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7 June 1984

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

COTONOU RADIO HAILS ENTENTE COUNCIL ON ANNIVERSARY

AB301145 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpts] Since 20 May 1959, five countries covering an area of about 22 million square kilometers and with a total population of about 24.5 million have been maintaining a form of economic cooperation that has survived all political ups and downs. The Entente Council [CE]--which is a pragmatic example of an organization of consultation and solidarity and which comprises Benin, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, and Togo--is celebrating its 25th anniversary today 29 May 1984. Having adopted a policy of maximum help to the rural people, the five member states of the organization have proclaimed 1984 the year of the farmer. The five countries are to organize agricultural competitions aimed at enhancing the importance of farm work. The event will also be marked by the issuing of special postage stamps.

As far as the first field--the political field--is concerned, the EC's main objective is the solution of common problems. Concerning the economic field, its objective is to promote solidarity among the member states thanks to its Solidarity Fund. A Mutual Aid and Guarantee Fund was created to serve as an effective instrument for the economic development of the member countries. The fund's capital is now 665 million CFA francs. Total contributions attained 11.14 billion CFA francs on 31 December 1983, it was specified at the fund's headquarters. The fields of intervention of the Mutual Aid and Guarantee Fund are numerous and the CE's achievements are quite remarkable. In the agricultural field, emphasis has been placed on food production and cultivation with yoked oxen. As far as stock-breeding and water supply are concerned, we must note the creation of the Livestock and Meat Economic Community and the realization of 2,000 boreholes and other water supply projects in the member states. More than 600 small-scale African enterprises have been set up and a pragmatic policy of regionalization of the organization's training centers is being implemented.

A number of statutory organs enable the CE to carry out its actions and implement its programs. They are the heads of state conference which defines the organization's major orientation, the Mutual Aid and Loans Guarantee Fund and the Administrative Secretariat which is in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. The secretariat is in charge of implementing the economic projects of the CE whose current chairman is the head of state President Mathieu Kerekou. It was in

this position that our great comrade-in-arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, addressed a message to the peoples and states of the CE on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. In his message, which was broadcast in all the five member countries, President Kerekou emphasized the solid maturity attained in all fields by the organization.

[Begin Kerekou recording] Having since its creation adopted the principles of entente, tolerance, conciliation, mutual respect for sovereignty, mutual advantage, and national dignity, the CE--which is a privileged forum for discussions among the heads of state of the member countries--has proved to be an effective instrument of solidarity and economic and social cooperation in our subregion. The CE, which is older than all the African regional and subregional organizations, has acquired in 25 years a great and rich experience and a solid maturity in all fields and this enables it to play fully its determinant role in the economic and social development of the five member countries which are Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Togo, and Benin. The CE--which concretely and correctly defines the true economic and social development needs of our states--has always victoriously overcome all the difficulties pertaining to the life of a common organization and chosen objectives in conformity with our peoples' deep and legitimate aspirations.

(?Aware) of the new and complex economic and social development problems that were already facing our young nations, the heads of state, moved by their spirit of solidarity, undertook sustained actions in the economic and social fields and began by creating a Solidarity Fund in May 1959. In 1966, this fund was replaced by a more operational financial organization known as Mutual Aid and Loans Guarantee Fund. Apart from its traditional fields of intervention, the fund can give--in the name of solidarity--a financial aid to any state regardless of whether it is a member or nonmember of the organization after taking into account the nature and magnitude of the state's needs or the damages it has suffered. For example, we will mention only the two most recent interventions of the fund on the occasion of the expulsion of citizens of the CE member states from Nigeria in February 1983 because they were living there illegally and also on the occasion of the 1983 earthquake in Guinea.

