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23 March 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH CSSR--Angola and Czechoslovakia have drawn up general guidelines for military cooperation and a program of work, according to a joint communique issued in Luanda following the visit by the Czechoslovak defense minister to Angola. The joint communique added that the acts of aggression by the Pretoria regime against frontline states as well as the policy of racial discrimination were condemned by the two countries delegations. [Text] [EAL10032 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Mar 83]

DELEGATION TO LISBON FRONTLINE CONFERENCE--The People's Republic of Angola will be represented by a top-level delegation led by a member of the Politburo of the MPLA-Labor Party in the international conference of solidarity with the frontline countries scheduled in Portuguese capital, Lisbon, from the 25th to 27th of this month. Official sources in Lisbon have disclosed that the Angolan delegation will include the secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for External Relations, Comrade Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda, and the Angolan minister of external relations, Comrade Paulo Jorge. The conference of solidarity with the frontline countries will discuss concrete measures toward total liberation of Southern Africa. On the other hand, a communique published in Lisbon indicated that in representation of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, will participate his assistant secretary general for political affairs, (Adriem Adefara). [Text] [AB101252 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/914

BRIEFS

BORDER CLOSING--According to our permanent correspondent in Ndjama, Hissein Habre's gang has decided unilaterally to close the border between Ndjama and the Cameroonian town of Kousseri for 4 days following the shattering defeat of his men in Goura and Ounianga. These border closure measures are often applied by the so-called Ndjama authorities in order to [words indistinct] on the spot. The torturers of the Chadian people fear the increased desertion of their fighters who join the anti-national forces who have lost faith in Hissein Habre who continually leads them to death [words indistinct]. In spite of the compulsory oaths they swore, some of the FAN fighters have deserted their ranks. [Text] [AB112018 Bardai Chadian National Radio (Anti-Habre) in French 1800 GMT 11 Mar 83]

STUDENTS FORCED TO ENLIST IN FAN--In earlier casts we spoke to you about the creation in various places of denunciation committees led by [words indistinct]. We received some information 3 days ago which we are giving to you. Recently Hissein Habre sent supplies to schools and called for the resumption of classes [words indistinct]. When the schools reopened several students went to school. They were however surprised when the FAN forces encircled their schools to enlist those in senior high school by force into the FAN. The denunciation committees are strongly warned [words indistinct]. [Text] [AB112111 Bardao Chadian National Radio (Anti-Habre) in French 1800 GMT 11 Mar 83]

COLLABORATION WITH HABRE WARNING--According to one of our permanent correspondents in Ndjama, the various administrations established inside the country by the National Annihilation Forces [Hissein Habre's troops] are veritable dens of intelligence agents. All sorts of spies are said to be working in every public and private service. The Voice of Liberation [Bardai Radio] warns against any collaboration in the oppression of the Chadina people. [Text] [AB092050 Bardai Chadian National Radio (Anti-Habre) in French 1815 GMT 9 Mar 83]

CSO: 3419/629

ETHIOPIA

AGREEMENT REACHED ON REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES IN DJIBOUTI

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 5 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Ethiopian News Agency--A committee consisting of representatives of the governments of Socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Djibouti and the high commissioner for refugees has agreed on assistance to be provided for the repatriation of Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti.

The committee met last Monday and Tuesday in Djibouti and drafted the accord for aid in the form of food, other emergency aid and assistance with rehabilitation while resettled in camps or in their former homes.

Regarding the results of yesterday's meeting, the coordinator of the Aid and Rehabilitation Committee said that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has agreed to help formulate the aid policy, to evaluate camp sites, and to provide technical and other kinds of assistance. Furthermore, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees will provide assistance and cooperate with the governments of Ethiopia and Djibouti in transporting the refugees from Djibouti to temporary camps or to their former homes.

Similarly, the Ethiopian Revolutionary Government has agreed to cooperate with the High Commission for Refugees and other UN agencies and will provide food and other emergency aid within a period of 15 days, as well as other assistance required for rehabilitation within a period of 2 months.

The High Commission for Refugees will raise funds necessary to implement the policy and plan agreed upon regarding the repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti.

In the second week of April 1983, the committee will meet in Addis Ababa to decide on the implementation of the Djibouti agreement and to discuss the conditions under which refugees may voluntarily return to their country.

9948

CSO: 3403/26

ETHIOPIA

PLANNING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 3 Feb 1983 p 1

[Text] ASMERA [Ethiopian News Agency]--Comrade Aklilu Afework, who is in charge of planning and economic development of the Red Star Campaign, noted that since the historic and multipurpose Red Star Campaign began, over Eth. \$100 million has been spent for economic and social development alone. Comrade Aklilu made the statement in a press release issued on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Red Star Campaign. Expenditures are as follows (in Ethiopian dollars):

Reorganization of farmers and farm development	Eth. \$10,094,000
Government farms	1,483,000
Rehabilitation	28,474,000
Industry	8,020,000
Power generators	15,502,000
Water development	2,228,000
Transport and communications	4,452,000
Development	4,452,000
Domestic trade	1,113,000
Construction	1,024,000
Urban development	3,080,000
Labor and community development	653,000
Health care	8,426,000
Education	773,000
Culture and sports	47,000
Organization of craftsmen and others	16,000

The multipurpose Red Star Campaign has 12 main departments. Among other accomplishments of last year, it successfully carried out its mission solving the problem of the water shortage and repairing and reconstructing hospitals, clinics and other services and development facilities destroyed by secessionist elements. The campaign also helped fill the shortage of trained manpower; it provided 44 nurses, 52 health assistants, 40 health care agents and 36 traditional midwives.

Comrade Aklilu also discussed the problem of unemployment. Thanks to the campaign, 23,000 persons were provided temporary and permanent jobs. Furthermore, 224,000 kilograms of grain, a large quantity of powdered milk

and clothing has been distributed to those who have been uprooted by the traitor outlaws. The objective of the Rehabilitation Commission is to be permanent rather than temporary. It has established two large resettlement stations located at Aligadir and Tebererit. At Aligadir, farm development is progressing; on a 500-hectare area mashilla (a grain) is being cultivated for the first time, and a harvest of 1,650,000 kilograms is expected. In addition, it was stated that the Department of Farmers' Associations and Farm Development has been successful in providing training in various subjects, and in organizing.

Comrade Aklilu stated that so far in Eritrea Province, more than 250 farmers associations have been established, about 500,000 farmers have been trained in farming and animal husbandry, about 12 million plants have been planted and four irrigation dams have been built. The Alibered Agroindustry government farm produced 730,000 cans of tomatoes and 2.8 million kilograms of oilseeds and fruit, and is distributing them to neighboring consumers. Some 40,300 grapevines have been planted, and it is believed that animal husbandry will be started soon.

In 1976 because of the sesessionist disturbances, there was a loss of Eth. \$80 million worth of industrial production. However, since the multipurpose revolutionary Red Star Campaign began and peace and tranquility has been restored, 15 factories are operating effectively and have produced commodities worth Eth \$200 million.

Comrade Aklilu also stated that handicraft associations have been organized and that power plants and small industries have been reactivated so that the power plants and small industries have been reactivated so that the broad masses will be provided with electric power and light service. Regarding education of the masses, 13 schools formerly owned by missions have been placed under the control of the government and 20,000 students are now being taught there. The radio education program has been organized. Furthermore, 290 children and 100 adults are being taken care of by the government.

Comrade Alkilu stated further that various commodities worth more than Eth. \$38 million and grain worth Eth. \$8 million are being distributed to city-dwellers who live in the capital and in the districts. Regarding housing, 18 buildings have been repaired and 100 low-cost houses are being built.

With regard to transportation, there are 500 to 600 vehicles in the province, and in the past 12 months more than 250,000 tons of fuel and 128,000 cubic [measurement not indicated] of other commodities were transported from Masawa and Aseb to Asmera and other parts of the province.

The Construction Organization has contributed a great deal in building and renovating factories, electric power stations, hospitals, clinics, homes for children and the elderly and roads.

In conclusion, Comrade Aklilu expressed his feeling that the revolutionary and multipurpose Red Star Campaign, from the time it began operation, has successfully carried out its social and economic mission. Full participation of the broad masses is essential in order to reach its ultimate objectives.

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CSO: 3403/26

ETHIOPIA

CUBAN, NIGERIAN OFFICIALS VISIT ADDIS ABABA

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 3 Feb 83 p 11

[Article: "The Broad Masses Will Be Victorious in the Struggle To Establish the Political Party"]

[Text] Ethiopian News Agency--Yesterday Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, expressed his strong conviction that the Ethiopian broad masses will be victorious in establishing their political party and in the building of their national economy.

Comrade Montane Oropesa made a statement when he gave out a press release at Bolie Airport (Addis Ababa) en route to a 4-day official visit to the Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Before leaving for the Democratic Republic of Yemen after a one-day stopover in Ethiopia, Comrade Montane Oropesa discussed Cuban-Ethiopian relations with the comrades of COPWE. Comrade Montane Oropesa said that Ethiopian and Cuban political, economic and social relations and current international issues have been evaluated.

Comrade Jesus Montane further said that although he has been following the process of the Ethiopian revolution from the beginning, the detailed explanation given him during his visit had convinced him that the revolution has reached a stage of which one should be proud.

Comrade Montane Oropesa was seen off at the airport by Comrade Teka Tulu, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Government and the Central Committee of COPWE; Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle Giorgis, foreign minister and member of the Central Committee of COPWE; Comrade Tesfaye Tadese, member of the Central Committee of COPWE and the First Deputy Editor of the Working Class Newspaper; Habte Mariam Siyum, deputy of Foreign Relations of COPWE; and the staff of the Cuban Embassy to Ethiopia.

Professor Ishuya Audu, minister of external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, also left for Nairobi yesterday afternoon after a one-day official visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

Professor Audu, brought a message to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Government, COPWE, and the commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Defense Force, from His Excellency Alhaji Shebu Shagari, the President and commander-in-chief of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Before leaving, the Nigerian foreign minister stated that during his official visit to Ethiopia he had discussions with Comrade Feleke Gedle Giorgis, Ethiopian Foreign Minister and member of the Central Committee of COPWE, on international and African affairs.

The Nigerian foreign minister had also carried a message to Mr Adam Kojo, the general secretary of the OAU, from the Nigerian head of state. He said that he had held discussions concerning the existence of the OAU. While in Kenya the Nigerian Foreign Minister will see His Excellency Daniel Arap Moi, President of Kenya, who is currently the chairman of the OAU. In Nairobi, he will hold discussions with Mr Daniel Arap Moi about the well-being of the organization and on other matters of international issue.

On leaving Addis Ababa, the Foreign Minister was seen off at the airport by Comrade Feleke Gedle Giorgis; Mr Kojo, general secretary of the OAU; Ambassador Peter Onu, assistant general secretary of the OAU; A.E.J. Blankson, Nigerian ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; and members of the Nigerian Embassy.

