), were elected first and second vice presidents, respectively.

CSO: 3400/1087

## BRIEFS

CARE IN AWARDING CONTRACTS--The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has proposed that only companies with established records must be given government tenders. Comrade Mugabe expressed this opinion in his interview with a representative of the West German radio, Ruth Weiss, in the light of recent cases of corruption in Zimbabwe. He is quoted as saying that the people involved in corruption are thieves who steal from the public, and whenever they are detected, they must not escape the firm hand of the law. The prime minister said although it is difficult to judge the honesty of men behind the tenders they submit, research should be done in which all new firms must be subjected to greater scrutiny than at present. He suggested that it is wrong for some newly formed firms to think the government has become the paymaster of anyone who sets up a company (?pretending to offer a choice of) supplies either to the army or any branch of the government. He also proposed that, in order to counter evil acts of dubious companies, the government will do something regarding the system of tenders. It is for this reason that the minister of supplies was established whereby government stores will deal directly with manufacturers. He said civil servants will be educated at the same time in order to raise the degree of consciousness within them. [Text] [MB111926 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Jun 84]

OFFICIAL DENIES HARRASSING ZAPU--The ZANU-PF publicity secretary for Mashonaland West, Comrade (Penda), has denied allegations by the vice president of ZAPU, Mr Josiah Chinamano, that members of the ruling party are harrassing ZAPU members in the province. Comrade (Penda) told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation that ZANU-PF supporters are being murdered, tortured, and harassed by ZAPU-sponsored armed bandits. He pointed out that ZANU-PF has launched an intensive mobilization campaign to win ZAPU supporters in an effort to end the isolated incidence of banditry. Comrade (Penda) added that Mr Chinamano's statement is typical of a man who realizes that most support for his party is disappearing fast. [Text] [MB 121317 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Jun 84]

'FOOD FOR WORK' PROGRAM--The minister of justice, legal and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, has urged people not to mistake the food for work program with enforced labor. Addressing a rally at (Takawaradza) in Chibi Central, Masvingo, at the weekend, Comrade Zvobgo said the program is aimed at providing the people with food and, at the same time, developing their areas. He also said the food for work program lays emphasis on self-reliance instead of people waiting for handouts from the government. At (Mdadishi) School, Chibi North, the ZANU-PF provincial chairman, Comrade Nelson Mawema, said the government will continue or provide food to the people whose areas have been hit by almost four successive years of drought. The president of the senate, Comrade Nolan Makombe, also addressed a rally in Chibi, where he urged the people to improve sanitation and housing in order to combat disease in the rural areas. [Text] [MB110556 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jun 84]

CSO: 3400/1087

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