The CE heads of state, who are always concerned about the well-being of their peoples, declared 1984 the year of the farmer during their meeting in Yamoussoukro on 28 November 1983. In this connection, the agriculture ministers of the member states have been asked to organize an agricultural competition as part of the official activities that will mark the organization's 25th anniversary. National prizes amounting to 150 million CFA francs for the five states will be provided for this competition. This clearly means that since the CE heads of state's major concern is the rural world, it is normal that a special effort should be made in its favor. [End recording]

CSO: 3419/674

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECONOMIST VIEWS PROJECTED AFRICAN MONETARY FUND

AB281440 Lagos NAN in English 1236 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 May (NAN)--The proposed African Monetary Fund [AFMF], expected to commence operations in July 1986, will act as a buffer between African states and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Prof Adegayo Adedeji, said yesterday.

The told the East Africa correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Addis Ababa, that because there had been no such buffer arrangement, every African state which needed foreign-exchange support had to go through the IMF with no second option. "It is our hope that the African Monetary Fund provides that second option," Prof Adedeji said.

He said that many African countries had complained about the stiffness of IMF conditions, adding that it made the promotion of long-term economic development very difficult with serious social and political consequences. "If we are ever going to have an African economic community established, we will have to find ways and means of harmonizing the variety of currencies that we have in Africa to bring about free exchange of these currencies," he said.

Toward that goal, Prof Adedeji said that the ECA had already set up payment systems for the West African and Central African sub-regions, and was in the process of setting up similar payment systems for eastern and southern Africa. He said that the AFMF would "bring them together on an all-African basis," and tackle the problem of non-convertibility of African currencies, which were tied to foreign currencies like the dollar, the pound, or the French franc.

In a progress report on the fund, submitted to the on-going conference of ministers of finance in Addis Ababa, the ECA said that governors of central banks would be convened in March next year to adopt and sign the articles of agreement setting up the AFMF.

Member-states are expected to ratify the articles of agreement between July and November next year and possibly bring the agreement into force by December 1985. The report stated that although plans toward the establishment of AFMF had

progressed satisfactory, additional finance was urgently required to implement the project. It explained that the bulk of the work carried out between 1982 and 1983 on the project was financed by Algeria, which had also agreed to provide an additional 500,000 dollars (about N384,000). It appealed to member-states to contribute additional funds to facilitate completion of the project by 1986.

The AFMF project is a joint effort of the ECA, the OAU, the African Development Bank, the African Centre for Monetary Studies, and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

CSO: 3400/1017

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NKOMATI ACCORD--The OAU Liberation Committee executive secretary, Ndugu Hashim Mbita, has insisted that the signing of the Nkomati accord on nonaggression between Mozambique and racist South Africa would not hinder the liberation struggle in the area. Ndugu Mbita was responding to an interview in Dar es Salaam last night by Nigerian newsmen after a dinner party hosted by the foreign minister, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, for the visiting Nigerian external affairs minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari. The newsmen wanted to know if the OAU Liberation Committee considered the signing of the Nkomati accord as a setback to the liberation struggle in South Africa as the liberation movements would no longer be having their military bases in Mozambique. However, Ndugu Mbita said it was not within the OAU policy for the liberation movements to have their military bases in any sovereign state. [Text] [EA211233 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1000 GMT 21 May 84]

DEVELOPMENT BANK AGREEMENT FAILS--The second meeting of the intergovernmental team of experts from Preferential Trade Area, PTA, countries failed to agree on recommendations regarding a development and trade bank for the region, when it ended in Lusaka last night. According to a report adopted at the end of the 2-day meeting of experts on trade, finance, and planning, central and development banking delegates could not agree on the key issue of whether the proposed bank should be set up anew, or by transforming the Kampala-based East African Development Bank. Also, delegates could not agree with recommendations by a study team that initial capital for the project should be 440 million dollars. The meeting will recommend to the minister that a revised study to be completed by 30 September, and that an extraordinary meeting of ministers, preceded by a meeting of experts, be held not later than 15 November. Commerce And Industry Minister of State Richard Zimba called for a quick establishment of the bank to mitigate the adverse effects of inflation and high interest rates on international money markets when he opened the meeting on Monday. [Text] [MB310827 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 May 84]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT WITH DPRK--Madagascar and the DPRK signed a cooperation agreement yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This agreement was the 14th Korean-Malagasy agreement in 10 years in the field of posts and telecommunications. It was signed by Korean ambassador to Madagascar Kim In-ho and Mr (Maurice Ramananjaka), secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two officials hailed the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the two peoples, and their leaders. The DPRK is always eager to promote and improve relations among men and this ceremony once again enables us to reaffirm our total and unflinching support for the struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of the Korean nation. In reply, the Korean ambassador stressed that posts and telecommunication are very important to any nation and the DPRK has become a modern and scientific example in this field, he said. [Text] [MB261048 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 24 May 84]