9948

CSO: 3403/26

BONGO SPEAKS ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AB120926 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The Gabonese Democratic Party, the sole party, is 15 today. This anniversary will be marked by a great civilian and military parade which will be personally presided over by President Bongo, secretary general and founder of the party. Yesterday, he laid the foundation stone of the new palace of the National Assembly and inaugurated the Libreville trade fair in which Congo, Yugoslavia, Morocco, Cameroon as well as several companies established in Gabon took part. Then in the evening, the Gabonese head of state addressed the nation. President Bongo, in his speech, spoke about an important event: He announced in particular the reduction of the sentences against the people responsible for the public transportation station disturbances. Let us listen to President Bongo:

[Begin recording] I have decided to reduce by 5 years the sentence of all those who had been sentenced by the state security court for their involvement in the public transportation station disturbances. I know in advance that you will not agree with me. It is my duty to ensure that when a child has made a mistake, he should be pardoned. And once again, as I have always said, pardon is my vengeance. Those who see this measure I have announced as a measure of weakness or fear are making a mistake. With this 5-year reduction, some prodigal sons will recover their freedom, but I also think that some others who are still in our ranks run the risk of having a taste of the pleasure of living in isolation if they do not make a change of attitude their watchword and their everyday struggle. [end recording]

The president also spoke about ideas that are dear to him. In particular, he spoke about national unity--a factor of development. He also explained the recent amendment to the constitution and the reshuffle in the Gabonese cabinet. Finally, he urged vigilance.

[Begin recording] Our prime duty is to be vigilant. To be vigilant is to help the security forces in our villages and in the towns in order to destroy those who come to our country to sow disorder, to steal and to commit crimes. To be vigilant means to do everything to remain united in order to preserve the national unity. To be vigilant is to expose and denounce all seeds of

division and subjection as well as peddlers of bogus ideologies. To be vigilant first of all means to be ourselves, to fully assume the responsibility for our existence and our future as a nation and to achieve success in accordance with our philosophy and our own realities. [End recording]

CSO: 3419/631

PRESIDENT JAWARA RETURNS FROM FRANCE, MOROCCO

AB101716 Paris AFP in French 1422 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Banjul, 10 Mar (AFP)--Gambian President Dawda Jawara returned to Banjul on Wednesday afternoon after a 10-day trip abroad during which he notably made an official visit to France and Morocco.

In a statement to the press shortly after his arrival, the president pointed out that France has expressed its readiness to participate through Thomson-CSF in the installation of a computerized telecommunications center in Banjul.

France will also continue to participate in the cotton industry in Gambia, which will enhance the diversification of Gambia's agricultural production as well as improve the living conditions of rural dwellers, he added.

An audio-visual center for the teaching of French will also be established in Banjul where the teaching of French has developed considerably since the creation of the Senegambian Confederation.

Speaking on his visit to Morocco, the Gambian president stated that Morocco would be granting scholarships to Gambian students within the framework of the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Also, Morocco has expressed its readiness to participate in the construction of the Banjul Central Mosque, a project which was launched in 1979 with Libya's assistance. "But the project was being used by Libya as a cover for its subversive activities in our country," President Jawara stated.

In this connection, Gambia broke its diplomatic relations with Libya after the July 1981 coup attempt in Banjul which was aimed at overthrowing President Jawara's regime.

CSO: 3419/629

BRIEFS

SUGGESTION FOR INFORMATION SERVICES--A suggestion has been made for the establishment of an information services department within the Commonwealth secretariat for an effective promotion of the aims and objectives of the organization. The suggestion came from the acting western and central area manager of the Ghana Tourist Board, Mr Osei Bonsu, at a lecture organized at Takoradi by the Institute of Adult Education to mark Commonwealth Day. He noted that the present trade imbalance between developed and developing countries within the Commonwealth and the United Nations has been brought about by the yawning information gap between the member states. The Commonwealth Journalists Association should, therefore, make strong proposals and formula for the setting up of such a department. Mr Bonsu also recommended the decentralization of the Commonwealth secretariat in London and the establishment of branches of the secretariat in each member state. According to him, the interchange of information on the economic and social problems facing member states as well as their development potentials can best be handled through the setting up of branches of the secretariat and information services. Mr Bonsu also urged the Commonwealth to help promote tourism in member states by sponsoring annual international tours among them. He said this will help create what he called Commonwealth consciousness and better relationship among the citizens of the club. Mr Bonsu asked the Commonwealth to give fuller support to efforts by the United Nations and the nonaligned movement in their search for a lasting world peace and security. [Text] [AB160812 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/936

REPORT ON DOE ADDRESS IN NEW DELHI

AB101958 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] The Liberian leader has called on the superpowers to give concrete support to Africa. He said one of the ways they can do so is to stop all economic, financial and military assistance to South Africa. The Liberian leader was speaking at the nonaligned summit conference now convening in New Delhi, India. Dr Doe expressed his support for the creation of a bank to help developing countries overcome the restriction imposed by the present international financial institutions like the IMF and the World Bank.

On the Middle East, the Liberian leader said Israel should withdraw its forces from Lebanon and all occupied Arab lands. He said the Israelis should recognize the rights of the Palestinian people. On the Korean question, the Liberian leader said both South and North Korea should demonstrate willingness to find a peaceful solution to the problem in keeping with the charter of the United Nations and the North-South communique of 1972.

The Liberian leader thanked the Indian Government and people for the hospitality accorded the Liberian delegation to the summit. The Liberian leader also congratulated the outgoing chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, for the able manner in which he handled the affairs of the movement over the last 2 years.

According to an executive mansion press release issued in Monrovia today, Commander in Chief Doe has met with several heads of state and government attending the conference including Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi. Other leaders with whom Dr Doe held discussions are President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania; the president of Benin, Mathieu Kerekou; the head of state of Guinea-Bissau; King Husayn of Jordan; and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. He also met with OAU current chairman Daniel Arap Moi; the president of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil, President Milton Obote of Uganda; the current king of Saudi Arabia as well as the presidents of Singapore, Niger, Algeria, Argentina, the vice president of Iraq and the foreign minister of the Ivory Coast.

CSO: 3400/916

MR BERENGER JUSTIFIES HIS POLICIES IN SPEECH AT FLACQ CENTER

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 3 Feb 83 pp 1, 5

[Article: "Before a Thousand People At the Flacq Center, Mr Berenger Justifies His Policy and Attempts To Place Events In a Proper Perspective"; passages enclosed in slantlines published in local French dialect]

[Excerpts] "We are fully confident that Aneerood Jugnauth will get rid of drug and crime."

"All is well, all is on target at the MMM, and we have re-stored our unity": these statements were made yesterday afternoon at the Flacq Center by the minister of finance, Mr Paul Berenger, at a meeting which had attracted some 1,000 people. Those who had come to hear the minister of finance's reply to the remarks made about him in Triolet the day before by the prime minister, Mr A. Jugnauth, heard instead a conciliatory speech. Mr Berenger stated that he and the MMM had "full confidence" in "the willingness and competence" of the prime minister and his government to get rid of drug traffickers and criminals.

Speaking of his relations with the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party], the minister of finance, while attacking those who are still pursuing an "ethnic campaign" against him in the evening, expressed his hope that "there would be no more such trouble in the future." Before a receptive crowd who acclaimed him when he arrived, the minister drew a "positive balance" of the government's efforts during the past seven months.

Other speakers, including the general secretary of the MMM, Mr P. Naiken, the president of the party, Mr D. Fokeer, and local deputies also spoke. They also drew a balance of the new government's efforts and judged the PSM more severely, often directly accusing it of dissociating itself from decisions taken jointly with its partner, the MMM.

"The seven months during which this MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] government has been in power have been most difficult for us," Mr Berenger said. "I will tell you quite frankly: /I do believe that I did

some work in seven months in that MMM/PSM/OPR government./ And I do know no government in the world could have done better than that MMM/PSM/OPR government, considering the state of the country we inherited and where we are now after seven months. When we took over this country, it was on its knees, and we have restored the people's confidence. Today, workers have obtained that employers will recognize their unions and their right to strike. Elections are guaranteed to take place at the end of each five-year period. By-elections will again be held. The people have been given back legislative, municipal, village elections and by-elections. Democracies, the English, the French, the Americans, see Mauritius as an example after the first seven months of our government. In foreign policy, we were on our knees before the English and the Americans. What was it that Ramgoolam, Duval, Boolell and others like them used to say before the elections: '/Vote MMM and we will be tied up with Libya.'/ Libya, they said, was going to take over Mauritius. Now, a great lady like Mrs Gandhi made it her duty to call on us. Throughout the world, the Americans, the English, the French, the Libyans, the Indians see our country, Mauritius, as a truly independent, truly nonaligned country. They all respect our small island."

Corruption and Waste

"Have you forgotten the Singhanja jewels? No, you do remember. And the Glover report? And the Lallah report that was published recently? Do you remember what happened to the 21,000 unfortunate workers that had been hired before the elections! And, more recently, the David report on the Nouvelle-France factory. /To the last hour, there was corruption, comrades, corruption and nepotism./ I am not telling you that it all disappeared in seven months, but in seven months we have not only successfully fought against corruption and waste, we have been giving an example of what sacrifices--efforts and sacrifices--mean. /We are the ones who can give an example./ The ministers of this MMM/PSM/OPR government and the deputies have not received salaries, They have reduced their own salaries. /Duty-free, cars, whisky, we took none of that. We do not keep working hours./ The days when I am not going to a meeting, I leave my office at 17:50, 19:00, 20:00; I don't even know what time it is when I leave. I am not complaining, because it is our duty to fight against corruption and waste and give an example to this country."

