



# ***JPRS Report***

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# Africa

## (Sub-Sahara)

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**OAU Condemns RSA Aggression Against Angola**  
*EA031244 Dakar PANA in French 1548 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Oct (PANA)—Pretoria's aggression against Angola is a threat to the security and stability of southern Africa, the OAU declared today. In a statement received by the PANA offices in Addis Ababa, the OAU noted that southern Angola has been the scene of "violent fighting" over the last three weeks because of raids by the "so-called UNITA rebel forces." Troops of the South African racist regime "have come from Namibia to assist UNITA," the statement added.

[Passage indistinct] "Today it is Angola, tomorrow it will be the turn of other African neighbors of the odious monster which is apartheid," the statement went on. [Words indistinct] which very strongly condemned "Pretoria's irresponsible attitude" and reaffirmed its total support for Angola.

It is becoming clearer and clearer, the OAU statement noted, that South Africa no longer confines itself to providing sophisticated weapons for the UNITA bandits but "has chosen to fight on their side." Proof was obtained when South African planes and helicopters were downed by the Angolan Army during the fighting. The OAU reassured Angola that it will not be left alone to face the combined attacks of the bandits and the racists.

For how long will free Africa tolerate South Africa's misdeeds? For how long will the apartheid regime continue to ignore international norms and defy international public opinion, the OAU asked. For a long time to come, it said, unless the racists and the bandits are told "firmly" that "patience has its limits."

**Commentary Praises 'Firm' Commitment to UNITA**  
*MB060531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The action on the war front in Angola in the past month demonstrates once again that the Angolan affair involves far more than a localized civil war. The infusion of communist weapons of war has been massive; and the Soviet Union is heavily involved on the ground as well,

with the UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, revealing that a company of Russians is attached to each of the 12 brigades of the Angolan Army deployed on the Mavinga front.

South Africa's commitment has all along been actively to oppose communist designs on southern Africa. It is a firm and declared commitment that needs no apology; hence the moral, material and humanitarian support from South Africa for UNITA, a movement that seeks a democratic dispensation for its homeland and that is resisting the expansionist objectives of the Soviet Union in Angola and in southern Africa. Because of this stand by UNITA, it also enjoys the support of certain other African countries and of the United States.

South Africa's primary interest in Angola is to thwart the African National Congress and SWAPO, both of which are active in Angola, and both of which are part of the Soviet Union's strategic planning in southern Africa. About three-quarters of SWAPO'S personnel are fighting in the civil war on the side of the Angolan Army. Like SWAPO, the ANC enjoys free movement and the protection of the Angolan Army: and two members of the ANC captured by UNITA in June were wearing Angolan Army uniforms.

President dos Santos of Angola refuses to curb SWAPO and the ANC. He also spurns a political settlement in the civil war. Dr Savimbi said at the weekend that he would be prepared to serve under dos Santos in a unitary government. This would open the way for peace in Angola, the resettlement of more than 1,000,000 Angolans who have been displaced from their homes by the war; the saving every day of the lives of 150 children under the age of five years who are dying because of the war; and the distribution of food supplies to millions of destitute people suffering from malnutrition and hunger. However, President dos Santos, with the encouragement of the Soviet Union and the support of 35,000 mercenary troops from Cuba, consistently turns his back on the suffering of his people, and on a peaceful settlement of the war. By doing so, he is also keeping the door firmly shut to an internationally acceptable formula for independence for South-west Africa, and is helping the Soviet Union and her satellites penetrate ever deeper into southern Africa.

0036

**Dos Santos Praises Improving Relations With Portugal**

*MB021727 Dakar PANA in English 1703 GMT  
2 Oct 87*

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Oct. (ANGOP/PANA)—ANGOLA will present its request of admission to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in October, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said.

He told a press conference on Friday at Porto City at the end of his five day official visit to Portugal that it will be possible in the framework of Angola's financial and economic recovery programme for investors to repatriate dividends. He added that the risks which until now have been exclusively taken by Angolan authorities should be assumed by all investors.

The Angolan president commended the climate of relations between Angola and Portugal, stressing that during talks with Portuguese authorities, both sides reaffirmed the wish to extend economic relations between Angola and Portugal and create a financial climate that will allow development of Angolan and Portuguese companies. President dos Santos said that the political climate will change when the two countries know each other better and contacts between Angolan and Portuguese leaders are stepped up. Food industry, transport, cattle breeding, civil construction, education and production of export goods are, according to Dos Santos, areas that should be given priority in relations between Angola and Portugal. He concluded by saying that there is a need to know the capacities of each partner that intends to cooperate, so as not to create false expectations.

0918

**Dos Santos on Portugal Relations, Cuban Troops**

*MB021834 Dakar PANA in French 1630 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] Porto (Portugal) 2 October (ANGOP/PANA)—At a joint press conference in Porto last Thursday, President dos Santos of Angola and Mario Soares of Portugal spoke of military cooperation between the two countries.

President dos Santos revealed that his contacts with Portuguese authorities had positive results in the fields of cadre training and assistance in equipment.

With regard to the Angolan armed forces, the Angolan head of state added that they had recently scored significant successes against the racist South African troops that invaded Angolan territory during the second half of September to assist "the UNITA puppet gangsters." He said that a number of aircraft and helicopters had been shot down, as well as had a number of officers been killed.

On the general agreement proposal presented by his country to the U.S. Government on 4 August in order to facilitate the resolution of the southern African question,

the Angolan head of state said that there now existed a greater flexibility on the part of the United States that demonstrated a greater engagement in the search of a rapid solution to the problem. According to him, "the independence of Namibia constitutes an important factor of detente in the relationship between Angola and South Africa inasmuch as it would deprive UNITA bandits of their central base of support, as well as put an end to every pretext of foreign intervention in Angola."

With regard to the presence of Cuban troops, the Angolan president said: "We do not want to replace Cuban troops with other foreign troops," adding that measures would be taken at the "internal level" to resolve the problem. "We want to increase our armed forces' defense capacity for the defense of our territory and country," President dos Santos added, noting at the same time that Portugal could play an active role in this relationship with Angola.

On economic cooperation between Portugal and Angola, the Angolan president said that Portugal is [words indistinct] of assisting his country in this phase of rehabilitation of Angola's economic sector. "The political climate will evolve to a point where the two people will understand each other better," he added.

In turn, President Mario Soares underlined the relations of friendship that exist between his country and Angola and described the Angolan head of state's visit as important.

Questioned by Angolan journalists about the presence of anti-Angolan groups in Portugal, President Mario Soares said that "Portugal did not authorize in its territory the development of unfavorable activities against state governments with which it maintains normal diplomatic relations."

0223

**Commentary Defends Presence of Cuban Troops**

*MB050834 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 4 Oct 87*

[ANGOP commentary: "Legitimate Sovereignty" from the "For the Record" program]

[Text] Independent for almost 12 years, the People's Republic of Angola is a sovereign and nonaligned country which does not allow any type of interference in its domestic affairs. Accordingly, Angola does not interfere in the economic, political, and social affairs of other countries with whom it has relations based on mutual respect and reciprocal advantages. In strictly fulfilling these principles, which form the cornerstone of Angola's foreign policy, Angola sought to contribute to the maintenance of healthy relations and an atmosphere of peace and regional and international security and understanding among peoples, as well as strong and effective cooperation among independent nations.

This internationally accepted framework is the basis of Angola's diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations with all sort of countries, including those of the socialist community, particularly the USSR and Cuba with whom the Angolan people have been united since the beginning of the struggle against colonialism.

However, there are those who pretend to ignore this reality. Under the pretext of the presence of internationalist Cuban troops in Angola, which are here under accords signed between both countries, they cynically claim that Angola bears the principal responsibility for insecurity in southern Africa. They deliberately forget the continued aggressions by racist South Africa against Angola's sovereignty and other Frontline States: Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. They also forget about the illegal occupation of Namibian territory by South Africa, and the existence of the inhuman apartheid system which segregates and oppresses the black majority of South Africa. Indeed, all this promotes instability in the region.

In Lisbon recently, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed that those enemies, who only understand that use of force and open interference in the domestic affairs of our countries, cannot understand how two peoples guided by a common ideal stand together in the struggle against the expansionist and backward forces. Thus, while imperialism and Pretoria's warmongering and destabilizing actions, continue against Angola's sovereignty in particular, the Angolan Government has the sacred duty of ensuring, by all means at its disposal, the defense of its people and revolutionary gains in accordance with the spirit and letter of Article 51 of the UN Charter. Accordingly, the People's Republic of Angola has resorted to the internationalist Cuban assistance.

The series of talks between the People's Republic of Angola and the United States show the political and diplomatic flexibility of the Angolan authorities in their untiring task of searching for peace in southern Africa. It is in this region, however, that obsolete colonialism still exists in view of the illegal occupation of Namibia by those who have been trying at all costs to subjugate all southern African peoples.

The possibility of a gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola remains valid both to Angola and Cuba since it represents the desire of the Angolans to contribute to Namibia's rapid rise to independence on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78. As a matter of fact, the Angolan leader was very clear when he publicly reaffirmed that we accept the principle of the Cuban withdrawal from Angola in line with the joint statements made by the Angolan and Cuban governments. However, we reject the distortion of the Cuban role and the virtue of Cuba's presence. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also stressed that nobody should impose on us what we should do, with whom we should talk to, or who we shall tell to go.

Angola is a sovereign, nonaligned, and independent country which learned to coherently and firmly defend its interests a long time ago. It is indeed a question of principle and legitimate sovereignty. No country can dictate the decisions that the Angolan people and their government should make to defend the country's independence and sovereignty.

0989

**Malanje Economic Situation, Prospects Described**  
*34420259b Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Aug 87 p 3*

[Interview with Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade) by Carmo Neto; date and place not given]

[Text] Now that the military situation is less tense, the province of Malanje may benefit from future investments to develop the cultivation of tobacco, in order to obtain foreign exchange which could finance interrupted projects such as the Kalandula Inn or the rebuilding of the provincial hospital.

While the peasants in the rural sector have seen an improvement in the supply of some foodstuffs because of the trade established between the provinces of Malanje and Namibe, as Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade), a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and provincial commissioner, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA, there are few interruptions in the water and electrical supply in the city now, thanks to the support provided by the Medio-Kwanza Development Office (GAMEK).

[Question] Comrade Commissioner, what improvements can be seen at the present, now that the military situation is less tense?

[Answer] In fact, we are facing fewer obstacles, although this does not mean that the struggle against subversion has ended, because we are about to launch investigations to establish the origin of the foreign aircraft which have overflowed certain areas of the province of Malanje at low altitudes.

However, thanks to the military action of our armed forces, we are already shipping coffee out of Quinge and cotton out of Kunda, Quela and Caombo, as well as other farm products, through the process of marketing in the rural sector.

[Question] Is the domination of the private sector being seen in some areas where rural marketing is under way?

[Answer] This is because of the lack of transport facilities. In fact, in order to fill this gap, we have received nine IFA trucks. The province has only 18 trucks with which to meet all of the demand on the provincial level,

and this is not enough. Given this situation, we felt obliged to turn over many areas to private parties so that the process of marketing in the rural sector would not be paralyzed.

However, we have a program for dealing with this problem, which was drafted during the last visit the president paid to this province. It calls for the signing of a contract with a Portuguese transportation enterprise, the EMPER, which will have the responsibility for surveying the automotive fleet, along with Manauto-70 and 71 and other local workshops. Experts are expected to be here within a few months to carry out this contract.

[Question] Given these conditions, what results has it been possible to obtain in the marketing process in the rural sector?

[Answer] Fortunately, there has been an increase of about 2 tons in the farm products marketed, as compared with the same period of time last year. We will surpass this level even further if within this month, the central structures involved send us salt, dried fish, batteries, radios, blankets, cloth, used clothing and other goods for which there is great peasant demand.