CSO: 3419/674

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

EAST TIMOR ANNIVERSARY NOTED--Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary of the MPLA Central Committee for foreign relations, sent a message to the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor [Fretilin] Central Committee, congratulating the Maubere people on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the revolutionary vanguard of the East Timor people, commemorated on 20 May. In that message Afonso van Dunem said that it is with great concern that the world has followed the worsening of the situation in East Timor, due to the expansionism of the Suharto regime that, disregards the resolutions of the international community, and wages a war of aggression against the Maubere people. Secretary Afonso van Dunem also reiterated the support of the MPLA-Labor Party for Fretilin and the Timor people in their just struggle against the occupation of their territory by the expansionist Indonesian regime. [Text] [MB240902 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 May 84]

CSO: 3442/380

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION REPORTED

Cotonou BENIN-PRESSE-INFORMATION in French No 333, 6 Apr 84 pp 4-6

[Excerpt] The National Executive Council [NEC] met on 4 April 1984 at Cotonou.

Acting on a motion by the minister of finance, the NEC adopted a proposed decree guaranteeing a Fr CEA 300 million loan being provided to the Bank of Benin by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] to help finance development of the proposed company to manufacture "portes isoplanes" [equal level gates].

The chief of state submitted to the NEC for its approval the results of the work of the ad hoc committee on disciplinary repression, which was tasked to investigate the allegations made against Comrade Aime Adoukonou, the previous head of the "Gbegamey" agency for the National Agricultural Credit Fund [CNCA].

It will be recalled that in 1981 Comrade Aime Adoukonou, then-head of the "Gbegamey" agency of the CNCA, acted contrary to established procedures and exceeded his authority in loaning the sum of Fr CFA 187 million to Comrade Isidore Tossa, head of the MACOBA Enterprise. Comrade Adoukonou had also made improper loans to other individuals.

The Council, after reviewing the case and basing itself on the conclusions reached by the ad hoc committee on disciplinary repression, judged Comrade Aime Adoukonou guilty of prevarication.

This is why the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Order No 80-6 of 11 February 1980, which was in force at the time of the incidents, decided to discharge the accused from his position with loss of all entitlements. The NEC also called on the minister of finance and the minister of interior and public security to take all measures necessary to see that the CNCA recovers the funds improperly loaned to Comrade Isidore Tossa and other individuals.

The Council also told the guardian of the seal, the minister for people's justice, to proceed in the courts against Comrade Aime Adoukonou.

During the same meeting, the NEC also approved several reports, including:

--a report by the minister of industry, mines and energy relative to the meeting held on 23-24 February 1984 in Cotonou, where financial backers discussed

the proposed hydroelectric improvement project at Nangbeto on the Mono;

--a report by the minister of rural development and cooperatives on his visit to six provinces of our country from 6 February to 22 March 1984 to assess the 1983-1984 agricultural season and the launching of the 1984-1985 campaign; and

--a report by the minister of public works, construction and housing on his visit of 2 March 1984 to the West African Development Bank in Lome in connection with the village waterworks program of creating water-holes in the provinces of Atlantique and Zhou.