Communalism

"/With former government leaders, you would live under communalism./ They propagated communalism. What did we do in seven months of government? Large sports clubs changed their names of their own free will. This Mauritian nation has progressed. We are not saying that this country should not respect the cultures, languages and religions of our comrades. /No, we do respect them, but communalism did lose ground./ You no longer see ethnic parties. This era has been buried for ever because our country has made progress against communalism. As far as culture is concerned, there was no minister of culture before. Today, we have a young man, Rama Poonoosamy, who is ensuring the development of a Mauritian culture. In the field of education, an investigation communication chaired by Judge Glover was instituted to rethink the whole system. /In seven months, we accomplished a lot./"

Speaking of the economy, the minister of finance mentioned the heavy burden that is his, but he said he did not complain because that is what he wanted. "I, Paul, who knew what had to be done to avoid a third devaluation. On 11 June, we took a country that was devaluated. A country that was in debt, on its knees./ And people like Burty David, Boolell, Duval have the nerve to come and talk about increases in the prices of rice and flour; after they tied our hands with the IMF [International Monetary Fund], they come and talk about a sales tax. We have documents to prove that they had agreed with the IMF and the World Bank to set the price of rice at 1.55 rupees/pound. /This is what could have hit you on the head./ They tied up our hands with the sales tax. /You could have a 6 percent sales tax on your back. I have worked to prevent a devaluation, to lower the sales tax. At the same time, to prevent a degradation of the situation, I have set up a Cargo Handling Corporation and an investigation commission on the sugar industry. The National Transport Corporation can [etanne] anywhere in Mauritius. We have succeeded in creating an unemployment allocation so heads of families with no income can get a little cash. Not much because we don't have the funds, comrades. But, at the same time, we managed to avoid a devaluation, we managed to start all this. We could not do more in seven months. We took a country that was dying under its debts and also under the international economic crisis that could have broken its back. What does Mauritius have? It doesn't have gold or oil, it doesn't have anything except our carcasses and our courage./ Large countries like Mexico, the fifth oil producer in the world, /a country which can speak up in front of other, where is poor Mexico today? On its knees before America; devaluation upon devaluation! With its diamonds and its oil, it still got its back broken! We, with no oil, no gold, we managed to avoid a devaluation./ Do you know how many socialist countries in the world have, unfortunately, been unable to avoid a devaluation? Sweden, Spain, France, Greece, Zimbabwe, although our socialist brothers are in power in these countries, have had to devalue during the past six months, but Mauritius could avoid that. /The international economic crisis can break a country's back. I will tell you quite frankly, I am proud. Not to mention that unemployment hit us hard. I am the one who knows what was inside the treasury we inherited from Ringadoo. There was nothing in it, only debts, and our country could not have done better in these seven past months./ Fortunately, our people are admirable. The people did not complain about the increase in rice and flour prices, about the sales tax. In France, where they have a socialist government, the government is defeated in each by-election; a great lady like Mrs Gandhi loses by-elections. In Mauritius where the prices of rice and flour have just been raised because /our hands had been tied, who forced us to impose a sales tax just before the municipal elections, who allied us with the PSM? You could not find him with a telescope! As always, the MMM is alone to weather the storm. It eats with the Labor Party, with the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], with its sales tax on its back. And the admirable people of Mauritius gave it 60-0 in general elections and 5-0 in municipal elections. The reason is that I and my colleagues, Aneerod and others, we have the courage to go forward, because we have carried that burden together for seven months. The people gave us their verdict, 5-0 in municipal elections./"

A Budget That Is Slow In Coming

Speaking of the forthcoming budget, Mr Berenger said this: "/That is why, as usual, I did not come to deceive people, comrades. Others deceive me, but I cannot deceive people; the year 1983 will not be any easier, comrades. The negotiations we may have with the IMF and the World Bank will not be easy. Both Aneerood and I are for saying the truth. If the World Bank and the IMF tell us we have gone the wrong way, that will be a disaster as Aneerood told you the day before yesterday at Triolet. That will be a disaster: devaluation for Mauritius. We are not overly fond of the IMF and the World Bank: our hands are tied, unfortunately, they are tied for the time being. We need two or three years to recover our economic independence from others. It will not be an easy year; the deficit of our balance of payments, our budget deficit, all this will not be easy. There is no way unemployment can lose ground in one, two or three years. Month after month, year after year, it is not going to be easy, believe me, in a context of international crisis./"

Education

The government does all it can for education. "/One among the merchants can act like an idiot and break the momentum of the others. But high-schools have no right to exist if not for poor parents and children, but teachers must be protected and the government will do everything to protect them when high-schools are closed./"

As far as civil servants are concerned, Mr Berenger stated that the government wishes to avoid the kind of troubles that followed the publication of the Sidambaram, Chesworth and Sedjwick reports. "/After that, we figured that putting our heads together could take some time, but we could make a single PRB [expansion unknown] report once and for all. We cannot start again with the Sidambaram report, No 1, 2, 3, just like that./ 1983 will also not be an easy year for the sugar industry. An investigation commission was created and all workers in that industry, their unions and the planters must cooperate in ensuring the commission's success."

"We Shall Break the Gangsters' Backs"

The minister of finance made it a point to discuss a "burning question of the hour": drug and crime. "/Aneerod, the MMM and all of us in the government can break their backs. There are gangsters in Port-Louis, there are all sorts of weapons, more weapons than even the Special Mobile Force has, comrades! We must do away with drugs and gangsters in Mauritius. We have full confidence in Aneerood Jugnauth, as prime minister backed by the government, to succeed in breaking the backs of drug and gangsters. But we appeal to the people, especially in those regions where there is drug, not to take the law into their hands because, if they do, the police cannot do their job. You must not take the law into your hands. Have some patience. I can assure you again that Aneerood Jugnauth, as prime minister, is determined to do away with drug and gangsters, and that he can succeed./"

Political Crisis: "The MMM Has Restored Its Unity"

The year 1983 will not be easy, Mr Berenger said again, this time speaking of the crises which shook the government. "/And I am very sorry about things I may have said on the crisis we had. I cannot go back on that because, today, the MMM has restored its unity. Aneerood made certain statements yesterday (Monday) in Triolet; they were reported by the press; I contacted him yesterday. I held a press conference; everything is all right in the MMM, everything is on target, the trouble is over! Between the MMM and the PSM, the trouble is over. I do hope there will be no more trouble. But I can say, still as a parable, Paul is always among the first to raise his head and weather the storm, to get into trouble in times of repression. Today, it is easy to have people get on a platform and become deputy, minister, putting on ties. Today, it is easy! There was a time when it was not like today. When you had to go to jail, in 1972, to go on a hunger strike. I am not complaining. Others go campaigning in the evening and knife you in the back. There must be solidarity within the government. I wish and I believe that there can be solidarity within the government. Do not believe that I, Paul, would not be happy to create 10, 15, 20 thousand jobs all at once. But we can't. There is a deficit in our budget. We must pull the country out of the hole in which it finds itself. The IMF can strangulate us!/"

But if the government does not create jobs, who will unless the private sector does, the minister of finance asked. However, he explained, for the private sector to do so, the government must be given the means to supervise the private sector and give it a good shake if necessary. "/Who fought more than I did against the big whites? Who fought to help small MPA [expansion unknown] planters? Who else but me instituted for the first time an investigation of the sugar industry? To put our noses into the sugar industry's treasury?/", Mr Berenger also asked.

According to Mr Berenger, the people must be told the truth. If the country makes a mistake, if it is not careful in its negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank, there will be a disaster and a devaluation will follow. "The people," Mr Berenger said, "must understand that." The government would have liked to provide immediate relief for the unemployed, the workers, unemployed graduates, but it will not be able to do so for the next three years. Otherwise, we must mortgage the future of the country and its children, he added.

"It is not true," Mr Berenger stated, "that I would like to take the power away from the Hindus, as those say who yesterday still were hanging on Ramgoolam's coattails. The workers and the planters know me and know the struggle I fought for 13 years, and they will refuse to listen to such a campaign," Mr Berenger concluded.

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CSO: 3419/581 - A

BRIEFS

INDIAN CONSULTANT SERVICES--The agreement concluded in August 1982 between the Indian and Mauritian governments at the time of the visit of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to our country is now being implemented. The services of six Indian consultants have been made available to the Mauritian Government for studies in the airport, small business and merchant marine sectors. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 Feb 83 p 4] 11,464

SWEDISH AID--An increase in our textile exports to Sweden, the possibilities of attracting Swedish tourists to Mauritius and possible financial aid from Sweden for projects on regional cooperation in countries in the southeastern Indian Ocean, were the main topics discussed by Swedish Ambassador Arne Faltheim and Mauritian Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Claude de l'Estrac at the time of the former's visit to Mauritius recently. In addition, De l'Estrac emphasized the importance of the role which the Nordic Bank could play in the coming meeting of the advisory group in Paris. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 9 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

REDUCED FOOD CONSUMPTION--The difficulties encountered by the agricultural and agroindustrial sector were the subject of a memorandum submitted to the government. The note written by Michel de Speville, director of Food and Allied Industries, Ltd. (FAIL), emphasizes the two economic factors that emerged following the application of the 5-percent sales tax and the hike in the stamp duty from 7 to 12 percent. Agroindustries have suffered a drop in the demand for their products and at the same time, an increase in production costs. [Excerpt] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 6 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

GOVERNMENT PROJECTS POSTPONED--The government has decided to postpone three major projects temporarily, which will enable it to reduce expenditures included in the 1982-1983 Development Budget by 33.3 million rupees. The three are: construction of a flour mill, an ethanol production unit and reconstruction of 140 kilometers of road. This governmental decision stems from the precarious situation of the budget for this fiscal year and also the fact that the International Monetary Fund has imposed a limit on the budget deficit for that same year. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

ENERGY CONSUMPTION--With the exception of butane gas, the volume of imports of oil products dropped some 9.4 percent last year compared with 1981. [Excerpt] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 10 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

PARASTATAL BODIES CORRUPTION--Millions of rupees are wasted or quite simply disappear as a result of fraud and corruption in parastatal bodies financed by public funds. This comes at a very time when consumers are constantly called upon to pay higher rates and prices in order to make up for enormous deficits. This scandalous situation has been denounced by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), a parliamentary group with the task of ensuring proper management of public monies and which has just published a report on five such parastatal bodies: the Central Electricity Board (CEB), the Central Water Authority (CWA), the Development Works Corporation (DWC), the Mauritius Marine Authority (MMA), and the Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA). [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 9 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

RICE PURCHASE--The Mauritian Government has obtained very attractive offers for our rice crop this year. Kader Bhayat, minister of commerce and industry, returned from a mission during the weekend and confirmed that the bids will enable Mauritius to make "substantial savings," which will help reduce rice subsidies. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 7 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

USSR TEA PURCHASE--An agreement concerning the exportation of Mauritian tea to the Soviet Union was signed by the Tea Board yesterday, on behalf of Mauritian producers and by the trade adviser to the Soviet Embassy in Floreal, Vinogradov. The agreement involves a shipment of 360 tons of tea over a period extending from now until June. [Excerpt] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 8 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

FOREIGN CURRENCY SHORTAGE--Mauritius could find itself with foreign currency reserves of only 40 million rupees by June 1983 if the government does not obtain financial resources by that time from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Advisory Group or on the international market. This information was released by the Ministry of Finance in a survey of the economic situation for this fiscal year. It is estimated that the deficit in the balance of payments will be on the order of 600 million rupees, when the budgetary deficit would be some 790 million rupees, or 225 million less than the ceiling imposed by the IMF. The government hopes to conclude a standby agreement with the IMF in order to obtain the necessary support for the balance of payments. Within the framework of such an agreement, Mauritius would receive an initial installment of aid amounting to 120 million rupees from the IMF during the 1982-1983 fiscal year. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 3 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 3419/588