Moreover, to alleviate the shortages and improve the deficit situation, we are trading with the province of Namibe, which we are supplying with farm products, mainly corn and manioc.

As a first experiment, we sent 90 tons of various farm products to Namibe and received in exchange 120 tons of dried fish and a similar quantity of salt for the rural marketing program. We informed the secretariat of the Council of Ministers of this process of exchange.

However, the main hindrance in the process of rural marketing is the lack of transport facilities, while on the other hand there is a problem with the quality of these industrial goods.

[Question] With the products obtained from marketing, has it been possible to satisfy the demand of local industries for raw materials?

[Answer] The problem in supplying the UPOKA (formerly the COTONANG) with cotton has to do with the lack of transport facilities for shipping it from the Kassanje lowlands. And now corn is showing low productivity indices, and therefore feed for animals, for example, is also in very short supply.

In order to increase the rice cultivation areas, we will have first of all to resolve some military problems. This is, moreover, a product to which we give priority. This is what has forced us to take steps on the level of the Regional Military Council.

Apart from the shortage of corn and rice for the mills, and the shortage of cotton for the UPOKA textile plant, we have problems with the operation of the mills themselves, because they are becoming ever more ancient.

[Question] What is the status of the socioeconomic programs for the province of Malanje which were widely publicized during one of the first visits the president paid to this province?

[Answer] These programs have not been implemented by some of the central structures of our government. We have already raised this issue. I would also like to say that we were entrusted with making a study, as a result of which we have been to draft some programs which do not require either great effort or heavy investments, with a view to undertaking the economic recovery of the province.

The study is continuing and we will begin with tobacco production, so that we can export it, receiving in return foreign exchange which will allow us to make investments on the local level.

Only thus can we think of investing in civil construction, for example, in the future. This study has been completed and we are awaiting the arrival of some experts to examine the means of its effective implementation.

[Question] Yet another pre-university course ended recently. Are there any plans for establishing a higher educational institution to meet the demand of candidates for university education?

[Answer] This was a matter which was discussed with the Minister of Education during his visit to this city, and we came to the conclusion that the necessary conditions do not exist for the time being. We only have plans for the establishment of a middle-level agrarian institute in Quessua.

[Question] In connection with health, when will the new hospital be completed?

[Answer] Last June a team of Soviet experts arrived here. They bear the responsibility for completing the new hospital project, and it is for them to answer this question, although the GAMEK has promised to complete the first and second floors.

[Question] What was the reason for the interruption of the Kalandula Inn project?

[Answer] The project was suspended because of the enemy action by the puppet forces. Because of this, orders were given to remove all of the hotel equipment which was to be installed there and to transfer it to the provincial seat.

We have been discussing this problem and will go into the matter in greater depth at the next meeting of the provincial commissariat, although it has been suggested that the equipment be used to renovate the Diamante Hotel.

[Question] What other prospects are there for the development of tourism?

[Answer] There are no prospects as yet for Pungo-Andongo or the other potential tourist centers. I believe that with the execution of the Kapanda project, we will begin to have a better idea.

5157

### **Maquimport Enterprise Now Training Computer Specialists**

34420259a Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 12 Aug 87 p 3

[Article by Nelson Rodrigues]

[Text] Forty students selected by the Ministries of Defense, Finance, and Justice will receive training in the first technical course for office equipment mechanics and computer repair and maintenance to be offered at the Vocational Training Center of the Maquimport UEE Enterprise.

The temporary center inaugurated Saturday by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Abilio Gomes will have the assistance of Portuguese and Italian teachers and the ELE A/OLIVETTI firm, which in addition to training the cadres will provide specialized courses for 10 students from the Faculty of Engineering, who will later make up the faculty.

During the course, which will last two years, the students will study the basic subjects of general mechanics, general and digital electronics, and mathematics and data processing in the first year. During the second they will specialize in one of two fields, specifically office equipment repair and computer repair.

Arturo Cigliana, the representative of ELEA/OLIVETTI, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that, after the two years allocated for teaching the course and technical administration, Angola should have a large center staffed by Angolan cadres capable of resolving the domestic problems of aid and maintenance for advanced technological equipment, without need for recourse to cooperative assistance.

ELEA/OLIVETTI is operating in our country on the basis of an agreement signed with the Angola Ministry of Foreign Trade. It calls for an investment of \$3 million for the specialized training of Angolan technicians over a period of two years.

According to Maquimport director Dias Silva, the center, which has now been inaugurated, will be used for only the first year, since plans call for the construction of a permanent installation in Luanda that will be able to accommodate 240 boarding school students, and enrollment will be extended to students from other provinces. Dias Silva also told our reporters that the Minho Warehouses (in the Luanda lowlands) will be equipped to accommodate the second year of classes until the center is finally completed.

The temporary center has three halls, which have been provided with all the necessary equipment. One is for the support of theoretical classes in data processing, one is for electronics, and the third is for practical work in general mechanics.

5157

### **ENE Works To Ensure Lubango Regular Electricity Supply**

34420262a Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 26 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Lubango—The National Electricity Enterprise (ENE) is engaged in positive efforts to offer a regular power distribution to the consumers in this Huila capital.

This work, started in the 10 de Dezembro Complex area, involves the conversion of three old 6,000-kilowatt transformer stations into new 15,000-kilowatt stations.

Rocha Santos, one of the directors of the aforementioned enterprise, told our reporter that the endeavor, also being carried out in the Mitcha district, is not aimed merely at supplying regular power during the People's Festivals in the city of Lubango. One of the concerns and goals to be attained to the installation, next year, of a line that will cover the city's entire periphery and all this work will cost over 50 million kwanzas. The line will run from the hydroelectric dam in the municipality of Matala to Lubango and Namibe, passing through the districts of Mapunda, Mitcha, Bula Matadi, Cambambe, and Patrice Lumumba, as well as the industrial zone. For this purpose, 40 high tension stations, which can be prepared locally, will be used.

According to that enterprise, this year plans call for installing a new power system in the N'Gola factory.

Rocha Santos, however, considered the city's lighting good because, as he remarked, "I know of several other Angolan cities that do not have the benefit of the same type of lighting."

Meanwhile, Rocha Santos said that this year the 10 de Dezembro Complex, where the city of Lubango's People's Festivals will take place in August, must have clear

illumination. He added that the work began late because of the lack of assistance, "which was not provided to us until June," but that everything would be done to "turn the nights into day."

As he emphasized, the complex's electric cables will be underground. Rocha Santos also remarked that this activity, directed by the technical department, employs nearly 20 workers, including a group of volunteers, who are participating in the digging for the conductors, as well as the installation of the cable. It should be stressed that, in the course of the work done during the year, 4,000 meters of high and low tension cable on coils, each weighing 5 tons, were laid.

2909

### **Luanda Domestic Terminal Declared Insufficient To Handle Traffic**

*34420262b Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 87 p 3*

[Text] Helder Preza, director of the National Airport and Air Navigation Operations Company (ENANA), in an interview with JORNAL DE ANGOLA, declared that the new air terminal built in the vicinity of the present domestic passenger terminal in Luanda appears inadequate not only for serving and dispatching passengers and baggage, but also for the activities of various entities operating jointly with TAAG [Angolan Airlines].

According to Helder Preza, the insufficiency discovered in the work directed by ECOCAMPO, budgeted at 15.52 million kwanzas, is related to the overall size of the air terminal, the hangar of which measures only 400 square meters, whereas it should be 2,700 square meters to accommodate the flow of passengers that it moves.

The subject of our interview said that, for this reason, additional work will be required to improve the room where the passengers wait for their flights, as well as in the operational areas assigned for customs, the emigration and border department, health services, mail, protocol, and others.

According to Helder Preza, this new work will be directed by the TAAG Administration, for the purpose of improving the domestic traffic, as well as the conditions for the passengers.

While this process is under way, the present passenger terminal will continue to be used.

According to the ENANA director, the excessive accumulation of passengers that has been occurring in those facilities is due to certain improprieties in the process of loading passengers.

Thus, since the schedules set by TAAG, especially the flight departure times, are far removed from being met, in order to avoid trouble, passengers arrive 4 or more hours early, occupying those facilities, as Helder Preza noted.

In this regard, the ENANA director expressed the view that, while the study of the plan for the additional work on the new air terminal is in progress, TAAG will have to adopt new criteria to improve passenger accommodation services.

2909

### **Role of Namibe Port Captaincy Explained**

*34420262c Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jul 87 p 3*

[Text] The Namibe Port Captaincy has an expanse of 237.5 miles of coast, extending from the Santa Maria lighthouse to Cunene, under its maritime jurisdiction.

Owing to its large area, it is divided, including the headquarters and the maritime delegations of Tombwa and Lucira. From an organizational standpoint, it is directed by the port captain, and has administrative, financial, maritime security, and beacon sections. At present, it has nearly 30 workers, four being women.

Methodologically, it is directly subordinate to the National Directorate of Merchant Marine and Ports; and administratively and financially, it comes under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' Provincial Delegation.

It has as specific activities the inspection and policing of its maritime coast, control over the entry and departure of ships in its area of jurisdiction, examination and inspection of small vessels (the inspections and examinations of large-sized vessels are carried out in Luanda and Lobito, where there are better equipped and prepared technical and human resources), registration and control of all the seamen enrolled in its area, as well as of the loading and unloading of crews and passengers, and support and aid to shipping, either by radio or light signals (lighthouses and beacons) installed along the coast.

As everyone knows, the port captaincies are not economic units. They are state agencies for rendering services and dealing with their specific functions. The goal that they propose to attain is the improvement of their working methods.

JORNAL DE ANGOLA was told by the Namibe port captain, Mario Ferreira Arouca: "During fiscal year 1986, the Namibe Port Captaincy turned over 8.5 million kwanzas to the General State Budget, the amount of the receipts collected from fishing, coastal trading, and long distance ships. It should be stressed that, this year, they paid nearly 9.5 million kwanzas, the amount owed

by various enterprises and entities; and it is anticipated that, by the end of the first half of this year, nearly 9 million kwanzas will have been earned."

At present, the captaincy has no means of ground transportation to cope with the many activities assigned to it. It can hardly pay visits for inspection, control, and support to the various areas in which it engages in maritime activities. Nor can it pay inspection or technical support visits to the lighthouses installed along the coast.

In this connection, so that the captaincy may fully discharge its duties, its headquarters will have to be provided with two jeeps, as well as one for each maritime delegation. Similarly, the lighthouse sector, an important facility for aiding shipping, should be equipped with a jeep for inspections and material technical backup, a truck for transporting gas cylinders, and equipment for the lighthouses and beacons, as well as a tank truck for carrying water to the lighthouses that are isolated. Also to be stressed in this regard is the fact that the captaincy lacks facilities for radio communication that would enable it to have rapid, direct contact with the maritime delegations, lighthouses, other captaincies, and ships located within its maritime jurisdiction. For this reason, the captaincy seldom has prompt information on the entry of ships in the bay of Namibe or the port of Tombwa; something that is in conflict with the legislation in this respect, as Mario Arouca emphasized.

Another requirement of the captaincy is to provide its personnel with uniforms, in view of the fact that, in discharging their duties, when they are wearing civilian clothing, the personnel have difficulty imposing authority and the respect that have been conferred upon them. On several occasions, the seamen, naval corporals, and other naval workers have been involved in unpleasant situations for this reason.

At present, the captaincy has only the backing of one boat, "Keve," for its activities at sea. To carry out effective inspection and control work along the coast, it requires two boats with special features for those duties. The boat "Keve" has aided only the channel pilot service and the transport of individuals making official visits aboard vessels that are at anchor.

Inssofar as the plans are concerned, they call for the installation of signals in the bay of the port of Namibe, and lighted buoys, the equipment for which is already in this city, now awaiting the arrival of the technicians to install them. It is also planned to have automation in some lighthouses, and to adapt their operating systems to solar energy.