Also, during the same meeting, the NEC approved:

--the participation of the People's Republic of Benin in the meeting of the agricultural ministers of the Entente Council, which will be held at Yamoussoukro, in Ivory Coast, on 9 April 1984;

--our country's participation in the consultative meeting of producers organized by the International Council of French Language Radio and Television Broadcasting, to be held from 11-13 April 1984 in Geneva, as well as our participation in the seminar on identification, implementation and financing of potable water and sanitation projects, which will be held in Dakar from 9-20 April 1984; and

--the participation of the People's Republic of Benin in the meeting between the Togolese minister of public works, construction and housing, to study problems of coastal erosion and ocean pollution, in Lome, on 12 April 1984.

9516

CSO: 3419/620

BRIEFS

SOVIET RED CROSS AID--Comrade Agapov, the Soviet ambassador to Benin, presented a large donation of medical accessories and pharmaceuticals to the Beninese Red Cross on 5 April at Porto Novo. The medical supplies are a joint gift of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent. The Soviet ambassador to Benin said this initial gift will be followed by others. He said the donation is proof of the active solidarity between the Soviet and Beninese Red Cross Societies. In her response, Comrade Veronique Ahouanmenou, president of the Beninese Red Cross, expressed the society's gratitude to the donor society. She added that his gift, which follows the visit of a Soviet Red Cross-Red Crescent delegation to Benin, completes the equipping of the society's medical centers as well as the Red Cross surgery station at the center for the handicapped. [Excerpts] [Cotonou BENIN-PRESSE-INFORMATION in French No 333,6 Apr 84 pp 21-22] 9516

USSR UNION DELEGATION--The delegation from the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (CCSS), which made a week-long official visit to the Peoples Republic of Benin at the invitation of the National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin (UNSTB), left Cotonou on 27 March 1984 to return to Moscow. In remarks to the press summing up his visit to our country, the head of the delegation, Comrade Karatai Touryssov, a member of the CCSS presidium, said he was very pleased with his visit to Benin, which included fruitful talks not only with the secretary general of the UNSTB, Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo, but also with a delegation of the executive committee of our country's only trade union federation. As mentioned in the communique released on the afternoon of 26 March, "the two delegations discussed further expansion of the ties that have long united them, ties which have been given concrete form in a 10-year cooperation agreement between the CCSS and the UNSTB that was signed in Moscow on 18 July 1983. [Excerpt] [Cotonou BENIN-PRESSE-INFORMATION in French No 333,6 Apr 84 p 7] 9516

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION--A two-member delegation from the Leninist Communist Youth League (Komsomol) arrived in our country on 3 April. The head of the delegation, Comrade Victor Kousoourov, said that the Komsomol visit to the Peoples Republic of Benin expresses the continuing ties of friendship between Soviet and Beninese youth, ties that go back to the era of the Youth Organization Committee (COJ). The leader of the Komsomol delegation said he was pleased to note the creation of the Organization of Revolutionary Youth of Benin (OJRB). In that context, the Komsomol delegation met with a delegation from the OJRB, whose spokesman was Comrade Bouraima Melyas. He said that the OJRB, which was just recently established, will need to learn from the experience of similar organizations such as Komsomol, experience which will be very useful because Benin and the USSR are following the same basic path. The head of the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that Komsomol and OJRB will strengthen their relations even further. [Excerpts] [Cotonou BENIN-PRESSE-INFORMATION in French No 333,6 Apr 84 pp 10-11] 9516

BRIEFS

USSR RELIEF AID--The USSR will give 10 tankers for transporting water, two water hole drilling machines, and 100,000 quintals of rice to the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. [Summary] [LD260203 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 24 May 84]

CSO: 3403/15

BRIEFS

NEWS RESOURCE CENTER--The GHANA NEWS AGENCY [GNA] has been selected by UNESCO to act as a resource center for the West African subregion where news agency personnel from other countries will be trained. The countries include Benin, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo. This is part of a \$2.5 million UNESCO project aimed at upgrading news collection and dissemination in news agencies in West Africa. This was disclosed by the UNESCO coordinator for West African news agency development, Mr Fall, when he paid a courtesy call on the secretary for information, Miss Joyce Aryee, in Accra today. Mr Fall is in the country to discuss the modalities of the project and the terms of agreement. The project is in three phases and the first phase, which is worth \$10,000, will start as soon as agreements are signed. The money has already been made available to GNA for extension services to enable it [word indistinct] for the other countries involved. Subsequent phases involve training and series of seminars. The first seminar to last 6 weeks takes place in Cotonou, Benin in September. [Text] [AB172045 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 May 84]