BRIEFS

RESISTANCE CLAIMS--The Mozambique National Resistance Movement [RNM] has announced that 17 Zimbabwean soldiers stationed in Mozambique have deserted. A spokesman for the RNM, Mr Evo Fernandes, says the 17 Zimbabweans deserted from their base at (Changala) in Tete Province on Wednesday, and they are now with the movement. There are an estimated 3,000 Zimbabwean and 1,500 Tanzanian troops in Mozambique. The movement also said its forces had killed 29 members of the Zimbabwean and Mozambican armies in operations in four provinces during the past week. The operations included the derailment of two trains on the railway line between Maputo and Zimbabwe. [Text] [BM111703 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Mar 83]

GUERRILLA OPERATION RESISTANCE REPORTS--Lisbon, 10 Mar (AFP)--The Mozambique Opposition National Resistance Movement (MNR) today announced its forces killed 29 soldiers of the Zimbabwean and Mozambique national armies in guerrilla operations in four Mozambique provinces between March 3 and March 9. The MNR's spokesman here, Evo Fernandes, said it attacked a goods train from Zimbabwe between the villages of Mabalane and Canicado, in Gaza Province in the south of the country, and a road convoy near the town of Xai-xai. Seven soldiers were killed in the convoy attack, he said. The spokesman said the guerrillas destroyed a column of vehicles in Tete Province, in the north of the country, between Xangara and the Zimbabwean border, killing 22 Zimbabwean soldiers who had been escorting the column. Forces of the MNR also destroyed a section of the railway line linking the Mozambique capital Maputo and Zimbabwe, north of Magude, in Maputo Province, and water pipes supplying Beira, the country's second city, in Sofala Province in the north, near the village of Massambisse, he said. [Text] [NC102005 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 10 Mar 83]

RIVER AGREEMENTS--The governments of Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa have concluded an agreement aimed at formalizing the utilization of their common rivers--the Incomati and Maputo. According to ANGOP, quoting diplomatic sources in Maputo, talks are also underway on an agreement between Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa on the Limpopo River shared by both countries. [Excerpt] [EA120439 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Mar 83]

CSO: 3442/142

NIGER

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN--During the recent meeting in Jidda of the Council of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank, the executive board of directors agreed to finance many projects for some member countries, including providing a loan to the Republic of Niger in the amount of 9.26 million Islamic dinars, which is equivalent to \$10 million. This money will aid in the construction of the (Agadizer)-Zinder Road, which is 340 kilometers long. [GF091856 Jidda AL-BTLAD in Arabic 7 Mar 83 p 3]

CSO: 3419/629

DETAILS GIVEN ON MEETING WITH GAMBIAN EXPERTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 5-6 Feb 83 p 4

[Article: "Senegambia: Information, Postal Services, Telecommunications: Meeting of Experts Ends"]

[Text] Djibo Ka, minister of information and telecommunications, and confederate minister in charge of the two sectors, presided late yesterday morning over the closing session of the meeting of the commission of experts from Senegal and Gambia on the subject of information, postal services and telecommunications that opened last Wednesday.

The purpose of this commission, which meets every 6 months alternately at Banjul and Dakar, is to pursue the thoughts broached on integrating the information, postal and telecommunication services in conformance with the provisions of the confederate pact.

In a brief speech, Djibo Ka expressed the gratitude of the presidents Abdou Diouf and Dawada Jawara, president and vice-president of the confederation, to the experts and thanked them for the remarkable work accomplished in 3 days.

Recalling the words of president Abdou Diouf in his 1 February message emphasizing that the proclamation of the confederation was of course a very important step, but that much remained to be done, Djibo Ka insisted on the essential role of the experts and the cadres of the two nations in the actual realization of the guidelines established for an effective integration.

The minister emphasized the importance of information and telecommunications as a factor for reconciliation and better mutual knowledge as shown by the decision of presidents Abdou Biouf and Dawada Jawara to make it a confederate sector. The minister assured the experts that they have the confidence of the president and vice president, as well as that of the confederated council of ministers.

Djibo Ka indicated that the proposals made on the subject of cooperation in the area of radio broadcasting, the press, press agencies, postal and telecommunication service will be examined with the greatest attention and everything possible will be done in the shortest possible time.

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CSO: 3419/571

STATEMENT OF AND-JEF-MRDN ON CASAMANCE DISTURBANCES

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 33, Feb 83 p 3

[Text] --Considering the social and political agitation in the Casamance region and which culminated in the demonstrations of 26 December 1982;

--Considering the propaganda carried on by various groups in the Casamance region which support autonomy for the area and more particularly the explicit claim for the "independence" of the region advanced by the MFDC (Casamance Movement of Democratic Forces);

--Considering that the state of economic, social, cultural, and political backwardness in the Casamance region is the result of the policy of national abdication carried out by the neo-colonial government, which continues to worsen the living conditions of the mass of the workers who have been delivered up to imperialist exploitation while the tiny minority that makes up the neo-colonial bourgeoisie (which includes representatives of all ethnic and regional groups in the country, including the Casamance area) enriches itself in a scandalous way on the backs of the working people;

--Considering that the rural areas, more than the urban centers; and the border areas (East Senegal, the Gambia River region, and the Casamance region) more than the rest of the country have been the major victims of the anti-people's policy of the UPS/ P "S" neo-colonial government [Senegalese Progressive Union/ "Socialist" Party coalition government] -- which has led to the development of various forms of narrow chauvinism and regionalism;

--Considering that the policies of the colonial and neo-colonial periods, consisting of a "divide and conquer" outlook, have tended to develop pernicious contradictions in our country between the different regions and ethnic groups capable, under certain conditions, of endangering the unity of the country;

--Considering that, like the Balkanization of the African continent in the 1960's, the splitting up of national entities could not provide a valid answer to the problems encountered by our different areas as a result of imperialist and neo-colonial exploitation and oppression;

--Considering that recourse to intimidation, repression, and the use of force against the people can only worsen, under present conditions, the dissatisfaction which exists in the Casamance area and worsen local nationalism and tensions which have developed there;

--Considering the clear choice of the AND-JEF movement for a Senegal which is united, free, and prosperous, freed of all forms of exploitation and of internal or foreign oppression;

--Considering that the AND-JEF program works actively and effectively for a new Senegal of equality, justice, and social progress for all the sons of our people, without distinction as a region, ethnic group, sex, or religion'

--Considering that the stage of new democracy, one of transition toward socialism, is the AND-JEF objective and that it presupposes unity in the struggle of the patriots of the whole country under the leadership of the revolutionary proletariat;

The Permanent Bureau of the AND-JEF MRDN [AND-JEF Revolutionary Movement for a New Democracy]

--Reaffirms its unyielding support for the unity of our country and of all the sons of our people, without distinction as to region, ethnic group, sex, or religion;

--Vigorously condemns the repressive methods of the Abdou Diouf government, which risks worsening the tensions which have broken out in the Casamance region;

--Calls on all workers, all patriots and democrats in our country to open their eyes to the grave threat which neo-colonial domination is posing to the unity of our country;

--Issues a strong appeal to all revolutionary activists and to all of the people to arm themselves with vigilance in order to defeat all the provocations of the class enemy by working tirelessly for the strengthening of the unity in combat of our working class and of our people on the path to the national democratic and popular revolution.

The Permanent Bureau of the AND-JEF
MRDN Issued in Dakar, 3 January 1983

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CSO: 3419/572

BELGIUM MAKES GRANTS TO VILLAGE HYDRAULIC PROJECTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12-13 Feb 83 p 10

[Article: "Two Billion From Belgium for Water Projects"]

[Text] Quadiour is the departure point for an entire rural water program financed by Belgium for the Sine-Saloum region. This program was concretized by the placing of the "first stone" by the minister of Water Resources (cf. LE SOLEIL 4 February 1983).

With a subsidy of 2 billion CFA from Belgium, Senegal is going to proceed with drilling and water distribution points in April 1983.

Belgium has just accorded a subsidy on the order of 2 billion CFA to Senegal for work in the area of village and rural water supplies.

The phases preceding the launching of an operation of this size have been completed. Since the bid-winning Belgium firm has been selected (Societe Franki) and supplying is under way, the work can probably begin during the month of April 1983. It is with this perspective of an early startup of the project that the minister of Water Resources, accompanied by His Excellency the Belgian ambassador and by the representative of the Belgium firm, symbolically placed the "first stone" of the program by proceeding with the implantations of construction sites planned for Quadiour (Gossas department) as was related in the 4 February edition of LE SOLEIL.

At the request of Belgian Cooperation, the major portion of the operation will be devoted to a single region, the Sine-Saloum. In this region, in fact, the program will include the drilling of six wells, of nine so-called "equipped" wells, of a so-called "basically equipped" well and of two distribution "extensions."

The wells will receive water raising equipment including the placement of manual pumps on each of them with a particularly durable design, and several watering troughs. It should be noted that several wells will be able to receive a mechanical system allowing operation of one of the pumps by animal traction.

The so-called "equipped" wells will in fact consist of the construction of small water ducts since, in addition to drilling and placement of a pump operated by a thermal motor on each of the sites the construction of a water tower with a capacity of 100 or 200 cubic meters, of a 100 or 200 cubic meter ground tank and of watering troughs is planned, as well as the placement of a distribution network of a length varying, depending on the case, from 600 to 2,000 m including fountain markers whose number will vary depending on the structure and the size of the village in question. In addition, the program includes the construction of housing for the personnel in charge of assuring the operation of the facilities.

As for the so-called "basically equipped" well, it will only receive a manual pump and surface facilities similar to the ones that will be constructed for the wells.

In addition, there are also plans to supply two villages with water from the "extensions." One of them will be 4,300 meters long, the second will be approximately 5,400 meters long. These extensions will be connected to one of the water towers built in the context of the project.

Finally, it should be noted that technical supervision of the work will be assured by engineers from Belgian Cooperation and by Senegalese engineers from the director's office of Urban and Rural Water Supply.

This project, which will involve approximately 20,000 persons, is perfectly integrated in the government policy for rural water projects and will contribute to tightening the bonds of friendship and solidarity that unite the people of Senegal and Belgium.

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CSO: 3419/571

THAI CONTRACT TO SUPPLY RICE RENEWED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 5-6 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Amadou Fall: "Thailand-Senegal: Rice Supply Contract Renewed"]

[Text] The contract for supplying Senegal with rice from Thailand has just been renewed. The documents that sanction this agreement that took place after two days of negotiations between the Thai and Senegalese delegations were signed yesterday by commander Punnamee Pusri and his counterpart, Falilou Kane, our minister of commerce.

The renewal of this government contract for the third consecutive year will allow Senegal to import from the kingdom of Thailand between 320,000 to 370,000 tons of rice at an FOB Bangkok price of US \$177 per ton (approximately 40,000 francs CFA).

This sale price will be revised periodically (every 3 months) as a function of the current market conditions. It should be pointed out that in addition, and in conformity with the new provisions, the rest of the order made in January 1982 within the framework of the previous contract will be exchanged at US \$171.

Maintaining this supply formula has numerous advantages for Senegal. In fact, contrary to the other systems previously in force, it has allowed "the regular supply of good quality and cheaper rice to the country."