It is a concern of the captaincy to reactivate the lighthouses at Piambo, Flamingos, and Ponta Albina, as well as the beacon at Tombwa. However, their physical condition must be learned, since it is believed that their structures may have been damaged. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of suitable transportation, it is not yet possible to take stock of their condition, as the Namibe port captain remarked in conclusion.

It should be remembered that these plans will be implemented only if the captaincy receives support from the central agencies, as well as from some provincial delegations, specifically, those for construction, internal trade, and energy.

2909

**Chinese Group Visits Benguela**  
*34420259c Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA*  
*in Portuguese 13 Aug 87 p 3*

[Text] A committee representing the Chinese Friendship and Solidarity Association and headed by the vice president of that organization, Zhang Zhi Jie, arrived in this city early yesterday morning for a two-day visit. The Chinese delegation has already visited some enterprises in the province, including EMATEB, EMPROMAR, Atlantico, and the Baia-Azul tourist center. Zhang Zhi Jie told local newspapers that the purpose of the visit is to exchange impressions and strengthen the bonds of friendship between the Chinese and Angolan peoples. He said he has been impressed by the structures of the enterprises visited, which reveal a rather encouraging potential and prospects for the development of the province.

5157

**President Buyoya Appoints First Cabinet**

*AB021109 Paris AFP in French 0931 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] Bujumbura, 2 Oct (AFP)—Burundian President Major Pierre Buyoya yesterday evening appointed his first cabinet, which includes no members of the regime of the former president, Colonel Bagaza, who was deposed on 3 September 1987.

The cabinet is made up as follows:

Minister of National Defense	Major Pierre Buyoya
Minister of External Relations and Cooperation	Cyprien Mbonimpa (former ambassador to France)
Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Jumaine Hussein
Minister of Finance	Pierre Oinoba (former director of the Development Bank of the Great Lakes States—Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL])
Minister of Rural Development	Gabriel Toyi
Minister of Justice	Evariste Niyonkuru (former attorney general)
Minister of Interior	Aloys Kudoyi
Minister of Commerce and Industry	Bonaventure Kidwingira (former CEPGL Executive secretary)
Minister of National Education	Jean-Claude Ndiyo
Minister of Transport, Posts, and Telecommunications	Simon Rusuku
Minister of Public Works and Town Planning	Evariste Simarakiye
Minister of Energy and Mines	Victor Ciza
Minister of Public Health	Tharcisse Nyunguka
Minister of Civil Service	Charles Karikurubu
Minister of Labor and Vocational Training	Gamaliel Ndaruzaniye
Minister of Family Affairs and Women's Promotion	Dorothee Cishahayo
Minister of Social Welfare	Pia Ndayiragije
Minister of Information	Frederic Ngenzebuhoro
Minister of Youth, Sports, and Culture	Adolphe Nahayo

**Unauthorized Contacts With Diplomats Restricted**  
*AB051357 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 5 Oct 87*

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 5 (AFP)—Liberian Government officials must no longer communicate with foreign diplomats on matters relating to Liberia except through the Foreign Ministry, Information Minister Emmanuel Bowier said Monday [5 October—FBIS]. The move

follows reports last week that government officials and employees had been barred from visits to embassies here after publication of a book in Washington alleging that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) supported subversive activities in Liberia and other U.S.-allied states. But Mr Bowier denied there was any link between the new restriction and the book by U.S. journalist Bob Woodward, "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA."

**Soviet Delegation Visits Projects in Interior**  
*AB301814 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
*1500 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] A Soviet delegation led by (Aurelov Levon), a member of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Armenia, arrived in (Niono) yesterday. It was accompanied by a representative of the executive bureau of the UNJM [National Youth Union of Mali—FBIS]. The

delegation visited the electric power station of the production brigade, the village cooperative union at kilometer 26, and the Debougou mechanical workshops. A conference on the operations of the Niger River Development Authority was held yesterday with the youths of (Niono) and the Soviet delegation. [passage omitted]

0852

**Potato, Onion Shortage Reported**  
34190308b Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
8 Jul 87 p 1

[Article: "New Marketing Board Promise"; first paragraph is LE MAURICIEN introduction]

[Text] The Marketing Board is once again promising us a return to normal as far as potato sales are concerned...but we do not know exactly what will happen. We saw last time that the roughly 500 metric tons of potatoes disappeared from the shelves within a period of less than a week. And at the moment, consumers are lining up for a day at a time simply to buy 2 kilograms.

This morning, in fact, Joynatsingh announced the end of the shortage. The Flamboyant returned yesterday from South Africa with 180 metric tons of potatoes on board, and in the next few days another boat, the Accacia, will bring 350 metric tons, again from South Africa. Orders have also been placed for 125 metric tons from Australia, yielding a total of 655 metric tons.

In the meantime, the Marketing Board director said, the local production will be on the market.

With the arrival of this large quantity of potatoes, sales will be freely made—all market gardeners will receive their quota. To prevent the disappearance of potatoes from the shelves this time, the Marketing Board has decided to provide market inspectors with a list of market gardeners and the quotas of potatoes delivered to each of them. This will make it possible to keep better control of sales and also to protect consumers—and prevent any danger of illegal hoarding.

Although we are coming to the end of the potato shortage, on the other hand consumers will continue to suffer from a dearth of onions. In fact, the cargo of 250 metric tons of onions imported from Bombay which was supposed to be already on the market was delayed. The ship chartered for transporting them was withdrawn from the Shipping Corporation, and it was necessary to charter another boat. The cargo is not expected to arrive in Port Louis much before 20 July.

In the meantime, the market gardeners have the public by the nose. Undried regular onions already sprouting are sometimes sold at high prices. 9824

**Anti-Sovietism Manifested Among People**  
*34420271d Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL*  
*in Portuguese 9 Jul 87 p 8*

[Text] The Soviets are confronting a phenomenon in Mozambique that is becoming increasingly obvious: the anti-Sovietism that is proliferating among the country's population. Confined until a year ago to a sector of the population represented by the average citizen, the anti-Sovietism has spread and is currently the guideline for attitudes that are also evident on other upper echelons of the society.

The authorities are showing a certain amount of impassiveness toward the phenomenon, which is tantamount to a significant change in the intensity with which the SNASP [People's National Security Service] was discouraging and putting down anti-Soviet demonstrations even in recent years. The anti-Sovietism is even being used to criticize Mozambican officials involved in old agreements with Eastern bloc countries that are considered detrimental to the nation.

With its complacency toward the anti-Sovietism, the government is acting with considerable good sense. If it were to apply a hard line (quite incompatible, moreover, with the changes that the country has undergone), it would be choosing a course of action that would redound in harm to its internal image, considering the enormous extent of the anti-Sovietism. On the contrary, by almost ignoring the phenomenon, the government is capitalizing on its acceptance among the people.

This aloofness on the part of the government is also causing a rise in positions of antipathy toward the Soviets that have been relatively latent for many years, but inwardly repressed in view of the consequences. The present uninhibited attitude is prompting people to criticize, more or less overtly, and severely, features of the Soviet personality and behavior as well as their temptation toward easy profits and the political submission of their allies.

There have been cases for a long time such as that of Almeida Matos, former director of the Bank of Mozambique, and Costa Campos, currently associated with the Beira Corridor enterprise, both of whom were accused of "crimes against the economy" in 1979, and subjected to a certain amount of disfavor for having refused to implement a series of barter-type agreements concluded with the GDR, which were disadvantageous for Mozambique. Or the case of Luis de Brito, sent to Niassa as an unproductive person, for having rebelled against the control that the GDR was exercising over the School of Marxism-Leninism.

Currently, the finalists in the School of Economics are overtly contesting the fact that the course programs are still aimed at the study of centralized types of economy, and also complaining that they do not want instructors

from the GDR. They argue that the direction that the country's economy has taken toward liberalism is becoming an obsolete reality of the past.

In the port of Nacala, the military commander of Nam-pula Province harshly retorted to insinuations by Soviet advisers displeased with the slowness with which shipments of military equipment were being unloaded. When one of the advisers complained that he had never seen so much bureaucracy as in Mozambique, the commander replied: "You are forgetting your own country, with which I am quite familiar."

But many other instances are well known, all revealing an enormous lack of inhibition in the treatment accorded the Soviets and other Eastern bloc citizens. For example, the correspondent for the East German news agency in Maputo, ADN, was held for having imposed on a security service major of President Chissano, and was deprived of his credentials when he "arrogantly" insisted on gaining access to a press conference with the head of state at which he had arrived late.

2909

**Air Drops Distribute 760 Tons of Aid for War, Famine Victims**  
*34420249b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 87*  
*p 8*

[Text] Last week marked the end of an air lift between the city of Beira and the districts of Inhaminga, Machanga, Sena, Caia, Marromeu, and Casa Banana that carried 760 metric tons of food products, medicines, and clothing to the needy inhabitants. The air lift lasted 6 weeks and cost an estimated \$275 million, with financing being provided by the World Food Program [WFP], Sweden, and UNDRO [Office of the UN Disaster Relief Coordinator], a specialized agency of the United Nations. But that sum covered only 500 metric tons, and our reporters were told by Dieter Hannush, the WFP representative in Mozambique, that steps are being taken to obtain funds to pay for the rest of the cargo transported.

"We are making efforts to obtain other financing so as to continue the air lift, because that is the only way products can be gotten to those districts, since the roads are impassable," said the WFP representative.

Dieter Hannush says that the WFP has two boats operating along the Mozambican coast to carry products intended for Inhambane, Sofala, and Zambezia Provinces. Those boats have been costing the organization \$700,000 annually.

Our interviewee said: "Those boats are able to carry 2,000 metric tons per month, but that figure is never reached because handling in the ports is slow due to the equipment."

To improve handling operations, the WFP representative said that \$8,000 had been made available for purchasing cereal unloading equipment for the port of Maputo. And in Quelimane, the Italian Government has provided financing for crane repairs.

In Inhambane, four WFP barges are currently assigned to the transportation of products. But one of them is undergoing repairs in the city of Beira, after which it will go to Zambezia to operate between Chinde and Marromeu.

The WFP representative announced that Sweden was going to finance the purchase of 20 more barges that will be used on the country's rivers and lakes to carry products for the needy inhabitants.

The UN organization is coordinating a survey of the food aid needed by our country and is also distributing that food. "About 30 percent of food aid to Mozambique is channeled through the WFP," Dieter Hannush explained.

A WFP official is working with the Ministry of Trade to provide support for the planning and logistics work. To guarantee efficient coordination and distribution of the food aid to some regions of the country, the WFP plans to open offices in the cities of Beira, Quelimane, Tete, and Inhambane. Those offices will be set up in prefabricated buildings that are scheduled to arrive in the country this September. The \$200,000 needed to finance their acquisition has been provided by Sweden.

11798

#### **Swedish Financing Helps Rehabilitation of FAPACAR**

*34420249c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 87  
p 2*

[Text] Work to rehabilitate the Paper and Paperboard Factory (FAPACAR) in the Jorge Dimitrov district of the city of Maputo is scheduled for completion in December. The rehabilitation project, which began in 1984, is being financed with 20 million Swedish kronor (approximately 1.2 million contos) made available by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

According to FAPACAR's general manager, Gilberto Jose Manuel, the rehabilitation work is concerned basically with rehabilitating old machinery, acquiring new equipment—along with the related technical assistance—building facilities, and supplying raw materials.

"The factory was practically at a standstill from 1978 to 1983, since most of the equipment was considerably worn and because at the time, it was difficult to get some of the spare parts needed for repairing it," said our source.

He explained that FAPACAR is a unit producing carbon paper, printing paper, wrapping paper, and paperboard from pulp—an imported raw material—or, as an alternative, old paper that has been collected in the city of Maputo.

"We are already making our presence felt as a papermaking enterprise, since rehabilitation of the enterprise has brought an improvement in the quality of our finished products," he emphasized.