CSO: 3400/992

REFLECTIONS ON EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM; REFORM ADVOCATED

Conakry HOROYA in French 26 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial by Roger Goto Zomou: "Four Schools Worthy of Our Freedom"]

[Text] One of the priorities of the huge task undertaken by the Military Committee of National Recovery (CMRN) is without a doubt the problem of education. For if one examines the weighty legacy left by the late regime, he sees clearly that in the Guinean school system everything will have to begin again from scratch. This is all the more imperative in that today the problems of our schools and universities are the concern of every citizen who is objectively aware that the future envisioned by the CMRN affects the youth of Guinea, particularly those now in school.

Can one really draw up a balance sheet, or even speak about it with the late regime? And what a balance sheet it would be?

In 1959, there was the education reform. That was a measure that did not fail to attract great attention from our people, who saw in this measure a process for decolonizing the teaching system. What a shame! The State determined otherwise. Instead of a new school for a new type of Guinean, we saw what amounted to the creation of a number of insane asylums for our children. These centers, called CERs [Revolutionary Education Centers] had programs of sham teaching aimed at making empty barrels of our children, rendering them incapable of interpreting the language of science and culture. Upon leaving the university and the professional schools, these young people, deprived of diplomas, lived in their ivory towers, where no one had any freedom to engage in inquiring dialog.

In the name of a sledgehammer drive knowingly manipulated by a certain Socialist Cultural Revolution and wet off in 1968, we witnessed the appearance of swarms of establishments without adequate framework, in which the offspring of farmers, workers, soldiers, all those elements not belonging to the great family (the family of the barons of the regime, of course!) had no access to higher studies. What an injustice! Whereas in all the windows of the world, people were putting up notice that in Guinea education was succeeding and that a new man, rich in wisdom and knowledge, had been born with all the opportunities to conquer his future.

Today facts are obstinate; they stare you in the face. Thousands of children are vegetating in the deepest ignorance and even questioning in their albeit hesitant voices, the peripheries of their growth and development.

Fortunately, with the advent of freedom, the CMRN quickly took the bull by the horns, allotting to the field of education a privileged position and thus improving the situation of the growing ranks of young people who represent the promise of our future. In taking in hand the destiny of the nation, the CMRN knows with the utmost objectivity that to build up a strong and prosperous Guinea, we need the power of both brain and brawn, the support of minds both well-formed and well-filled, which above all must describe the sons and daughters of the motherland.

Thus, reflection on educational reform from the very first moments of our recently recovered freedom is a necessity, even an imperative. What could be more basic than the creation of a school system worthy of our freedom?

As these lines are being written, several working commissions are in place; they were created by our three Ministries of Education to furnish Guinean schools with the equipment necessary for their growth and development in justice and democracy.

Thus one is in a position to say without risk of error that the recovery undertaken by the CMRN in the domain of education will in the near future be able to join together the links in the chain of our socioeconomic development in the formation of capable administrators eager to make Guinea a nation of peaceful life and prosperity.

8117

CSO: 3419/638

KENYA

POLICY, VIEWS OF OPPOSITION GROUP PUBLISHED

PAMBANA Principles

London PAMBANA in English No 2, Jul 83 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] From the First Issue of PAMBANA

1. Firmly opposes the robbery of our national resources and wealth by imperialist interests be they multinational corporations, banks or foreign governments. Kenyan wealth and labour must benefit Kenyans only.
2. Condemns in the strongest of terms the criminally corrupt and traitorous band of thieves who govern this country and who have allied themselves with U.S. imperialists to keep us perpetually down.
3. Is totally opposed to presence on Kenyan soil of U.S. and any other military bases.
4. Supports all genuine, democratic and liberation movements fighting for people's self-determination in and outside Kenya.