According to Falilou Kane, "That is why for the past 12 months we have experienced no interruption in the stock, nor speculation and even less shortage. We owe that to the spirit of friendship and deep solidarity of our Thai brothers."

After congratulating each other on the spirit of cooperation that reigns between their two countries and that daily takes on the appearance of a true "south-south dialog", the two ministers decided to "pursue their efforts for the development of commercial exchanges between Thailand and Senegal."

It is in this perspective that Falilou Kane emphasized specifically the necessity "to encourage development of commercial relations between economic agents of the two countries that should later complete the efforts already initiated by the governments."

Everything suggests the hope that this year the nations will begin to experience the concretization of the desired cooperation between the nations.

In fact, this year will see the meeting of the first Senegalese-Thai joint commission. An exchange of commercial missions is also planned between the two nations.

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CSO: 3419/571

FURTHER ON DIOUF INTERVIEW CRITICIZING OPPOSITION

AB080950 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Excerpts] If the opposition had not used obstruction during the voting exercise, candidate Abdou Diouf and the Socialist Party would have obtained better results. This, in a nutshell, is what President Abdou Douf said when he was answering questions from journalists from Radio France International's program called "The Third World Press Club" led by the director general of Radio France International.

President Abdou Diouf also answered a question from a journalist who wanted to know whether he was not a prisoner of the Socialist Party and Marabouts. The head of state stressed that he is neither a prisoner of the Socialist Party nor the Marabouts. We govern in an autonomous manner and we take into account the advice of the spiritual body on matters concerning it, the president said. To a question about a possible challenge to his authority by the opposition parties, Mr Diouf stressed that as an elected president and custodian of the constitution, he will see to it that laws are respected. Nobody should have any illusions about my intention to have laws respected.

On the formation of the next government, the president said he will take into account political representativeness and efficiency. On the government's program, President Abdou Diouf said he will respond to the expectations of the people. In the economic field, the president once again emphasized the importance he attaches to the rural areas and especially to the development of agriculture in Senegal. To this end, he promised to make water abundant throughout the country by constructing dams and sinking wells.

On foreign policy, President Abdou Diouf talked about the recent meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and President Chedid Bendjedid of Algeria, and added that it was a good thing because it can help in the implementation of the decision made by the OAU summit Nairobi on the Western Sahara issue. On the Nonaligned Movement, Mr Diouf said if we had been lucky in avoiding conflicts, it is because we attach great importance to nonalignment. We must, however, avoid allowing nonalignment to become the de facto ally of a clan so that the movement could keep its original strength. On the Chad question, the head of state called on President Al-Qadhdhafi of Libya to

respect the sovereignty of Chad and try to work for the unity of the continent. President Abdou Diouf also expressed his willingness to unite the two African blocs--the progressive and moderates. If we had used the time devoted to the Western Sahara and Chad for the implementing of the Lagos plan of action of a (?cultural charter), our continent would move forward.

President Abdou Diouf stated finally that serving the Senegalese people, to him, is a sacerdotal function.

CSO: 3419/629

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

FRENCH LINE OF CREDIT--France has granted Senegal a line of credit of 10 billion CFA francs. The agreement was signed yesterday by Mamoudou Toure, minister of planning and cooperation in charge of economy and finance, and Jean Charpentier, director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, in Dakar. This loan is part of the aid given by France to the Senegalese Government for the implementation of its economic and financial recovery plan. It is for a period of 15 years with a 5-year moratorium and is intended to finance certain state investment expenditures, in particular public investments under the 1982-1983 capital budget and to contribute to certain sectors of the economy, especially peanuts. It should be noted that the loans granted by the Central Fund totaled approximately 20 billion CFA francs in 1982. [Text] [AB112139 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 11 Mar 83]

CSO: 3419/631

PARLIAMENT HOLDS SPECIAL DEBATE ON 'SALEM AFFAIR'

MB100940 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] A memorandum compiled by the Strategic Fuel Fund Association, and tabled in parliament today, says there are still active attempts by enemies of South Africa to prevent the delivery of crude oil to the country. It feels that public discussion of an issue such as the Salem affair would only serve to discourage those who are still prepared to take risks in negotiating oil deals with South Africa.

The secrecy of transactions, says the memorandum, is in no way intended to withhold information. Despite the eventual financial loss of 25 million dollars, sustained as a result of the Salem swindle, South Africa was able to obtain crude oil at a critical moment and thus gain time to negotiate other transactions.

The minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Piet du Plessis, says there is still the possibility that South Africa can recoup the financial loss suffered in the Salem incident. Taking part in the special debate in the assembly on the affairs, he said the investigation had not yet been completed and the full facts were not known. The contentions of the Progressive Federal Party member for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess, who had raised the matter in parliament, did not necessarily represent the actual events concerning the Salem affair as no evidence had been led in court and no witnesses had been cross-examined to determine the facts.

In his verdict in a court case in Britain dealing with the Salem affairs, Mr Justice (Mustell) said the explanations given by two of the parties--namely, Shell International Petroleum Company versus (Gibbs QBD)--comprised allegations that had not been examined by a court, and neither these allegations nor any conclusions drawn from them carried any weight. For these reasons, said Mr Du Plessis, he had not been able to attach credibility to Mr Malcomess' statements by agreeing to their publication in terms of the Petroleum products act.

Mr Du Plessis said the appropriate parliamentary committee should investigate an apparent contradiction in existing legislation regarding parliamentary privilege. The government has appointed investigators to go through the matter thoroughly in an attempt to recover some of the money, but since the

investigation has not yet been completed he wished to point out to members of parliament that South Africa's interests were still at stake. The government, he said, was not trying to cover up the facts of the Salem affair. Mr Du Plessis said he respected the public's right to information, but the selfsame public expected the government to maintain South Africa's interests at all times and not to deal with details of strategic importance in such a way that these interests were harmed.

The official opposition's chief spokesman on mineral and energy affairs, Mr Malcomess, proposed an amendment to the motion calling upon the house to reaffirm the right of a member to speak in the house without fear of prosecution, and also to reaffirm the right of the media to report what was said in the house without fear of prosecution, and the right of the public to be informed of facts. The amendment also calls for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the Salem affair with a view to recovering the lost funds, preventing a similar occurrence in the future and establishing better parliamentary control over taxpayers' money.

Mr Malcomess said he wished to make it clear that all the information he would reveal had been obtained from Lloyds law reports, which were freely available in Britain, from libraries in South Africa and from a book entitled "The Piracy Business" by Barbara Conway, which was freely available in South African bookshops. The memorandum on the Salem affair which had been provided for members of parliament failed to answer crucial questions, such as why no steps had been taken to bring the crooks to justice, who no attempt had been made to recover even part of the money and thwy the government, as he put it, had covered up the details which had been published worldwide.

CSO: 3400/910

BUTHELEZI SAYS LAND DEAL WOULD DESTABILIZE REGION

MB071323 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Mar 83 p 16

[Text] Ulundi--If the South African government went ahead with the Swazi land deal it would destabilise the whole of southern Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has said.

The chief minister of Kwazulu, who was delivering his policy speech at the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, said it was absurd but remained a possible reality that the South African government would attempt to jettison over a million black South Africans.

Swaziland would have its population more than doubled and in this single act South Africa would make a dependency out of Swaziland, and the Paul Kruger dream of incorporating Swaziland into South Africa would become a reality.

Chief Buthelezi said the Swazis were already jittery and were bending over backwards to placate Pretoria, to the extent that any refugees with ANC leanings were being flushed out of Swaziland.

Swaziland's administrative infrastructure, its financial resources, its civil service capacities, its administrative ability to maintain internal peace would be so overstressed by doubling its population that it would become totally dependent on Pretoria's assistance.

Swaziland would become an extension of apartheid and she would subjugate her future to the will of the national party.

The area of unrest in South Africa would be extended to beyond its borders and the Swazis would find themselves under a harsh apartheid regime which had to employ brute force to maintain stability.

The additional population would be deeply resentful. They would be antagonistic to every circumstance which surrounded them and they would become unmanageable and ungovernable.

There would be a severe deterioration in Swazi-Zulu relationship and also Zulu-Afrikaner relationship.

"Our sense of responsibility and our political maturity which seeks to stabilise South and southern Africa will be strained to the breaking point," said Chief Buthelezi.

"It was our deep awareness of these dangers which led us to contest the move with such vehemence.

"It was this awareness of mounting tragedy which led us to fight the move at every possible level.

"It was this which led us to hold out protest meetings and take the (land) issue to the OAU and the UN and to fight it in the Supreme Court and right up to the appellate division.

"In the tone for this commitment to peace and stability we find ourselves snubbed and discarded. It was a sign of the South African government's inability to face the facts of life that this year, for the first time, they lacked the courage to be represented at the opening of this assembly by a cabinet minister.

"These events and all the attendant dangers reflect the need for black participation in government.

"The Ingwavuma crisis more than anything showed the absurd length to which the South African government would go in order to force the South African facts into a false mould.

"The people of north-eastern Kwazulu are not Swazi extraction or by connection."

The area had been Swazi by fact or design and yet its people now had to face the prospect of being designated as Swazis.

The government repeatedly talked about self-determination and the right of the people to choose their own course. The fact that the South African government wanted to give the people of Ingwavuma and Kangwane no choice in their disposal showed just how farcical the high sounding principles of white nationalism remained.

Chief Buthelezi said the Ingwavuma situation was a window through which blacks could see the total farce of the South African apartheid society.

As a single event on its own, it had the potential of changing history and could become a watershed event for whites.

For blacks it was also a watershed even but in a different way. It might create a detour in the road toward liberation, but for whites it would spell out the end for black tolerance.

"I think this assembly must say clearly to white South Africans that the national party is leading them into deep political waters and in their name creating dangerous situations and making mistakes which could become irretrievable. We from this assembly appeal to white South Africa to resist this act of folly, on the part of the national party.

CSO: 3400/879

KWAZULU'S BUTHELEZI HITS ANC ACTIONS, CITES PLOT

MB080800 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Buthelezi, says he is disappointed by the provocative attitude of the African National Congress which is calculated to denigrate him and the Zulu people. Chief Buthelezi said in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi that he was particularly disappointed by the actions of the ANC perpetrated in the name of the struggle of the black people. He said he believed the ANC was plotting to assassinate him, but he was still prepared to offer the organization his hand of friendship.

Chief Buthelezi also said the campaign of sanctions against South Africa was only misleading people. He said it would be suicide for any black South African to support sanctions against the country. He described last year's United Nations attempt to mobilize sanctions against South Africa as a complete and utter failure.

Chief Buthelezi said South Africa was faced with two alternatives: the first was a system of one man, one vote in a unitary state, and the other was devolution of power in the process of decentralization leading to federalism. He stressed that any solution would entail transitional phases.