He said that the three existing production lines had an installed capacity of 14 metric tons per day. One of those lines is for the production of paperboard, while the other two produce paper.

He said: "Before this factory was rehabilitated, the three lines were producing from 4 to 5 metric tons per day, but now they can produce from 11 to 12 metric tons of paper per day."

He emphasized that with a view to buying the equipment called for in the rehabilitation project, a similar firm in Sweden called MAINTEE, Incorporated is studying the market and ordering the necessary equipment.

#### **Distribution**

Discussing the distribution of his industrial unit's finished products, the general manager of FAPACAR said that most of its products are delivered to the Management Unit for the Printing Industry, which then distributes them to its own units and to the National Book and Record Institute (INLD).

Gilberto Manuel said: "Because of the current rehabilitation measures and the consequent rise in prices, our market has shrunk, with the result that we have been left with sizable inventories in our warehouses. Other mechanisms for distributing our finished products are currently under study."

We learned that the enterprise has 330 workers, most of whom eat their meals at the enterprise's social center.

We also learned that only 40 percent of the demand for all types of paper—totaling 20,000 metric tons annually for the entire country—is being met by this enterprise, since it produces an average of from 4,000 to 5,000 metric tons per year.

11798

#### **Pemba Water Supply Works Continue**

*34420252a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Aug 87  
p 3*

[Text] Since last week, the work has been under way to dig trenches and install piping for what will be the main conduit in the project for the Pemba-Metuge water supply, executed with Italian and Danish financing.

Simultaneously, work is also in progress for the construction of the second water storage tank, with an estimated capacity of 250 cubic meters, located near the airport, with the designation Point F.

However, the agreement made between the parties involved in the project, namely, the financiers and executors, specifies that, owing to delays that have occurred in the arrival of the materials coming from Italy, among other problems inherent in the project, 15 August of this year will be considered the first day for the start of the execution, with the completion planned for 24 months later, that is, in August 1989.

According to information sent by our correspondent, quoting Miguel Angel, representative of the project contractor in Pemba, it is planned to have dug from 300 to 400 meters of trenches and to have installed the respective pipes by next weekend. This process began from designated Point F in the direction of Mizeze.

The pace of the work is still slow. Miguel Angel told the correspondent from NOTICIAS that, during these first weeks, it must obviously be such. "This is a period during which the workers involved are becoming adjusted, and the best work methods are being found, correcting the problems that will be cropping up in this area."

At present, there are 45 workers involved in this process, including machine operators, topographers, and aides. This number should increase considerably, because within 2 months another work team will be assigned, starting work in Mizeze, nearly 25 kilometers from Pemba, also digging trenches and installing piping in the direction of Pemba, hence meeting the first team.

According to the initial plan, the installation of the conduit, which will be nearly 52 kilometers long, should take 20 months of work, leaving 3 months to test the water supply system in its entirety.

Meanwhile, work is already under way to build the second water storage tank. Plans call for the construction of two more identical storage tanks on the same site, to store a total of 1,000 cubic meters of water.

Soon, the construction work will begin on a water passage storage facility in Mizeze, with a capacity for 300 cubic meters. Other activities are scheduled for January and February of next year.

### Financial Difficulties

The project is currently confronting serious problems with the financial supplies of national currency. However, Miguel Angel disclosed that it is not that there is a lack of funds for this purpose, but that the problem is related to the decisions to be made, most likely by the finance authorities in Maputo, in keeping with the devaluation of the national currency.

Some materials purchased in Pemba have already been sold based on the currency devaluation. This situation is not in keeping with the current supply of financing for the project in Pemba. Assuming the normal progress of the project, 52,000 contos would be required by the end of September, and 55,000 were already spent as of last week.

Miguel Angel, representative of the National Water Directorate in Pemba, remarked: "We think that this problem will be solved. Sufficient efforts are being expended to surmount the problem, which has put us in a very difficult position."

2909

### Three Beira Water Pumping Stations To Be Rehabilitated

34420271b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
13 Aug 87 p 8

[Text] Italy has made nearly \$1.5 million (600,000 contos) available for the rehabilitation of the water pumping stations in Mutua, Manga, and Munhava to purchase pumps, electric switchboards, and other equipment.

According to Julio Descanso, director of the Beira Water Enterprise, speaking to the press, this project for rehabilitation, part of the emergency program for the city of Beira's water supply, will allow for a pressure of from 3 to 4 kilograms in the pumping system, as compared with 2 kilograms achieved currently. According to that official, 4 kilograms is the maximum pressure that can be attained.

At another point, Julio Descanso stressed that this rehabilitation consists of the replacement of all the existing pumps and electric switchboards, and the construction of another storage tank with a capacity of 20 million liters at the station in Munhava, a district located in the vicinity of Beira.

To begin the work to be done by the Italian construction firm Simonazzi, collateral is still required, to be provided by our country and used to purchase various equipment that will be procured domestically and to pay the Mozambican personnel working on the project.

The director of the Beira Water Enterprise stressed that the water pumping system has not been rehabilitated in nearly 30 years, having benefited only from the occasional replacement of some of its components.

Also in connection with the city of Beira's water supply, it should be noted that the Lisbon Geographical Society (according to a report disclosed a few days ago by our newspaper) will be preparing the plans for the execution of work considered a priority, including the residual waste and rain drainage system of the capital of Sofala.

In fact, the contract for the preparation of the aforementioned projects, involving the sum of nearly 2.1 billion meticals, was signed by the Geographical Society and a consortium of Portuguese business firms comprising the Engidro and Somaqua water project, all of which are involved in the City of Beira's sanitation plans.

2909

### **Beira Dry Dock To Be Rehabilitated**

*34420271a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
13 Aug 87 p 8*

[Text] The Mozambican fishing authorities are studying with the French Republic's Central Bank of Economic Cooperation a plan to make fishing activity viable in Beira, which will include the rehabilitation of the dry-dock and another 11 fishing boats. The project, which will have a budget of 49.2 million French francs (nearly 3.148 million meticals) is aimed at making the repair of the Mozambican fishing fleet a self-sufficient activity, with the goal of greater profitability, in the opinion of sources from the State Secretariat of Fishing [SEP] and the French agency.

SEP's director of foreign relations, David e Silva, reported that a team of French specialists has already made a preliminary inspection of the EMOPECSA [Mozambican Fishing Enterprise] fishing grounds in Beira and Quelimane to determine the list of jobs and equipment that are essential for starting the project.

That fishing authority explained that the survey that was made did not include the area related to refrigeration, but remarked that "there is every indication that the rehabilitation of the Mozambican Fishing Enterprise's 11 units will be carried out at the beginning of next year."

According to Didier Thevenin, representative of the French Central Bank of Economic Cooperation in Maputo, part of the financing will be used to rehabilitate the dry dock in Beira, whose ship repair enterprise (RENAB) is currently supervised by the State Secretariat of Fishing.

The "package" assigned to that shipping agency will be used to purchase cranes and other equipment, so as to give it the capacity for efficient rendering of services to the national fishing fleet, most of which is obsolete, and for the repair of which the Mozambican authorities have resorted to South African dry docks.

The French banker added that making the Beira dry dock profitable will give the country self-sufficiency in the area of many types of repairs.

The accomplishment of this undertaking assumes particular significance when one realizes that the rehabilitation of EMOPECSA's 11 units will take place in that sector, with the aid of technicians from the French firm Breheret, a subsidiary of Leroux et Lotz.

The implementation of the project will make possible the gradual transfer of know-how related to a broad range of maritime information for the Mozambican personnel because, by the end of 1988, it is planned to complete the installation of Boudoin-type engines and other improvements on EMOPECSA's first vessels, according to a source from RENAB.

The French technical mission is still only compiling the information for the study, including the dock capacity, the potential of the hoisting equipment, power sources activating the main floodgate, and other items of factual importance when this work is being performed. The photo shows the Beira dry dock.

2909

### **Transport of Goods to Market Along Beira Corridor Increases**

*34420271c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 87  
p 1*

[Text] To meet the requirements of the increased traffic of national and international goods, the Central CFM [Mozambique Railroad] enterprise has reinforced its daily fleet of cars traveling on the Beira-Nhamatanda section of the line connecting the capital of Sofala with the border town of Machipanda.

This action obviously entailed a change in the schedules for freight and passenger trains on the aforementioned section of the line, which have been in use since 1982.

Contacted to detail the reasons and purposes of this increase in the locomotive fleet, Muino Taquidir, chief of the Central CFM railroad transport department, noted that it "is due essentially to the fact that there has recently been a constant increase in the traffic of goods on the Machipanda line, goods which are handled in the port of Beira."

He explained that this action is a result of the investigations and promotions carried out by the Mozambican and foreign authorities, aimed at making the use of the nation's rail and port facilities profitable, particularly those of the "Beira corridor."

Another essential point stressed by Muino Taquidir, in an interview held by our agency's collaborator in Beira, Nogueira da Silva, was related to the results of the progress achieved to date in the rehabilitation of the Beira-Machipanda line, also under way, the work on which is being done by a combined brigade, involving workers from the Central CFM and NRZ (National Railways of Zimbabwe).

It should be recalled that the project to rehabilitate the Machipanda line, extending 315 km, is being executed on the basis of financing granted by the USAID (U.S. Agency for International Development), with a package estimated at \$5 million. As our reporter learned from sources associated with the execution of this project, much of the line has already been repaired.

### Dimensions of the Rise in the Traffic of Goods

Information provided by the rail transport chief indicates that, during the first half of 1986, 196,000 net tons of various goods, both native and foreign, were removed on the Machipanda line. During the same period this year, there was an increase to 227,400 tons, representing a percentual increment of 15 percent.

It is well known that Zimbabwe is the largest user of the Beira rail and port system, considering the fact that this country, a member of SADCC, sends various goods on that route (consisting mainly of container shipments), namely, corn, tobacco, asbestos, cotton, tea, coffee, and other items.

To obtain an idea of the dimensions of the growing use of this transport system by Zimbabwe, one need only note that the container traffic carried on the Beira-Machipanda line reached an index of 770 containers between January and May of this year, as compared with 290 attained during the same period in 1986.

As for sugar from Malawi, also removed through the port of Beira along the Blantyre-Harare-Machipanda-Beira route, in 1986 only 13,000 tons were transported, while this year, during the same period, the volume increased to 24,600 tons.

Moreover, as our agency reported at the time, there has recently been a development in the copper traffic from Zambia, which, in turn, has given a new impetus to the movement of general freight through the Beira rail and port system, using the Zambia-Harare-Beira route.

We should remember that, to date, the transport of this product, which is strategic to the Zambian economy, has risen to twice what was attained last year.

### Goods Traffic in the Port

In connection with the notion of increased goods traffic on the Machipanda line, it is important to mention the handling in the port of Beira, heart of the "Beira corridor," through which, owing to the facilities that it offers, an increasingly large range of goods from the countries of the region, particularly Zimbabwe, travel.

During the first six months of this year, over 800,000 bulk tons of general freight were removed via this important access route to the sea, as compared with

722,000 removed last year, according to information learned by our collaborator, Nogueira da Silva, in his contacts with Pedro Junior, the Beira port inspector.

Furthermore, during the first half of this year, 184 ships docked in the port of Beira, constituting an increase of 50 vessels in comparison with the same period in 1986.

2909

### Cashew Plant To Be Reactivated

34420248a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
29 Jul 87 p 8

[Text] The cashew-hulling plant in Manjacaze, in the province of Gaza, which has been inactive since 1982 because of its inability to produce a quality product, will resume its main activity in the third quarter of this year. "At the present time we are completing the digging of a well to supply this industrial unit with water," Secretary of State for Cashews Alfredo Gamito told NOTICIAS following an Advisory Council meeting.