From the First Issue of PAMBANA

This newspaper supports all genuine Kenyan organisations and individuals, fighting any aspect of local or imperialist reaction and in particular:

1. Small farmers and producers against government and 'cooperative' theft and mismanagement;
2. Workers against IMF-enforced low wages and anti-strike controls;
3. The millions of unemployed in their right to employment;
4. Small businessmen against foreign monopolies;
5. Indigenous professionals against fake expatriate "skills";
6. Teachers, students and pupils against irrelevant, authoritarian colonial education;

7. Committed intellectuals and journalists against official muzzling;
8. The poor and the landless in their demands for land reform;
9. All poor people against ever-increasing rents, prices and declining real incomes;
10. The entire dispossessed population against a corrupt puppet government and its ever-repressive police rule.

Editorial on 'Struggle'

London PAMBANA in English No 2, Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Kenya: The Struggle Continues"]

[Text] PAMBANA Stands for Unity

When the first issue of PAMBANA came out in May 1982, the people of Kenya and all freedom-loving people of the world received it with great joy. It filled Kenyans with hope and great expectations. It made them see that it was possible to change the prevailing oppressive conditions and create a better life for all Kenyans. This is what they had always looked forward to--an organ which would unite the poor and the exploited against the Kenyan ruling class and their foreign masters. Such a unity is what PAMBANA stands for.

PAMBANA united the poor and all those who love freedom and democracy; it united the workers and peasants all over Kenya; it united all the patriots in the civil service, the police and the army; it united students, teachers, lawyers, journalists, doctors, nurses, secretaries, mechanics, shop assistants and office workers. They all hailed PAMBANA's call for a relentless struggle against imperialism.

KANU in the Service of Euro-American Imperialism

Here in Kenya, the oppression of people is systematically done on behalf of Euro-American imperialists by the KANU-led ruling class. The imperialists milk our country dry while their watchdogs, the KANU-led regime rule over us like gods. These "gods" felt threatened by the unity and consciousness created by PAMBANA. They responded by detentions without trial, imprisonment on trumped-up charges and indiscriminate torture of Kenyans. Anyone who dared to speak for democracy and constitutional rights was thrown into detention. Journalists, teachers, lawyers, workers, students, peasants were harassed mercilessly. They underwent brutal police interrogations. They were put into custody and prison because they dared to demand their democratic rights; they dared oppose a one-party dictatorship and what is more they dared oppose the granting of military bases to the United States of America.

The Kenyan comprador ruling clique cunningly exploited the attempted coup of August 1, 1982 to kill thousands of innocent people, especially our young patriotic Kenyans, and to cow people into accepting the regime's murderous rule. The regime used the occasion to silence the voices of patriotic youth who sincerely believed in changes that would lead to democracy and socialism.

For three continuous months (August, September and October 1982), the ruling clique and their army used guns to instil fear amongst the people. Moi's soldiers raped our women; robbed Kenyan peasants and workers of their property; snatched clothes, shoes, watches and radios from people travelling in 'matatus'; went into people's homes and took anything they wanted from innocent and unarmed people. They took the little that the workers had saved through sweat and blood. Thus the army clearly showed they were the enemy of the people. They behaved like the U.S. soldiers in Vietnam; the elders said that they behaved like the colonial British 'johnnies' during the British-imposed State of Emergency. The army, trained and groomed by the Americans and the British, was mercilessly used against the people. We are totally opposed to these murderous brutes, going under the name of Kenya Armed Forces. We oppose an army which guards the property of foreign capitalists and their comprador agents. But these soldiers are children of peasants and workers, and so when they use force against the people of their own class, it is like raping their own mothers.