CSO: 3400/879

CAPE TOWN SHACK DWELLERS' PROBLEM

MB041644 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Feb 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] It is not only incredible but somewhat tragic that government officials seem to have such perverted views of the complex shack dwellers' problem in Cape Town, to the extent that we are inclined to believe there is deliberate obfuscation because the facts are so unpalatable.

A Mr H.A. Smit of the Western Cape Provincial Council accused the opposition PFP in the local body, and specifically Mrs Di Bishop, of taking "illegal" squatters into the crossroads area. There was heated debate at this council meeting when Mr Smit made the allegation with members of the opposition shouting: "Prove it," and general inconsequential repartee of this nature.

We are pained at the whole exercise even including the way in which splendid people like Mrs Bishop seem to take part in a charade of this nature, when the problem is so complex and so bad.

The point, it seems to us, is not whether Mr Smit can prove this extraordinary allegation or not, but the way in which the problem is turned into a somewhat ridiculous mud-slinging match.

The problem, at the bottom line, is government policy that the western cape is a traditional coloured area. We do not even wish to know how this was arrived at, but it is the height of infamy to regard black people in the cape--whose forefathers met with the white man for the first time there--as illegals.

With this kind of pettifogging, as well as the deliberate perversion of history, the problem of the Cape Town shacks is not likely to be solved. There are a whole lot of other serious questions that should be addressed. Certainly these squatters, like our erstwhile "temporary sojourners" in urban areas, will not be wished away. They will keep on increasing in their numbers until the problem becomes completely unmanageable. We are thinking here of the failure of the government's homeland policy which in a way is directly responsible for the massive influx of people into urban

areas. No sane person is willfully going to surrender to death and starvation in homelands that are unable even to support themselves.

At the same time many blacks have lost their citizenship to these non-viable so-called homelands.

The seriousness of this particular flash-point is that Cape Town's shack problem is a reflection of the process in the rest of the country. It is made worse by the governmental policy that this is a job preferential area for coloureds.

If the two Xhosa homelands in the cape could support even half of their own population--especially with the spectre of a long drought stalking the rural areas--there would have been some way of solving part of the problem.

The squatter problem also makes complete nonsense of the new constitutional arrangements which are believed by its supporters as a move in the right direction. As long as blacks are going to be treated like foreigners in their country of birth, so long will there be bitterness and hatred.

Apart from the emotional attitudes which do not bode well for this country, the problems will become even more insoluble and we are left wondering who will salvage the situation.

CSO: 3400/879

BRIEFS

BOTHA ON LISBON CONFERENCE--The minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, says the conference planned for Lisbon at the end of this month can only serve as a vehicle for those forces intent on advancing conflict and instability in Southern Africa. In a statement released in Cape Town he said that while constitutional reform in South Africa was a reality and positive results were being achieved through ongoing negotiations between the government and leaders of the various race groups, international efforts were being made to reach a peaceful settlement in South-West Africa, and hundreds of thousands of people from South Africa's neighboring states were streaming into this country to find work. This conference was aimed to undermine moves toward peace and stability in Southern Africa. Mr Botha said it was meaningful that the Portuguese Socialist Party had dissociated itself from the conference because it believed it was to represent only the Soviet strategy in Southern Africa. For the same reason the socialist parties of Spain and the Netherlands had also declined invitations to attend the conference. [Text] [MB120648 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Mar 83]

GRIQUAS' RIGHT OF REGISTRATION--The chairman of the Griqua National Council, Mr (Eric le Fleur), says the Griquas should be given the right to choose whether they wish to be registered as Griquas or coloreds. Giving evidence before the constitutional committee of the president's council in Cape Town, he said the government should accord recognition in this way to the Griqua people that they might acquire their own national pride. The government's constitutional proposals were acceptable to the Griquas, although there were defects and although the Griquas were not prepared to do military duty beyond the country's borders. The guidelines should contain a declaration on human rights, while aspects such as freedom of speech and belief and press freedom should be entrenched. All statutory measures aimed at promoting discrimination were unacceptable to the Griqua people. Mr (Le Fleur) called for the nomination, rather than the election, of Griqua representatives to the colored chamber in the new dispensation, as the Griquas were so scattered that their delimitation into electoral constituencies was not feasible. Griquas should also be granted representation by nomination on provincial and local bodies to ensure more effective participation in decisionmaking. [Text] [MB081906 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Mar 83]

ZULU TERRITORY 'USED'--Gatsha Buthelezi says that Pieter Botha has used Zulu territory to wheel and deal with Swaziland behind the backs of the Zulu people. The Kwazulu chief minister was speaking at the opening of the sixth session of the third Kwazulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi today. He proposed a vote of thanks to the commissioner general of the Zulus, (P.M. Hansemeyer), for opening the Parliament. Buthelezi says the Zulu people were used, and then the government made constitutional proposals which ignored them, even though the Zulus constitute 72 percent of the population of South Africa. [Text] [MB021412 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 2 Mar 83]

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING--The first meeting of the multilateral economic and financial committee comprising representatives from South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei was held in Pretoria yesterday. The meeting, held under the chairmanship of the director general of finance, Dr (De Loor), is a sequel to the leaders' summit meeting held in Pretoria last year. The committee has been set the task of formulating a coordinated economic and regional development strategy for the five participating states. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information says in a statement that it has been decided to restructure and expand the committee, formed since 1980. This is to take place within the framework of the new multilateral cooperation agreement. The establishment of eight technical committees has been recommended by the Ministerial Multilateral Development Council, which is expected to meet again by the middle of this year. The statement says attention has been given to the formulation of recommendations over a wide front, taking in financial relations, regional development and multilateral liaison mechanisms. [Text] [BM101311 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Mar 83]

HNP WITHDRAWAL FROM BYELECTION--The Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] has decided to withdraw from the coming parliamentary byelection in the Soutpansberg constituency. The announcement was made by the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, during a public meeting in Nylstroom. This means that the minister of manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, and Mr Thomas Langley of the Conservative Party will fight the election in a two-cornered contest. Mr Marais said the decision to withdraw from the byelection was made by the divisional executive of the HNP for Soutpansberg together with their named candidate, Mr Willie Marais. HNP supporters have been asked to vote against Mr Botha. Mr Marais said the decision to withdraw came entirely from the HNP and no one else influenced the decision. He also said that the decision was made because Mr Botha wanted to exploit the unsuccessful talks on cooperation between the HNP and the Conservative Party. Commenting on the decision, Mr Botha said the HNP had fared badly in the last election in Soutpansberg, and had it not withdrawn from the byelection the combined defeat of the Marais/Treurnicht front would have been even more crunching. [Text] [MB110620 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Mar 83]

BUTHELEZI'S RACISM ACCUSATION--Ulundi--Swaziland authorities were yesterday accused of having expelled Asians from the country after the death of King Sobhuza II last year. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of Kwazulu, made this accusation in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly when he delivered a stinging attack on Swaziland for pursuing the Ingwavuma land issue with the South African government. He said Swaziland claimed to be nonracial and democratic--yet the Swazi government had expelled a number of Asians. King Goodwill had sent his wife, Princess Mantombi, daughter of former King Sobhuza [as published], to Mbabane to intercede on behalf of the Asians--to no avail. He asked whether this "racist" behaviour, reminiscent of the actions of General Idi Amin, was "democratic." Chief Buthelezi said Swaziland was far from being a democracy and was being ruled by "a black racist minority"--the Dlamini Royal House. [Text] [MB050851
Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Mar 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/879

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

BAIL APPLICATION REFUSAL--Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Mfanawenkhozi Maseko were this morning refused bail by the high court. Chief Justice Charles Nathan said: "One must have some regard to the seriousness of this case. It has some political and security flavour." "Sedition affects the security and safety of the state." Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko are charged with contravening the sedition and subversive activities act. The case went to the high court on appeal after an earlier application to the senior magistrates' court in Mbabane was refused. [Excerpt] [MB111546 Mbabane THE TIME OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Mar 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/923

TRADE TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE OPEN IN DAR ES SALAAM

EA142347 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The minister for trade, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, has called on developing countries to strengthen economic cooperation as part of a major effort to bring about a new world economic system.

Speaking at the opening of a subcommittee meeting of the standing committee for trade cooperation between Tanzania and Mozambique, which began in Dar es Salaam today, Ndugu Nyang'anyi said prevailing international economic problems are a result of the capitalist trade system. He said that in order to rectify the situation the developing countries should engage in a fierce struggle for economic independence. He said that the struggle for economic independence is difficult and requires time, and is therefore the strong duty of the developing countries to undertake their economic cooperation step by step until they achieve genuine economic freedom.

Ngugu Nyang'anyi said the increase in trade between Tanzania and Mozambique from 141 million shillings in 1978 to 158 million shillings last year, is a big step, and he called for the further strengthening of trade for the benefit of the citizens of both countries. He said the prevailing trend of African countries trading more with overseas countries than with African countries should be changed so as to make African natural resources benefit Africans.

Speaking at the meeting, the head of the Mozambique delegation, Ndugu Prakash Ratilal, who is the acting foreign trade minister and governor of the Bank of Mozambique, said the main aim of economic cooperation between the two countries is to fulfill the requirements of the citizens of both countries and thereby raise their standard of living.

The meeting, which began today, will end tomorrow, when a joint communique will be issued.

CSO: 3449/20

BRIEFS

IMPROVED BORDER MARKINGS WITH UGANDA--A four-man team of Tanzania Government officials led by the director of survey and mapping in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ndugu (Ndau), leaves Dar es Salaam on Monday for Kampala for consultations with the Uganda authorities on the Uganda-Tanzania border frontiers. According to Ndugu (Ndau), the consultations will center on how to improve border markings between the two countries which have been disrupted by a number of environmental factors. Other members of the delegation include the Kagera regional land development officer and officials from the survey and mapping department and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [LD112150 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 11 Mar 83]

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED SUMMIT--Victoria: President Nyerere has expressed satisfaction at the results of the seventh nonaligned summit when he stopped over in the Seychelles' capital today from New Delhi. President Nyerere, who arrived in Dar es Salaam this evening, told reporters in Victoria that Third World nations attending the summit had possibly for the first time realized the importance of and the need to develop North-South cooperation globally. Mwalimu said now that Third World nations understood the implications of the worst economic problems, they would work out a definite strategy to intensify their cooperation. The president said North-South cooperation was already being built in a number of regions in the Third World. He said delegates to the summit also understood the importance for the south to look at economic problems from a global point of view and not from the (?selfish) Northern point of view. President Rene of the Seychelles said for the non-aligned nations, emerging from the summit more united, now is the time for real action to promote North-South talks and cooperation. Ndugu Rene said he expected that over the next (?few) years, the nonaligned countries would set up the structures needed to tackle the economic problems ahead. [Excerpt] [EA132155 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 12 Mar 83]

DEPARTMENT BECOMES MINISTRY--The department formerly responsible for service and manpower development under the office of the prime minister has now become a fully ministry. According to a state house statement, the former minister of state in the office of the prime minister who headed this department, Ndugu Pius Ngwandu, has been appointed minister of the new ministry. The statement said the changes result from recent decision of the president when forming the new cabinet to restore the responsibilities for civil service management to his office, as was the case before the 1980 elections. [Text] [LD120435 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 10 Mar 83]

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE NYERERE--Dar es Salaam: The number of persons accused of conspiring to remove the government by illegal means has increased from 28 to 29. Speaking for the prosecution side, Ndugu (Tatu Omari) told a Kinondoni businessman, (Sulemani Seif Nasoro), had been implicated in the plot to overthrow the government early last month. Reading the charges, the Kisutu resident magistrate, Ndugu Masanche, said between December 1982 and January this year, the 29 accused conspired to cause the death of and dispose the president of the United Republic of Tanzania. He said they also conspired to overthrow the government through illegal means. Ndugu (Majipia), an advocate for a Dar es Salaam businessman, Rajani, who is one of the accused, expressed his concern over the delay by the prosecution in finalizing their investigation. He therefore appealed to the court to put more pressure on the prosecution to speed up their investigation. The accused were remanded until the case comes up for another mention on the 25th of this month. [Text] [EA112147 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 11 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/921

KAUNDA RETURNS HOME, NO COMMENT ON NKOMO

AB111630 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Mar (AFP)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda returned home today from the nonaligned conference in New Delhi but his aides declined to comment on speculation that fugitive Zimbabwean opposition leader Joshua Nkomo may come to Zambia.