Concerning the fulfillment of the PEC/87 during the first half of the year, the secretary of state added: "We have concluded that it was overfulfilled in terms of industrial production, although the qualitative yields fell below the plan indicators, and it was recommended at this Advisory Council meeting that an effort be made to improve these yields." He emphasized that within the framework of the PRE, a schedule of shutdowns of the plants in the cashew sector operating now was planned so that major repairs included in the Integrated Cashew Program could be made.

This project is being financed by the African Development Bank (ADB) and other international bodies. "During the meeting, we noted that many of our goals will be achieved, and our efforts were designed to provide a qualitative impulse, mainly in connection with the agrarian aspect of cashew production, where we have two fundamental vectors—maintenance and preservation of the farm assets through the clearing and treating of the cashew groves and the planting of new trees, basically in the family sector," Alfredo Gamito went on to say. The secretary of state said in conclusion that the final marketing balance for the 1986-87 campaign has not yet been struck because the accounts have not been completed on the provincial level. "The quantity marketed this year will be less than last year because of the decline, mainly in the provinces of Inhambane and Gaza, due basically to the drought situation, and in the province of Zambezia, due to the war," he said.

5157

### Success of Manica's Farmer Training Program Noted

34420252c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Aug 87  
p 1

[Text] Two and a half years after the creation of the Provincial Rural Extension Service in Manica, an institution subordinate to the Directorate of Agriculture, over 2,500 peasants from the family sector have been trained and incorporated into agricultural regions of the Manica, Gondole, and Sussundenga districts.

These peasants have taken short courses lasting from 10 to 15 days, with 4-day lecture series, receiving information on the handling of livestock, agricultural schedules, seed production and preservation, soil preparation, and other improved growing techniques provided by two advisors, one being a worker from that institution, and the other from the Red Cross of Mozambique, Manica Provincial Delegation.

Information provided a few days ago to our newspaper by Lucas Simbine, chief of the Provincial Rural Extension Service, notes that more similar courses have been scheduled for this year, which will include a total of 20,000 peasants from the same agricultural regions. Also to be trained are 143 organizers responsible for overseeing the production and daily activity of each peasant, as well as receiving and conveying to the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture all of the peasants' requirements in the form of seed, working implements and other requested items.

The same official remarked: "We want to formulate our peasant courses starting now, particularly the ones on the techniques used for seed production and preservation. We are doing this so that they will become self-sufficient with respect to seed, and not always wait for gifts and for the seed itself to be sold by our government through AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company], as has occurred up until now."

He added that the main problem existing is the lack of facilities for preserving the seed that is produced. He commented: "However, we are striving to preserve it in their barns, and through the use of ashes, as is the tradition among our people."

Discussing the distribution of the production equipment among the family sector organized in agrarian areas of the districts of Manica, Gondola, and Sussundenga, Lucas Simbine claimed that, during the current agricultural campaign, about to end, over 75 tons of various seeds, 620 plows, 250 animal-hauled harrows, and the same number of cultivators, as well as 150 animal-hauled carts were distributed. A large amount of this seed and the working implements came from GTZ, a non-governmental organization in the Federal Republic of Germany, which is providing assistance to the family sector of Manica Province, through the Red Cross of Mozambique in Manica.

This organization has already distributed production facilities benefiting over 35,000 peasants in the province to date.

For the next agricultural campaign, the same organization will send our country bicycles, clothing, and notepads for the organizers in the aforementioned district; and to help combat famine in Mozambique, particularly in Manica, it will send over 120 tons of corn and an unspecified amount of garden vegetable seed.

While still in contact with our newspaper, the chief of the Manica Provincial Rural Extension Service disclosed that, for the 1987-88 agricultural campaign, due to begin shortly, it is planned to have nearly 28,000 hectares covered with various crops, with emphasis on corn, sorghum, beans, cotton, and sunflowers, for the province's family sector alone. In terms of seed, the sector requires over 1,790 tons, and to date it has been provided with more than 630 tons.

### Prospects

Quoting the chief of the Manica Provincial Rural Extension Service, that institution's medium term prospects indicate, as a priority, action taken for the purpose of including the service among the family sector, so that it will be known to the latter, and to "in fact, solve all the problems preventing success in the battle against famine; because it was created to give an impetus to that sector, precisely. However, in order to do this we need many material, human, and financial resources, which we lack at present; but we cannot stop, we have to work until we achieve all this."

At the present time, the difficulties actually lie in the PRE [Economic Recovery Program]; the state enterprises which had been aiding the family sector with production equipment and financial resources with which to pay the organizers cannot do so, owing to their financial problems and the PRE's new demands.

2909

### Gaza Agriculture Council Reviews Projects

34420249a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 87  
p 3

[Text]The Provincial Agriculture Coordinating Council in Gaza met on the 10th and 11th of this month to analyze that sector's activities during the first half of this year, particularly as regards the 1986-1987 agricultural season.

The topics discussed had to do basically with the production of consumer items for the province, with an emphasis on cereals and vegetables.

The council meeting, which was presided over by the provincial director of agriculture, Roberto Lumbela, was a very important one, since it dealt in particular with the

current rice harvesting campaign, the marketing of agricultural—especially cotton—surpluses, and repairs to the irrigation systems in Siaia in Xai-Xai and Banze in Manjacaze.

As far as the latest corn crop is concerned, an average of 10,800 metric tons was harvested from the 23,000 hectares planted, with 2,720 being lost.

Those results themselves are indicative of the shortfall in fulfillment of the plans—since according to the council's final document, several factors contributed to the failure of the campaign. It should be pointed out that most of the production occurred in the family and private sectors.

### Local Programs

During the first 6 months of this year, various provincial projects to rehabilitate a few productive areas were carried out.

The projects consisted of the draining of land between Lumane and Chicumbane and in Poiombo and the construction of seven fish hatcheries in Ponela. In those areas, 1,200 and 300 hectares respectively were drained, and most of the farmers in the family sector are already benefiting.

The council also paid special attention to assessing the goals assigned to the province for the 1987-1988 agricultural season.

Concerning the current rice harvest, data announced at the meeting reveal that so far, 36,000 metric tons have been harvested from 10,900 hectares. It is estimated that by the end of the season, about 52,100 metric tons will have been harvested, compared to the 53,712 metric tons called for in the plan. That would represent 97 percent of the general plan for the province. As far as cashew marketing is concerned, Gaza Province has achieved a total of 4,123 metric tons, compared to the 6,850 planned. This means that 60 percent of the goal was achieved.

11798

### Displaced Persons in Inharrime Working in Agriculture

34420249d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 87  
p 3

[Text] Thousands of people displaced by drought and the war and living in the five resettlement centers in the Inharrime District of Inhambane Province are now producing food in an area of over 3,000 hectares. The work of resettling and supervising those inhabitants also includes the provision of material support for housing construction, as well as the distribution of food products by the Department for the Prevention and Combating of Natural Disasters [DPCCN] in the province.

The resettlement centers, which have been set up in the villages of Mejoote, Nhapadiane, Calangane, Guguza, and Kuguno, are accommodating thousands of people not only from various regions in the Inharrime District but also from several other districts in southern Inhambane.

Most of the displaced persons are part of a group of hundreds of people freed by the FAM-FPLM [Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM] during the first half of this year in the course of several operations for pursuing the armed bandits and destroying their hideouts in various parts of this province.

According to Antonio Machava, first party secretary and administrator of the Inharrime District, the biggest problem is that the DPCCN is not providing the district with enough food for the displaced persons.

As a direct consequence of undernourishment, there are some centers—such as Chacane, which is caring for about 750 people—where problems with disease, especially among children under 5 years of age, have been occurring.

### Material Support

While the displaced persons go about building their new houses, brigades from the DPCCN spend their days distributing a number of foodstuffs, basically corn, cornmeal, and dried fish.

It is estimated that tens of tons of products were distributed to displaced persons in Inharrime from January through June of this year, according to what we were told by a source at the DPCCN in that district.

The approximately 500 displaced persons grouped in Nhancundela, for example—an area in the Zavala District whose social programs are administered by Inharrime because it is closer to the administrative center of that district—are now completing the construction of their new homes.

And in Nhapadiane, Mahalamba, and Guguza, the work of building houses for the displaced persons who have been living in those centers since the first quarter of this year is almost complete.

### Distribution of Land

Meanwhile, work is underway to distribute land to the families displaced from their native areas by the war and the drought, which has been devastating vast areas of Inhambane for more than 9 consecutive years.

The land being distributed is located primarily in the basins of the Inharrime and Mabaiene Rivers and the Nhanjele chain of lagoons, among other places.

Administrator Machava says that so far, about 3,000 of the 10,000 hectares belonging to the family sector in Inharrime are being cultivated by displaced families on plots of land ranging in size from .5 to 2 hectares per family.

Displaced persons are also being encouraged to start collective farms, and there are now a number of sizable areas where manioc, sweet potatoes, and other crops predominate because of their high resistance to drought.

The process of distributing land is being combined with the distribution of implements and means of production. The implements include hoes, hatchets, machetes, and, in the case of collective farms, yokes of oxen.

### Acute Lack of Clothing

When our reporters were in the Inharrime District very recently, they visited a few centers where hundreds of displaced persons are still crowded together awaiting transfer to the resettlement centers.

In Nhapediane, from where about 300 families were transferred very recently to the vicinity of the Inhassune-Ramalusca Enterprise, we had the opportunity to see hundreds of people whose semi-naked bodies were unable to experience the warmth of clothing.

A party official in Inharrime explained in Mejoote: "What happened was that most of those people lived with the armed bandits for months, and their abductors took away all the clothes they had."

And the fact is that naked bodies bearing very obvious marks of all the wind and rain endured so painfully in the open during captivity constitute the panorama presenting itself to us in almost all the reception centers set up for former captives of the armed bandits.

Incidentally, the situation of persons displaced by drought and the actions of the armed bandits is a matter of concern throughout Inhambane Province, where it is estimated that there are over 500,000 people whose survival depends on donations from the international community.

11798

### Grants Issued To Study Naval Maintenance in Spain *34420252b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese* *5 Aug 87 p 1*

[Text]Mozambican cadres on the intermediate and advanced levels may be able to benefit from study grants in the specialized field of naval maintenance in Spain. This information was provided yesterday morning by our country's vice minister of transportation, Isaias Muhate, upon his return from a visit to that country and the USSR.

During his stay in the Kingdom of Spain, Vice Minister Isaias Muhate discussed various matters relating to the merchant marine with the local authorities. Before traveling to Spain, Vice Minister Isaias Muhate was in the Soviet Union, where he participated in the meeting of the joint commission for Mozambican-Soviet cooperation. During that meeting, topics of bilateral scope were discussed.

2909

### AMASP Receives Hungarian Donation *3420252e Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese* *4 Aug 87 p 2*

[Text]A donation consisting of 11 tons of medicines, clothing, canned goods, and field tents was delivered yesterday to the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples, AMASP, by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Hungary, Tibor Ujvari. The gift, to be used to aid the families displaced by drought and war, was made by the Hungarian Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples. At the presentation ceremony, the Hungarian ambassador said that the donation was intended to ease the suffering of some Mozambicans who are currently in difficult straits. Abner Sansao Muthemba, secretary general of AMASP, in turn, expressed gratitude for the aid that has been provided by the Hungarian Committee for Solidarity to our country. He cited in particular the study grants made available by Hungary to Mozambican students.

Meanwhile, last Friday, the Ministry of Health was given a donation of 15 tons of medicines, hygiene and cleaning items, and food products donated by the Hungarian Government. The gift was delivered by the Hungarian ambassador accredited to our country, Tibor Ujvari, to the vice minister of health, Igrejas Campos. The photo illustrates the occasion when the Hungarian ambassador, Tibor Ujvari, was formally presenting the donation to the AMASP secretary general, Abner Sansao Muthemba.

2909

### Corn Aid Provided for Gorongosa Famine Victims *34420248e Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese* *23 Jul 87 p 3*

[Text]A total of 318 tons of corn purchased in Zimbabwe by the Australian nongovernmental organization World Vision has just been unloaded in the district of Gorongosa. This will provide aid for the more than 12,000 victims of famine and the actions of the armed bandits. World Vision purchased 918 tons of corn in Zimbabwe and will send 200 tons to Goonda, in the district of Chibabava, and 400 tons to aid persons displaced by the war in the district of Nhamatanda. The first persons to benefit from this donation made to the district of Gorongosa will be the displaced persons now in Casa Banana. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 87 p 3]

5157

**Energy Minister Inspects Uranium Mines**  
*AB290731 Niamey Domestic Service in French*  
*1900 GMT 28 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Amadou Nouhou, the minister of mines and energy, began a working and familiarization tour of the Agades Division this morning. This afternoon, he inspected the Akouta Mining Company, Cominak, and the Air Region mining company, Somair. Mahamadou Mamoudou followed the minister on the various visits.

[Mamoudou] The minister, who was accompanied by the prefect of Agades, Lieutenant Colonel Bamou Dadjo, took the opportunity to obtain thorough explanations of

the functioning of our uranate mining companies at (?Akouta) and Air. It emerged from his various working sessions with the management of the Somair and the Cominak that since 1983, Somair's production has been declining, unlike the Cominak, which has recorded positive results (?despite the situation). Niger is proud of the uranium mining project, which has already provided considerable revenues. [passage omitted]

This year the Somair will produce only 1,000 metric tons of (?liquid) uranate while the Cominak will produce 2,000 metric tons of uranate from its 250-meter-deep mines at Akouta. The management and workers of both companies are confident of the future. [passage omitted]

## POLITICAL

### Geldenhuis on Strategy Against Isolation

34010049b Johannesburg RAPPOR in Afrikaans  
5 Jul 87 p 10

[Article: "What Should Be Done About That Wall Around South Africa? Deon Geldenhuis, professor of political science at the RAU, discusses the RSA's isolation and finds the path to respectability runs through the black populace."]

[Text] In April of 1969 DIE BURGER came out with a very familiar warning: South Africa is running the risk of getting the "permanent status of the world's polecat." Almost three decades later South Africa is indeed firmly caught in the position of an international pariah. DIE BURGER had been commenting on the acute danger in which South Africa's foreign relations were moving against the backdrop of the Sharpeville violence at that time. It was alleged that the country's international status and relations had become completely dependent on the handling of domestic race relations. DIE BURGER'S prognosis was that neither diplomacy nor propaganda could bring about a changed overseas attitude toward South Africa; only a new dispensation in race relations could do that. The connection between the National Party's racial policy and South Africa's international position had been long and vehemently denied by the government. Thus it was also traditionally almost blasphemy for the National Party to assert that changes in racial policy could in any way improve South Africa's foreign relations.

But these correlations were gradually acknowledged. In the 1983 referendum on the new constitution, the National Party went so far as declaring in a newspaper advertisement: "A 'no' vote will only disillusion our friends and further isolate our country." So the message was that South Africa will be able to counteract its international isolation by starting to move away from apartheid. That hope, however, has been badly dashed. The country is definitely much more isolated three years after the referendum. The 1983 constitution clearly does not yet address the basic reasons for South Africa's international alienation. Institutionalized racism and white domination make South Africa a unique and very easy target for international meddling from all ideological directions.

The extent of South Africa's forced seclusion can be illustrated in various ways. There is, for example, its limited diplomatic network: only 29 countries (including the four TBVC countries) have embassies in Pretoria. This means that a mere 16 percent of the roughly 160 member states of the United Nations have diplomatic ties to South Africa. The reason these days is very certainly not unwillingness on South Africa's part to establish such relations (except with communist countries). Rather, it is a case of other countries consciously

isolating South Africa. Compare with this the foreign diplomatic missions in Australia (67), Canada (95), Zaire (58), Zimbabwe (49), Israel (43), and Chile (44).

Today probably only Taiwan is more isolated than South Africa in the diplomatic sphere. South Africa has few, if any, friends in international political forums. Thus, for example, the UNO's Security Council was with Western support able to institute a compulsory arms ban against South Africa in 1977—the only country that is weighed down with such a punitive measure today. There is the loss of membership in numerous international organizations. Its credentials have not been accepted in the UNO's General Assembly for 10 years.

The Republic is also being more and more isolated in the economic sphere by means of all kinds of international punitive measures. No other national economy is today under so much international political pressure as South Africa. The RSA's isolation in the military sphere is just as highly exceptional. It is especially in the socio-cultural sphere that the Republic's seclusion affects the ordinary citizen. Thus, for example, there are sports boycotts, foreign artists avoid South Africa, South Africans are denied access to numerous countries, the SAL is even refused landing rights in the United States, and foreign academics boycott South African colleagues. South Africa also finds itself in a unique position in its growing socio-cultural isolation: there is almost no other country whose citizens are so deliberately cut off from the outside world. Not one of today's other outcast countries—Israel, Taiwan, Chile, and South Korea—experiences isolation of the same extent as South Africa. And the international attempts to isolate the RSA are much more severe than against any of the other four. Moreover, South Africa's further isolation is energetically being propagated with obvious success by opposition groups in the RSA and in exile.

It is obvious that isolation hurts South Africa. There are certainly also advantages, especially with regard to increased economic and military self-sufficiency. Yet, a reasonably industrialized country with an especially open economy and a partly Western-oriented society cannot thrive in seclusion. We need the world—as a matter of fact, more than it needs us. Nor is isolation any natural or invariable state of affairs for any country. In the recent past, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Rhodesia/Zimbabwe have broken out of their varying degrees of forced seclusion. In every case this followed a change of government and not merely of policy. The National Party's referendum advertisement has suggested that a mere change of policy can help free South Africa from the grip of isolation. The problem is, however, that the new policy—as embodied in the 1983 constitution—does not offer any answer to the country's most pressing political issue; namely the political accommodation of the blacks. The constitution is rejected by the outside world because it is not relevant or acceptable to blacks. There is an

irrefutable connection between these two considerations. So that is why the government's reform attempts have not yet been able to make any dent in the wall of isolation.

South Africa's path to international respectability runs through the black populace. But what will it accept domestically? If we suppose that powersharing is a feasible option, credible black leaders would surely only participate if the numerical superiority of the blacks in the general population is reflected in the legislative as well as executive bodies of authority. (This could be a repetition of the proportionality which is being entrenched in the current constitution.) The whites, and namely the National Party, would then necessarily be the junior partners.

13084

#### Comment on U.S. Policy

34010050a Pretoria *BEELD* in *Afrikaans* 26 Jun 87 p 12

[Article by Willie Kuehn: "USA's Strange Role. Looks Well After Its New Friends in Southern Africa."]

[Text] If Mozambique has become for America one of the shining examples of a better southern Africa, then perhaps it has become time for the Republic to say: Yankee, go home. Then it seems as if the United States is rather at sea in the subcontinent. Then it is also beginning to look as if constructive engagement has come to the end of its road. One hopes almost desperately that one's judgement is wrong, for there have also been more encouraging sounds from the Administration in America these past weeks. But what is alarming is the negativism that is starting to be evident. Then the suspicion is growing that America is engaged in adjustments which do not bode well for South Africa. First there was the speech by Mr Edward Perkins, the American ambassador in South Africa. "The anti-apartheid law of 1986, as an expression of disdain for a hated system by the American people, was a total success," he declared. That is the law which the Reagan Administration fought tooth and nail because it erroneously approached the whole question of change in South Africa. The Administration had always felt that punitive measures would be destructive. How destructive has since become evident from the continued American withdrawal from South Africa. Unemployment has increased and the ability to reform from a healthy economic base has been affected.

One of the highlights in that development was Rev Leon Sullivan's decision to give up all his nice attempts and advocate a policy which would inevitably cause a kind of nuclear explosion in South Africa's Third World situation. A churchman who throws in the towel so easily—that is indeed unthinkable. But that is what happens when politics begins to dominate church thinking. How absurd the withdrawal thinking is getting is also evident

from the decision of American book publishers to start boycotting the Republic. Even they became intimidated by the noisy lobbyists in America. The fact that blacks are also denied the opportunity for knowledge obviously bothers the publishers little. By that they become accomplices in the slogan of no education before liberation. And by cutting off such channels to the process of democratization, they contribute to revolution becoming practically the only means for change in the Republic.

But Mr Perkins says those things are a big success. And Mr Perkins is ambassador—thus we accept that he is trying to bring home a message. The way in which the American State Department reacted to the little storm around the Perkins statement has strengthened the suspicion that they actually want to say the ambassador is right. While we are still thinking over the various aspects of the Perkins episode, Dr Chester Crocker comes with an incredible mouthful which deeply tries South Africa's political faith and confidence; such as that no country in southern Africa has worked more constantly together with America to bring about peace and stability in the region than Mozambique; such as that there are certain impressively positive trends with regard to Mozambique's human rights display list; such as that Mozambique is playing a constructive role in southern Africa.

The Nkomati Accord was certainly a constructive attempt, but since then ANC terrorists have been again operating so actively from Mozambique that nice-sounding treaty conditions are also becoming bitterly ironic. Joe Slovo, foremost master of terrorists, was just recently in Maputo to talk with President Joaquim Chissano, presumably about the ANC's "constructive" role in southern Africa. Furthermore, Dr Crocker also still had the audacity to accuse South Africa again of the raid in Maputo in late May. In spite of repeated South African insistence (and doubt which was also expressed in American security circles), the Reagan Administration has not yet been able to furnish a scrap of evidence. Then it is indeed starting to look as though Dr Crocker and company want to slander South Africa at any price. It remains to be seen what the average American observer will say about the exaltation of Mozambique at the expense of South Africa, which is striving for peace and freedom sincerely and already with demonstrable results. If Mozambique is then such a focal point of virtuosity, American businessmen would presumably stand in line to invest in the eastern neighboring country the dollars which they are withdrawing from the Republic. But not even in the favorable Nkomati days was Mozambique showered with dollars. Now things have deteriorated to such an extent that Mozambique has virtually become a rubbish heap—a rubbish heap of which Uncle Sam sings his eulogies.

Yes, there is something in the air. Even Archbishop Tutu is constantly in Mozambique and is traveling strange roads by vehicle and with pronouncements. Even he has harsh words for his mother country, so that one suddenly begins to wonder about various threads coming together.

If America really wants to commit that final error of judgment in southern Africa, it must write off and insult South Africa, that regional power, and come rub our noses in the dubious merits of neighboring countries. Who is next on Dr Crocker's list? Zimbabwe? Angola? The mere American involvement in southern Africa and the Republic will indeed have to be looked at sharply in the period after the nice-sounding constructive engagement. One can easily wonder how welcome Uncle Sam should still be everywhere.

13084

### Government Approach Criticized

34010051b Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans  
8 Jul 87 p 2

[Column by Gawie: "Government's Fear of Future Is Self-Fulfilling"]

[Text] Observers of the political scene are always struck by the impudent way in which the NP wants to cede the political power of the whites. For example, the minister of the budget and welfare in the Volksraad, Dr Dawie de Villiers, recently put it this way: "We want to build along with the other population groups a new system founded on mutual understanding and trust with consensus as a basis." On reading these words, this observer wondered whether Dr De Villiers realizes that he is advocating the yielding of political power, what no political party and, even less, no people ever do voluntarily. On the contrary, nations often fight to the edge of annihilation before they surrender. Political parties also share power only if they have no other choice. It is clear that the NP's policymakers see the white government as seriously threatened. That view obviously has its origin mainly in the riots of 1976, for shortly after that the first move in the direction of powersharing started. This resulted in the 1977 draft constitution, which was followed by the present powersharing experiment. The riots since September 1984, as well as the sanction campaign, also drove up the fever for powersharing with blacks too; hence the diligent struggle over a national council at present.