Government officials also denied reports that President Kaunda left the summit earlier than scheduled in order to deal with the Nkomo affair.

Minister of Home Affairs Frederick Chomba and presidential special assistant for press Milimo Punabantu, who were both with Mr Kaunda in India, denied that the president had discussed the Nkomo affair with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at the conference.

Mr Chomba said he did not want to talk further about Mr Nkomo's possible destination after he leaves Botswana. "Let's not speculate over such a serious issue, it is too delicate," he said.

The TIMES OF ZAMBIA, which is controlled by the country's ruling political party, in an editorial earlier today said Zambia should not give the fugitive opposition leader refuge.

"It would be grossly wrong for Zambia to embroil itself in the already sad and tangled mess that...Joshua Nkomo has created for himself by fleeing Zimbabwe to Botswana," it said. The paper said it would be "foolish" for Zambia to harbor dissidents or refugees from Zimbabwe.

When he was helping lead the struggle for black majority rule in Zimbabwe, Mr Nkomo based his forces in Zambia, while those of Mr Mugabe were based in Mozambique, and Mr Kaunda and Mr Nkomo are considered to be friends.

CSO: 3400/921

ANALYSIS OF ZIMBABWE INTERNAL PROBLEMS

End of 'Zimbabwe Miracle'

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 21 Feb 83 pp 126-130

[Article by SPIEGEL editor Paul M Schumacher: "We Thought Freedom Would Be Different"]

[Text] A Shona chieftain was unable to sell the land on which his people lived. He could only lease it out to be tilled. The land belonged to all. Today, that is called socialism or communism. But the (white) settlers were capitalists. They believed in the power of money. They believed in the private ownership of land. [Excerpt from a new history book for secondary school students in Zimbabwe]

The three men who offered a ride on their donkey cart to their compatriot Marko Moyo seemed trustworthy enough. "Get on, comrade," they shouted to him, addressing him in the fashion now customary in socialist Zimbabwe. Corporal Moyo, on New Year's leave from the national army, accepted gratefully.

Like Moyo, the three men fought as guerillas for fat nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo until the end of the civil war a good 3 years ago.

But in the grueling midday heat on the last day of 1982 the former comrades-in-arms soon got involved in a fight as a result of Moyo's boasting—as Zimbabwe's SUNDAY MAIL later reported—of belonging to the new national army. Moyo for his part claimed the three tried to take his money and a case of beer he had with him.

Whatever really happened, the corporal wound up badly injured at Mpilo Hospital near Bulawayo, having been left by the three under a bush by the side of the road 20 hours earlier.

Zimbabwe's newspapers carry almost daily reports about bloody altercations between former comrades-in-arms. In most instances, these are fights between supporters and former bush fighters of guerilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe who were at odds even while still carrying on the struggle against the whites. Today, Nkomo holds no power and Mugabe is head of government—but the fight between the two goes on.

"I can make out a member of the Ndebele tribe miles away," says the heavy-set doorman of "Bobb's Nite Club" in Harare, the former Salisbury. These days, he will not let them enter the club which reverberates with the sound of Reggae music. "It causes too much trouble," the doorman says. He, like the majority of the country and its head of government, is a member of the Shona tribe.

But as for Nkomo, he is considered "mdala" (father) by the small but traditionally warlike Ndebele tribe in the south and west of Zimbabwe which makes up about 20 percent of the country's population. Ever since Nkomo lost the elections in the spring of 1980 and was thrown out of the cabinet by Mugabe for allegedly storing weapons in preparation for a coup d'etat many members of the Ndebele tribe can hardly contain their anger.

Since Zimbabwe achieved independence, 25,000 guerilla fighters including most of Nkomo's men have been sent home. But for many of them the dreams they dreamt during the years of sacrifice in the bush have not been fulfilled.

The night independence was declared, the victors were not even permitted to topple the statue of Sir Cecil Rhodes for whom the former colony was named. The Salisbury parks department was later given the job of carefully lifting Rhodes off his pedestal. "We thought freedom would be different," said one of the army of unemployed who have settled by the tens of thousands in the slums near the capital of Harare.

Since the Shona majority started calling the tune after the elections, Nkomo's guerilla fighters soon received no further financial assistance to tide them over after demobilization. The guerillas are entitled to it and Mugabe's supporters still get it today.

Hundreds of Nkomo's guerilla fighters who were integrated into the new national army—with British assistance at first—have since deserted. There are 300 men alone who are biding their time in Dukwe, a refugee camp in the northeastern part of neighboring Botswana—just as they were during the civil war between blacks and whites.

Many whites who own large farms in the Ndebele sections of the country also feel they are re-living the past. "We were the first to give up our weapons," says the powerful "Commercial Farmers Union's" (CFU) James Sinclair. Some 5,000 white CFU members produce almost 90 percent of Zimbabwe's crops. "Now, our members in the south and west can rearm with the permis-

sion of the government," Sinclair adds. The only change is in the type of weapons; now they have kalashnikovs at the ready instead of Western-made FN rifles. The emergency radio system has been hooked up again and is once again in operation day and night.

The advantage the white farmers have is that they merely have to play a subsidiary role in the incipient conflict—as opposed to the earlier role. Over the past several months, to be sure, a number of lonely farm houses were attacked and there are bandits lying in ambush at times who pose as former Nkomo guerilla fighters.

But most of the victims of the "dissidents," as they are called officially, are black. More and more frequently, buses are attacked; villagers are robbed and terrorized and their huts are burned to the ground.

The road from the Ndebele capital of Bulawayo to the Victoria Falls—where six tourists vanished without a trace last year—is a death route once more. The Zimbabwe automobile association urges motorists to stay off the road after 3 pm "on the advice of the police."

Nonetheless, frequent and embittered white claims that things are as bad as they were "during the terrorist war" are probably exaggerated. "Two-thirds of the country after all is at peace," Sinclair says in defending Mugabe. During the past few weeks the government has begun secret talks aimed at a reconciliation with Nkomo against resistance within its own ranks.

To be sure, law and order in large parts of Zimbabwe has in part been achieved with the aid of drastic measures. Emergency legislation was prolonged once again, allowing the authorities to resort to random arrests and call them security measures. Former leaders of Nkomo's army are behind bars along with a number of white air force officers accused of having been involved in acts of sabotage.

Is this the end of reconciliation policy then? Is it the end of the "Zimbabwe miracle" and of the astonishing moderation on the occasion of the black power takeover? "We do not think we have been 100 percent successful; but I do think we deserve a medal," Prime Minister Mugabe says and for all that his pride is not entirely unfounded.

Without a doubt, the young state is passing through a difficult phase—in part through no fault of its own. In part it is due to a terrible, country-wide drought and the world recession which has hit Third World debtor nations particularly hard.

But there also is an impatient urge on the part of the leftwing government to "realize social and economic goals which are creating difficulties for the economy," as Aristone Chambati, Zimbabwe's former ambassador to Bonn has put it, who just recently took over the director's job of a private firm in Harare.

The former rulers had left behind a capitalist economy, organized along color lines. The aim of the Mugabe government, on the other hand, is to create an "egalitarian socialist society" as recently outlined in a planning paper on economic development over the next 3 years. But there is a willingness to proceed along pragmatic lines to achieve this goal.

Until recently, the achievements of the government were nothing to be ashamed of at all. The growth rate for 1980 stood at 14 percent; at 12 percent for 1981 and at 2 to 3 percent for 1982. As a result, there was cause for jubilation in the richest African sub-Saharan nation aside from South Africa and Nigeria. This year, however, chances are there will be zero growth.

Faithful to its socialist credo, the government drastically raised the minimum wage—even as measured against the at least 15 percent inflation rate last year. But the question of private ownership of land—a good third of the farmland still being owned by whites—was handled in the old-fashioned capitalist way.

The state bought up some 3 million acres and parceled the land out to small peasant cooperatives. Contrary to various predictions, total socialization of industry did not take place. The following example gives an indication of the procedure usually adopted. Recently, the government bought up 40 percent of the shares in the Hwange coalmines and thereby assumed the direction of the firm which until then had been run by the Anglo-American group of South Africa. "We are very pleased," said John Lander, director of Anglo-American and chairman of the mining chamber.

Real achievements and utopian pipedreams often exist cheek by jowl in modern Zimbabwe. For example, plans are to resettle 162,000 families totaling 900,000 people on 12-acre farms within the next 3 years.

To reach this goal, almost 20 million acres or just under 50 percent of all farmland would have to be bought up and that would cost almost DM 3 billion. "If we thought that this would really happen, we would be genuinely worried," Sinclair said drily.

"Over the past few months, the mood has deteriorated," Abner Botsh, the black president of the United Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, admits. Last March, there were still 15 stock brokers active in Harare; by the end of the year, there were only four, two of whom were thinking of closing up shop. In 1982, some 20,000 whites left Zimbabwe of whom 60 percent went to South Africa. Meantime, there has been a renewed influx of physicians and engineers; but the middle class does not feel secure. Administrative personnel and mechanics are leaving by the hundreds. Many of them are gladly taken on by South Africa's arms industry which has grown by leaps and bounds over the past few years.

Conversely, South Africa is trying to exert greater influence on Zimbabwe—in part by dubious means. Half of the staff of a ministry concerned with state security in Harare is in Pretoria's pay by now and is working on the overthrow of the Mugabe government.

For 15 years, the Boers kept white-ruled Rhodesia alive. In the election, they put their money and placed their hopes on the wrong man, Bishop Abel Muzorewa who has since gone into eclipse. No wonder then that this last white government in Africa and the newest black state are locked in close combat.

Without letup, Harare is blasting anti-apartheid slogans and other accusations at Pretoria. Just recently, Emmerson Munangagwa, the minister for state security, accused the South Africans of maintaining four military bases close to the border—which he identified by name and pinpointed on the map—where Zimbabwean dissidents were being trained to engage in "subversive activities." Harare also accused the "Voice of Free Africa," located near Pietersburg in the northern Transvaal, of broadcasting propaganda and coded messages for the Mozambique resistance movement MRN.

Aided by South Africa, the MRN has been fighting with some success against the leftwing Frelimo government of Maputo. In December, the insurgents landed their most spectacular coup to date: they blew up a huge fuel dump in the port city of Beira which supplied Zimbabwe with gasoline and diesel oil over a 300-kilometer pipeline. Some days later, they set off a number of explosive charges along the pipeline itself.

Because of this, thousands of perspiring Zimbabwean motorists have had to push their cars to filling stations one foot at a time as they wait in the long lines for fuel. In mid-January, one line in Harare went four times around a particular block.

It was a unique experience to see how relaxed those waiting in line were. Many of them brought portable TV sets and sleeping bags for the night; some roasted hot dogs on their camping stoves. "After more than a decade of sanctions (under the Ian Smith regime), this does not faze me in the least," said Brian Sanders. After 1½ days in line—during which time the pumps were shut down several times—he got his 14 liters of gasoline.

Someone at the red velvet Can-Can Bar at Meikle's Hotel asked: "Have they opened up the pipeline again?" whereupon a jokester answered: "Yes, in six different spots."

The capital newspaper HERALD, bought up with government funds, called for the socialization of the oil companies—and a shiver went through the Zimbabwean economy.

The situation in Zimbabwe is not likely to improve soon. In November, 600 soldiers were sent off to guard the pipeline in neighboring Mozambique. But now the MRN threatens to shut off the fuel supply permanently.

"Hat in hand," the Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL crowed, Zimbabwe had to avail itself of the help of its adversary. Zimbabwe now receives half of its fuel in tanker trucks from Maputo; but a large part of the route takes them through South Africa. In early February, gasoline prices went up dramatically by 25 percent. One liter now costs DM 2.10.

Nonetheless, South Africa is not intent on playing out its role as the superpower in that part of the continent to the hilt—perhaps with an eye to world opinion. Which is why it has offered a 3-year treaty guaranteeing the supply of fuel to its socialist adversary Zimbabwe. The reason for it is that South Africa Sasol oil-from-coal refinery has had to cut production drastically because of the worldwide oil glut.

The South Africans set only one condition which they hope will pay off in propaganda terms. They said that negotiations between Harare and Pretoria would have to be conducted at the ministerial level.

For all that, the South Africans know full well that black Africans must at least formally try to keep as much distance between themselves and the last white regime. Although most African governments continue to do business with South Africa, there is hardly any black nation willing to admit to contacts at the political level.

Meantime, Western diplomats in Harare are making efforts to mediate between the two obstinate neighbors. In urgent cables to their governments, they are calling on them to get Pretoria to moderate its approach.

Zimbabwe would have every reason to keep talking to the South Africans. Foreign capital, most of it from South Africa, controls 70 percent of Zimbabwe's economy. "If South Africa continues along its present course," a German business representative who preferred to remain anonymous said, "the radicals will take over here and we will be the first to suffer."

Two-thirds of Zimbabwe's imports and exports pass through South African ports although Mozambique would make more sense both in terms of distance and cost. But mismanagement and MRN terrorism have a negative impact on the transportation situation and run up bills for landlocked Zimbabwe that go into the millions.

"We are faced with a dilemma, it is true," says Minister of Information Nathan Shamuyarira. But, he says, his government will "hang tough."

To be sure, the economic policies of the young government are somewhat confusing. At a recent meeting of the Afro-American Institute in Harare, Mugabe had harsh words for Western "wirepullers" and for "U.S. imperialism" for permitting the "South African racists" to pursue their "destabilization policy."

At the same time, Zimbabwe's prosperity irrevocably depends on Western good will. At the "Zim Cord" donor conference alone, almost 2 billion in aid was promised. To many, socialism under the aegis of capitalist methods seemed an acceptable program. Next to the Sudan, Zimbabwe presently is the largest recipient of American aid in Black Africa.

The countries of the Soviet bloc which put their money and pinned their hopes on Joshua Nkomo during the civil war are still on the outside looking in.

But when Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived for a state visit in January, there were fraternal abrazos and kisses—an honor otherwise reserved for Black African political leaders.

The Chinese, deftly playing at non-intervention, came bearing a gift: soon, the soccer-mad Zimbabweans will be getting a new stadium as well as good advice. In talks at the ministerial level, the Chinese warned the Zimbabweans of introducing precipitate change, based on their experiences with the Cultural Revolution. China's premier also visited a large farm owned and operated by whites—in what almost amounted to a grandstand play.

At official functions, Prime Minister Mugabe leaves no doubt as to who enjoys particular respect in his "socialist-bloc free" nation. Most ambassadors receive a simple handshake. But Mugabe grasps both hands of the ambassadors of the Scandinavian countries, of Yugoslavia and Italy.

Opposition Leader's Views

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 21 Feb 83 p 128

[Interview with Zimbabwean opposition leader Joshua Nkomo; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Answer] I have changed my mind. I am not giving any more interviews.

[Question] Why? Is it because you are afraid for your own safety?

[Answer] That is a thought that sometimes crosses my mind. What would you like to know?

[Question] If you were prime minister of Zimbabwe—and you thought you stood a good chance in the election 3 years ago—would you have gone about things in a totally different way from the present government?

[Answer] I am not prepared to give advice. That could be misinterpreted. That would be dangerous.

[Question] It is said that the dissidents who are robbing and murdering people in the south and west are your men...

[Answer] Who says so ? First of all, one would have to determine how it came about that there are any dissidents at all.

[Question] How did it ?

[Answer] A national army was called into being; but there were a lot of young people left over. Most of them were my boys. Then we were accused of having set up arms caches.

[Question] And that was not true ?

[Answer] I would not have minded seeing those weapons. After all, I was a minister in Comrade Mugabe's government at that time. But no one spoke to me about the matter; it was simply bruited about in public. That is when a lot of my boys lost confidence in the government. Many of them deserted from the new army—also because they were mistreated for allegedly planning to overthrow the government.

[Question] Were they beaten ?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Tortured, too ?

[Answer] Let us say no more about it. That is how the dissidents came about. My boys are plenty mad now. I would not have let something like that happen.

[Question] Let us talk about another problem—the fuel crisis. Would you know of a way out ?

[Answer] That crisis is the result of the government's policies.

[Question] Does that mean that less of the blame falls on South Africa ?

[Answer] I will say nothing. The fuel crisis is but one aspect of the overall economic crisis.

[Question] In the medium term, Zimbabwe can cope with its fuel problems only with the help of South Africa's good will. Would you negotiate ?

[Answer] That is a possibility I would consider.

[Question] It is said of you that you are now a successful businessman...

[Answer] I have nothing. The little bit I did have was taken away from me by the Mugabe government.

[Question] Are there any political ambitions you still have ?

[Answer] It was my great ambition to liberate this country.

[Question] In the election, your party came in a distant second. Are you disappointed ?

[Answer] Those were British elections. The real elections have yet to take place.

[Question] Will you enter the lists again and fight for the leadership of Zimbabwe ? You are 65 now and would then be one of the oldest heads of government on the young black continent.

[Answer] How old was Adenauer when he became chancellor. I hope that answers your question.

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CSO: 3420/5

SENATOR CALLS FOR PROTECTION OF PEOPLE

MB081754 Zimbabwe THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The government must create safe, guarded areas in Matatebeleland giving refuge to people caught in the conflict between the security forces and dissidents, Senator Garfield Todd urged yesterday. "We are part of the government of this country have a responsibility to demand security for the Povo in the villages," he told senators during adjournment debate in the upper house.

The reported abduction by dissidents of 20 schoolchildren from Silonke School in the Kezi District was "the sort of outrage which can spark off an understandable but unacceptable reaction by the security forces," he added.

"I suggest that the government sets up safe guarded areas for the people as the Army advances, so that people who are caught between security forces and the dissidents can retreat and find refuge, food and shelter, behind the conflict," he said. "This can only be one step on the way to a solution, but it is one which should be considered."

Senator Todd said he had pleaded last year for talks and negotiations as well as military action to try to solve the dissident problem. "The government has decided upon military action alone and the manner in which this has proceeded has done our image no good at all."

If the government estimates of the number of disaffected people in Matabeleland were reliable, negotiations would have to be held, "for we cannot contemplate the slaughter of thousands of people." Dissidents were enemies of the democracy Zimbabweans had fought for and deserved no mercy. But the safety of the people, especially of women and children caught in the middle of the conflict, was of great concern.

Meanwhile, the permanent secretary of the office of Botswana's President Mr Lebang Mpotokwane, said yesterday he was not aware that the 20 abducted schoolchildren had crossed the border into Botswana. "I know absolutely nothing," he said, when told of the announcement of the abduction by a Zimbabwean Government spokesman on Wednesday. He was speaking in a telephone interview from his office in Gaborone. He also said that, as far as he

knew, there had been no contact between his government and the Zimbabwean Government over the announcement. The department could not be contacted, and no comment was available from the Zimbabwean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At its closest point, the school is about 35 km north of the Botswana border.

CSO: 3400/911

BRIEFS

INCREASED DEFENSE EFFORT SUPPORTED--People who complain about the recently increased defense spending are led by a logic hard to comprehend. For almost in the same breath they moan about the alleged deteriorating security situation. What should the government do? They glibly recommend a so-called political solution without indicating the parties to such a political-solution-finding exercise. With raving bandits? Nkomo does not have the nerve to speak for the hunted dissidents. In fact he has, for quite transparent reasons not unconnected with fear, disowned them. In any case all the indications are that the security forces have already broken the backbone of the dissident hierarchy and the lone elements are fleeing for their lives. It is therefore clear that the government must insist on the military option to bring peace and order in the western province. It must also move fast in the training and establishment of an effective and country-wide people's militia. The political scenario of this region most clearly demands such defense preparations. [Text] [MB070752 Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Feb 83 p 4]

NEW INSTRUCTORS' TRAINING--The national army intends to train 1,300 army instructors by the end of June this year. This was disclosed by the minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for defense, Comrade Sekeremayi, when he addressed 225 army officers and members of the British military advisory training team at Inkomo barracks today. Comrade Sekeremayi said the instructors will be the nucleus of high quality instructors in each battalion. The British military advisory training team assisted by the national army instructors has trained 555 army instructors on company commanding, weapons handling, helicopter operations and battlefield drill. [Text] [MB050500 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 4 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/881

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