Black riots and foreign pressure were thus without doubt the decisive factors in the government's decision to adopt powersharing as policy. Otherwise, such a position would almost certainly never have become NP policy. "Justice" and "fairness" have absolutely nothing to do with the matter. No nation or clique or tribe or political party in the history of mankind has ever shared power with another because it thought that it is "right" and "fair." Nations and political parties share power because they are convinced that they must. In all such cases the power groups involved think that powersharing is the only alternative to overall annihilation or downfall. The logical and justified conclusion is therefore that fear and pessimism about the future have become the most important motives among those who formulate government policy. This fear is directed not only at the distant

future; that is why there is such urgency with the government. Any political expert would be able to tell the government at once that it is trying to draft a new constitution at an extremely inopportune point in time. The country's black townships have been virtually in flames until just recently. The leaders with whom the government must reach consensus for its new constitution are all victims of this polarization. Given over to the whims of radical and fomentable masses, the chances were and are extremely thin that they will join in drafting the constitution. Besides this, there are the sporadic terrorist attacks and the war on the national borders, which make conditions for drafting a constitution extremely unfavorable. The government, however, is not letting itself be deterred by all these unfavorable factors. In spite of them, it has especially since 1980 been engaged in one attempt after the other to involve the blacks. The failed Black Council, the multiracial forum after that, and the present National Council are all proof of this haste. But there is no better evidence of the government's fear than its behavior toward fellow Afrikaners and party colleagues. Although the conditions for successful powersharing are extremely unfavorable, the NP leadership is willing to split the party and Afrikanerdom. To it the need for powersharing is bigger than Afrikaner unity. An ideal for which other Afrikaners have worked for decades has for it become of secondary importance on account of its fear of the future.

The government's fearfulness also comes very clearly to the fore in its behavior toward hostile countries abroad. That behavior is practically as a rule characterized by expediency that here and there turns into humiliating servility, Mr Pik Botha's sporadic loud vigor notwithstanding. A government with self-confidence about its own and its people's future does not at all act like this one toward foreign countries. Any expert on revolutions would be able to assure the government almost at once that its position is quite safe. For example, one of the most important conditions for a successful revolution, namely a defense force that defects to the revolutionaries, is not at all present in South Africa. Revolutionaries in South Africa have repeatedly tried over the past two years but have not yet been able to come anywhere near creating the impression that their attempts can result in a takeover of power. Scenes like now in South Korea have never come anywhere near occurring in South Africa.

The whites thus continue to have power firmly in their hands, with no immediate prospect that they will have to hand it over—unless, of course, they want to. That is precisely the danger: not a government which is so weak that the revolutionaries will unseat it, but a government which in its own eyes is so weak that it wants to share power. This state of affairs is actually much more dangerous than a wavering government which clings to power at any price. The government's fearful perception of reality can compel it to make all kinds of senseless concessions. As a matter of fact, it already has quite a number of these to its record. The result is that it is

weakening its real power position and strengthening the opposition (the revolutionaries). The end result of these blunders is that the government's fear of the future is becoming self-fulfilling; because it is afraid that it is going to lose power, it is really losing it. The misfortune of a situation like the present one is that the government is not going to regain its equilibrium.

13084

### CP Facing Tactics Problems

34010050c Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 23 Jul 87 p 11

[Article by political reporter Tim du Plessis: "CP's Big Dilemma Exposed." First paragraph is BEELD introduction.]

[Text] What was expected to be the Conservative Party's big triumph after 6 May—its first session as official opposition in the Volksraad—is increasingly becoming an uneasy dilemma for that party, political reporter Tim du Plessis writes. In the accompanying article he analyzes the realities and problems staring the CP in the face.

Mainly because of the CP's own doings, the roles in parliament on the eve of this year's parliamentary session—which is being resumed Monday—have been so reversed that it is not the official opposition that is hounding the government over its policy, but the government that has the CP in the corner over its "policy." The CP got politically deeper and deeper into a fix in the parliamentary session after the election over its policy of partition, the overworked "magic formula" that it wants to use for about every political problem in South Africa. In addition, the CP's ambivalent relationship with the militant Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging did anything but make things easier for the party. As the AWB's militancy increases—as was again seen this week at Jan Smuts Airport—CP leaders like Mr Frank le Roux will have more and more trouble in keeping a garb of respectability around the party. The pressure on the CP to answer politically on partition and its relationship with the AWB will, according to all indications, be continued in the next parliamentary session.

An important test lies waiting in the near future for the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht. He will have to show the mettle of his leadership as in the days when he led his breakaway action from the NP. Part of the CP's dilemma lies in the fact that the party now has to deal with a phenomenon that sometimes occurs in politics: to bring forth a piece of truth lying dormant under the surface just at a time to become general political knowledge, which nobody has doubts about. The political truth that for some time was in a kind of hibernation in broad white politics is the unworkability of partition. That long-existing yet dormant truth began to awaken in the last parliamentary session. The CP is going to find it more and more difficult in the coming months to sell its "magic formula" to credulous white voters, let alone to

Coloreds. It shot itself in the foot in the parliamentary session after the election with a few amazing statements by the party's leading figures.

At the top of the list is the acknowledgement by Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP for Overvaal and rather one of the CP's more skilled politicians, that the party has never stood for total partition. This was the strongest indication yet that the CP is beginning to collide with the absolute unworkability and impracticability of its ideal and that it is beginning to back down. With regard to that, Mr Con Botha, the NP's information chief, rightly said that acknowledgement by Mr Van der Merwe actually makes the CP's main objection to the NP wither away. The NP, he said, is in reality pursuing a policy of partial partition; witness the TBVC states and the self-governing national states.

That brings up the other political concept which the CP has had work so hard ever since it was founded: powersharing. For the first time in years the NP is now in the position that it can demand the CP to give an account of powersharing and especially how powersharing can be avoided. And, as with partition, it was the (ill-considered?) statement by a leading CP figure that exposed the CP's dilemma over powersharing. Mr Moolman Mentz, MP for Ermelo, gave the undertaking [sic] on behalf of his party that the CP would not implement partition by force. He quite realistically joined with Mr Van der Merwe and said the ideal of total partition is in any case not feasible. Two inexorably logical conclusions must be drawn from those two acknowledgements. One: If total partition is not one's policy, there will always be a group of blacks in so-called white South Africa who have deep-rooted rights in "white South Africa" and whose demands for political rights will increase. Two: If you cannot compel them by force to accept your solution, which is expressly refused by them, negotiation with them is unavoidable. And, as the NP found out in just the six years from 1981 to 1987, if you once start to negotiate, the choice between powersharing and giving up lies just ahead. If the CP has once progressed to that realization, if possible, the unpleasant news that the NP is probably at this time hearing awaits it: the more you procrastinate with powersharing, the greater the chance becomes for overall loss of power.

As the political debate in the Volksraad thus penetrates the white voter's level of consciousness (provided that the NP does its homework and shows the necessary political acumen), the CP's dilemma will increase. Where it previously could just attack and criticize, it will find more and more that it is in the politically unpopular position about which is written: Explain, please! Dr Treurnicht will need his silver tongue as seldom before in the next parliamentary session and in the months ahead in which the debate in the Volksraad is being propagated to the "people outside." He will have to fall back on his famous oratorical talents that in the past have always let him slip through every gap as smoothly as soap.

13084

**Dakar Meeting With ANC**

34010050b Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 13 Jul 87 p 6

[Commentary: "Dakar's Results."]

[Text] So this is then what, among other things, the deliberation in Dakar produced:

- The ANC flatly refused to renounce violence; as a matter of fact, gave to understand that it is planning even greater violence.

- The "Afrikaners," after all, have shown understanding for the historical background of the ANC's "armed struggle." But everything is the government's fault.

- The Afrikaners (once again) were perplexed by the display of the ANC crown prince, Thabo Mbeki, "who makes PW [Botha] and Pik [Botha] look like amateurs" and who had "a prominent Afrikaner" remark: "If I were God, I would hand the government over to Theuns Eloff and Mbeki."

- Unfortunately, "certain vitally important questions, such as the state of the economy and how the ANC would want to govern after apartheid," still remained in the air.

The above does not all come from the short communique issued after the deliberation (and in which the ANC, among other things, is called to bear witness that these discussions are not an act of treachery against Afrikanerdom.) It comes mainly from the reports of THE SUNDAY STAR, written by an (Afrikaner) member of the delegation, but is indeed thoroughly corroborated not only by what is in the communique, but especially by what is not in it. Elsewhere in our newspaper you can read more about the drivel from this correspondent of the English Sunday paper. If his attitude is representative of that of those of the Afrikaners at the deliberation (behind whom he hides in practically every second paragraph), then BEELD's caricatures about the cringing before terrorists was even closer to the mark than what we thought. Then the man yet concludes his piece of fanaticism with the view that anyone who does not regard that initiative of Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's as one of the most important in South Africa's recent history, did not attend the deliberation or is the victim of massive prejudice.

We must agree with the delegations only on one point: it's a pity that South Africans could not also read what the ANC men themselves had to say. Among other things, this could have helped us understand how this group which refers so to their Afrikanerdom could so easily be convinced that there is good reason why so many innocent people in our country, white and black, have to die so horribly at the hands of terrorists. For the rest, the outcome confirms the viewpoint that we

expressed before the Dakar deliberation; namely that the only thing such a party can really achieve is to give new status and luster to this murder organization which just now is beginning to encounter opposition among Western leaders because of its atrocities. So just this for the comfort of the self-appointed Afrikaner representatives: Oh no, we Afrikaners at home do not feel exactly betrayed—just bitter shame.

13084 UNCLAS 8D SUBJ

**Commentary: ANC 'Strategy of Violences Has Failed'**

MB020911 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 0630 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Station commentary: "The ANC"]

[Text] The numerous developments recently indicate that the African National Congress is losing considerable support, in South Africa, the southern African region, and overseas. It is without doubt in an effort to put a break on this development that the ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, has belatedly condemned the barbaric necklace method of killing black opponents of the ANC in South Africa.

The organization has expressed concern over the statements made by Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela. It has described as unfortunate her infamous statement 18 months ago: together hand-in-hand with our boxes of matches and our necklaces we shall liberate this country. At the time that this (?radiant) cry went around the capitals of the Western World, Tambo and the ANC acclaimed it. Anything was excusable the argument went, in the war against the repressive regime.

Eighteen months, ago however, the outside world had hardly heard of the necklace method of murder. The international media was still too busy showing buildings and vehicles clearing up in smoke and reports of blacks being pursued by policemen. Gradually the other side of the violence in the country, black-on-black violence, began to emerge in the outside world. Necklacing, the method ANC activists and their sympathizers use for killing fellow blacks opposed to their revolutionary intent, became a talking point in the world capitals. Suddenly, anti-anc protests were being seen in London and Washington. The result is that the West is having second thoughts about sanctions against South Africa. Southern African states exhausted by their own political, economic, and social crisis are losing enthusiasm for the struggle as the negative effects on the South African economy begin to affect their own. And the Soviet Union, the material backers of the ANC, appears to have reached the conclusion that unconditional ANC victory is not worth the probable costs.

The Kremlin has said that South Africa's future is inevitably (?going to) have to be settled through negotiations and (?it) would be preferable for there to be a South Africa worth negotiating over. Clearly, the ANC strategy of violence has failed. It has only one option and that is to become part of the democratic process in South Africa.

0888

### Politics Threaten Split in Church

34010051a Pretoria *DIE AFRIKANER* in Afrikaans  
1 Jul 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Church and Politics"]

[Text] The current agitation in the NG Church about Church and Society obviously has more than passing significance. There are all the signs of deep difference of opinion and clash of principles. It is not valid for church leaders to insist on a fine study of paragraph after paragraph of the document and to pass theological judgments on the basis of that. Even an NG theologian like Dr Willem Nicol made it understood that the church decision in question was made under political pressure. Church and Society obviously represents a pattern of pressure and direction which strike much wider than theological disputes, and the fundamental tone of which is a rejection and condemnation of what hitherto has been the current thinking in the NG Church. And no matter how it is couched, such a break with the past is something radical, as is evident from Prof Johan Heyns' remark that, according to the latest synod decision, a black will be able to be moderator of the NG Church in the future. Professor Heyns' claim that this is all theologically and biblically justified implies only that earlier views and pronouncements of NG Church leaders were not biblically founded. That is a presumption which is somewhat shocking and the shock of which is intensified by the accompanying expectation or requirement that guilt must be confessed for that. Such a requirement for confession of guilt of course means that one is breaking with the past. A confession of guilt over ideas of a previous generation encroaches on the continuity of a people; it breaks a bond in a time of revolutionary opposition, and revolt creates the condition for reproach and eventually contempt for former generations.

Afrikanerdom has commonly had a meaningful connection among political parties, churches and cultural organizations. The one sphere was complementary to the other. This solidity has been a high bulwark against foreign attacks such as, for example, the failure of the World Council of Churches' Cottesloe attempt in 1960 showed. The basis for the crack in this bulwark was laid when the NP's political leadership destroyed Afrikaner unity in politics for the sake of sports after the assassination of Dr Verwoerd. That was the tap on the little chisel which made the crack that gradually moved throughout Afrikaner life and is now also running over the largest Afrikaans church. And that is somewhat

humiliating that the current religious division has its origin in sports. If there is a schism in the NG Church, the guilt is first of all on those church figures who, in imitation of the party politics fashion of the National Party, want to turn the Afrikaner people to the left. Church and Society is in more than one respect an attempt at theological justification for the National Party's move away from its past under the guise of reform and change.

The simple fact of the matter is that church figures who adhere to the National Party, like, for example, Prof Heyns, are taking the lead to bring about a synthesis of their political partisanship and ecclesiastical involvement. That is what has caused tension and friction in the NG Church and what threatens to end up in schism. It is not the objectors who will be the cause of schism, but the church figures involved who destroy unity by identifying with the political move to the left. The Afrikaner people are already paying very dearly for the political misconceptions of the post-Verwoerd era. It was hoped that the largest Afrikaans church, as a structure of constancy and representative of eternal truths in values, would remain above the consequences of shortsighted political leadership. Now week church leadership has also dashed that hope, because the NG Church is being made an instrument of reform and change on the track of politics. Nobody with a sense of responsibility wants to force a church schism, but as the Voortrekkers were obliged to enter the future without their church leadership, there comes in a people's existence the moments of truth when choices have to be made, however difficult and drastic. Loyalty to the church has to be subordinate to loyalty to the truth. The matter is too serious for tactical moves and double-talk appeasement.

13084

### Hough on Nkomati Accord

34010049a Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans  
5 Jul 87 p 11

[Article: "RENAMO Option. SA Security May Weigh Heavier Than Nkomati." First paragraph is *RAPPORT* introduction.]

[Text] South Africa's support to anti-communist movements has come under close scrutiny after a statement by General Magnus Malan, minister of defense. Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, discusses the matter.

General Magnus Malan's statement on possible South African aid to pro-Western groups threatened by Russian expansionism in southern Africa has been assailed in certain views as proof that South Africa is again going to support RENAMO. General Malan then also stresses in the introductory portion of the statement that an orchestrated propaganda campaign is being conducted against South Africa in order to anticipate the findings of the Margo Commission of investigation and to connect

South Africa with the airplane crash in which President Samora Machel was killed. The Soviet Union, Mozambique and other frontline states are at the head of this propaganda campaign. This is, however, according to Gen Malan's statement, just one example of a purposeful disinformation campaign being directed against South Africa by the Russians and especially their Marxist allies. Against this backdrop it is then postulated that South Africa is a regional power with a legitimate interest in what happens in the region.

The question that now arises is what possible implications emanate from General Malan's statement. Firstly, no specific "pro-Western group" is mentioned by name in the defense minister's statement. UNITA is at least included by implication, seeing that the South African government has already previously committed itself in public to supporting UNITA. Secondly, Gen Malan's statement stresses that where such pro-Western groups will be considered in principle, it will be with observance of factors which will ultimately bring about peace and stability in the region. Thus, literally interpreted, the deduction cannot necessarily be made that all such petitions to South Africa will elicit favorable reaction. However, in truth, the door is being left open for such possibilities, and it could also include RENAMO in this context in the future.

On the other hand, Gen Malan's statement should also partly be seen as an attempt to create a certain strategy of deterrence; namely, that Soviet expansion in southern Africa will evoke a decisive response, among other things, specifically in the form of assistance (in principle) to pro-Western resistance movements. In reality, not many new principles are contained in Gen Malan's statement, in view of the fact that South Africa has already consistently emphasized its anticommunist standpoints and has already confirmed its support for a movement such as UNITA. But in the light of the possibility included in Gen Malan's statement—namely that support to resistance movements may be expanded—should South Africa also render support to RENAMO? Mozambique has of course for quite a while already been accusing South Africa of supporting that resistance movement, so that Gen Malan's statement will simply be assailed by them as further confirmation of their accusations against South Africa. On the other hand, Mozambique confirms its support to the ANC and SWAPO—there is an ANC office in Maputo and increasing ANC infiltration into South Africa from Mozambique (especially via Swaziland). Although there is not really talk of military facilities for the ANC in Mozambique (as was the case before the Nkomati Accord), and neither does it necessarily mean that the Mozambican government is aware of all cases of ANC infiltration into South Africa from their territory, it is significant nevertheless. What would Mozambique's reaction be, for example, if South Africa allowed RENAMO to open a political office in Pretoria?

The Nkomati Accord is under pressure, but certainly not yet irrelevant. Of course, if South Africa commits itself

in public to supporting RENAMO militarily, that will affect the essence of the treaty, just as it would be the case if Mozambique committed itself in public to military support for the ANC. That would also again leave the door open for South African operations across the border against ANC bases in Mozambique. But if that would then be the last nail in the coffin of the Nkomati Accord, it can in any case be reasoned that if and when South Africa does commit itself to supporting RENAMO, in accordance with Gen Malan's statement, South African security interests will weigh heavier than the continued preservation of the Nkomati Accord, and that the spirit of the treaty has in any case been destroyed by continuous Mozambican propaganda. President Ronald Reagan has a policy with regard to resisting communist influence in Central America. South Africa is surely also entitled to such a policy. However, this should not become a substitute for the important question of reform in South Africa itself.

13084

**NEW NATION Carries 'Update' Column**  
*MB011113 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English*  
1-7 Oct 87 p 6

["Update" Column]

[Text] Four South african journalists are still in detention.

A boy under the age of 15, and 12 boys between the ages of 16 and 17, were in detention at the end of July under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, Minister of Law and order Adriaan Vlok has told parliament. Vlok earlier said that three 15-year-olds, 18 16-year-olds and 84 17-year-olds were being held under the emergency regulations.

More than 126,000 families—comprising more than 600,000 people—were resettled under the Group Areas Act between 1950 and 1984, parliament was told recently.

A comparison of immigration and emigration last year shows that South Africa lost a total of 6,717 people. A similar comparison for 1985 shows a net gain of 5,883 people.

About 450 squatters were arrested in the Witwatersrand between June and September this year, according to the Agency for Industrial mission (AIM), a Black Sash affiliate.

About six million people would have to find work outside the formal economy by the year 2,000, the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) was told recently.

Inflation in August remained unchanged at 16.3 percent, according to the Central Statistical Services.

In 1985 a total of 678 mandays were lost per 1,000 workers through strikes, while 1,309 mandays were lost per 1,000 workers last year, according to the Director-general of the Department of manpower, Piet Van der Merwe.

Medical costs are expected to leap by 25 percent next year, says a spokesman for the Representative Association of Medical Aid Schemes.

Ten Swedish companies have been forbidden by the Swedish government to supply South Africa as part of a move towards a total trade ban. Three more, accounting for 50 percent of Sweden's trade with SA, were expected to follow suit by October 1.

South Africa's car components manufacturers are working 50 percent under capacity, with the result that there is very little new investment or job creation in the industry, according to a spokesman for the National Association of Automotive Components and Allied Manufacturers.

A total of 111 people have been hanged in South Africa so far this year, according to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

Tuberculosis claims up to 20 lives a day in South Africa, while about 100,000 children die each year from diseases such as measles and gastro-enteritis, according to Professor Barry Schoub of the National Institute of virology.

**Hendrickse Supports Extension of Reforms to Local Level**  
*MB290801 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] The chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, says consideration should be given to the management of all local authorities, including white town councils, at management committee level. Representatives of these management committees could then serve in municipalities and attend to the needs of all communities on the same basis as the Regional Services Councils.

Mr Hendrickse said at the annual conference of the Association of Management Committees in Port Elizabeth that the reform process had spread from parliamentary to provincial and regional levels, and should now be applied at local level.

0753

**Media Relations Chief Explains Need for Controls**

*MB021731 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] The newly appointed chief director of media relations, Mr Andries Engelbrecht, has ascribed the abuse of press freedom to the imposition of new control measures. [sentence as heard] He outlined the likely effect of these measures at a Press Club luncheon in Johannesburg today. Mr Engelbrecht said the government had reluctantly imposed the new control measures after a direct appeal was made to the organized media leaders to impose self-control [and] was turned down.

[Begin Engelbrecht video recording] It was only imposed after the Media Council was given ample time to prove that it is capable of dealing with subversive, revolutionary-supported propaganda. [end video recording]

Mr Engelbrecht said he had respect for the exacting task of the journalist, who had to observe without bias and provide responsible comment in conflict situations. He said those dedicated to their mission and profession now had to suffer a measure of statutory control.

0920

**Heunis Defends Minority Rights in Constitution**

*MB031830 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Oct 87*

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says any constitution for South Africa will have to be accepted not only by those receiving power but also by those relinquishing and dividing power. Mr Heunis, who is also Cape leader of the NP, said at the youth congress of the party at Hartenbos that black people as South African citizens were entitled to serve in the highest legislative body in the country. However, he said, such a constitution had to be based on a system that protected minority rights.

0954

**SOCIAL**

**Government Officials Meet Black Education Advisers**

*MB021626 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 2 SAPA—The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the deputy minister of education and training, Mr Sam de Beer, held a meeting in Cape Town today with members of the executive committee of the Council of Education and Training.

The council consists of black educationists who give advice on the provision of education to black communities.

According to a statement released by Dr Viljoen, subjects discussed included:

—draft amending legislation on farm schools to be submitted in the next parliamentary session;

—guidelines for syllabi and curricula;

—improved parental representation on school management committees;

—an improvement to make the council more democratic and representative; and

—progress made in the establishment of schools of industry and reform schools for black children found to be in need of care under the children's act.

**Group Urges Boycott of Homeland Anniversary Plans**

*MB070857 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Oct 87 p 4*

[Text] A group calling itself Anti-Bophuthatswana Campaigning Committee [ABCC] has called on people to boycott the homeland's 10th anniversary celebrations the coming general elections, writes Alinah Dube.

The group distributed pamphlets in Garankuwa, Mabo-pane and other areas of Bophuthatswana saying the celebrations were "the 10th anniversary of hardships in Bophuthatswana."

The ABCC said there was no need for people to participate in the coming elections and that the situation in the territory did not warrant a celebration. It pointed out that:

The people of Winterveldt were "massacred" and some are allegedly being harrassed by the Bophuthatswana police, the defence force and the security branch;

Bus fares, electricity and water tariffs constantly go up without the communities being consulted;

Poor water supplies in several areas of the homeland were not being looked into; and

There is a high rate of unemployment and firms in Hammanskraal, Garankuwa and Mogwase underpay employees.

0088

END

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