There is no difference between the leaders of KANU and the leaders of neo-colonial regimes like Chile, El-Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Philippines, Pakistan, etc. These countries have military comprador regimes created by U.S. imperialists to perpetuate the exploitation of workers and rob the wealth of these countries. In these countries, the struggle of peasants and workers to bring about democracy and socialism has reached a high stage. These people will surely defeat the fascist foreign-supported regimes as the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Nicaragua have done.

On August 1, 1982 the people of Kenya expressed their deep-rooted desire to change their condition of daily oppression by their attitude to the coup attempt. Thousands of people all over the country celebrated the announcement of the coup because it showed that it was possible to become free from oppression by the police, the administration, city council 'askaris,' and the whole government machinery administered by corrupt and unpatriotic government officials; that it was possible to free themselves from the oppression of foreign lawyers, and some Kenyan lawyers, too, who are the willing tools of the 'mbwa kali' class. For thousands of hungry and unemployed, any change that would modify the prevailing conditions was welcome. This explains their enthusiastic reception of the news of the August 1, attempted coup.

Military-Backed KANU Regime Intensifies Repression

The KANU government, with its army, attacked and tortured unarmed people. Thus the government and the comprador-ruling class, exposed their true face as the enemy of the people. The authoritarian regime of Moi must repress all opposition with brutal force. How shall we ever forget the threats, the harassment and the torture against us by the Moi-Mulinge regime in 1982?

The military-backed KANU regime has continued the oppression, this time under the guise of defending and upholding the constitution. Yet most Kenyans know the regime has no respect even for its own laws and constitution as shown by the kangaroo military courts, the students' show trials and many political jailings and detentions. Biased judgments against workers in trade union disputes with

foreign-owned companies are the order of the day, while cases of corruption involving directors, managers, and senior civil servants are often dropped. Foreign judges (Europeans, U.S. and British Asian) are highly-paid rubber stamps. Unpatriotic Kenyan (African and Asian) judges and lawyers are also rubber stamps who administer anti-people authoritarian laws.

No! We cannot let ourselves be cheated by these robbers and their laws! The whole world will not be deceived by the trumped up charges against Kenyan patriots. We know that all those who are fighting for an economically and politically liberated Kenya cannot receive justice. There can never be justice under imperialism.

Culture of Theft and Bribery

Corruption has permeated through to some members of Parliament, senior civil servants, senior army officers, senior police, Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and Special Branch officers. These officers help in the cover up of corruption in land, food, oil, housing and all basic necessities. Even when these practices are exposed by patriotic journalists, nothing happens to the culprits because those who are supposed to take them to court are equally involved in the same deals. Some journalists are even beaten up and newspapers threatened with banning. Thus the law protects the rich and oppresses the poor.

Bribery has become an integral part of the ruling culture. The police use guns and fierce dogs to extort bribes from innocent people. Most judges, lawyers and court clerks receive bribes. City Council 'askaris' shamelessly force old women who earn their living by hawking fruit and vegetables to give them bribes. It is impossible even to get free forms from government desk/counter clerks without a bribe. Of course petty officials who take bribes to supplement their low incomes cannot be expected to act any different from their bosses. We believe that most of these will change their behaviour once they realise that bribes will never solve their problems. They will then join in the patriotic movement against imperialism and its comprador puppets.

Who Pays for It All?

It is the masses who are made to pay for all this corruption. For it is their sweat and hard work that create the plundered wealth. They are even forced to pay 'harambee' contributions. Hence their poverty increases daily. When the ruling clique say there are food shortages, they are busy smuggling out large quantities of maize; when they say there are shortages of petrol and oil, they are busy organising motor races (Safari Rally); when they tell us we are overpopulated and hence no land for us, they and their foreign friends are busy grabbing thousands of acres; when they tell us there are problems in education and hence there are no teachers, books, equipment or enough classrooms for rural schools, they are busy lavishing high-cost education on their children. But when there is corruption in the importation and distribution of hospital equipment and medical drugs such that there is no medicine for the people, then they announce there is free medical care for all.

In the light of the above criminal denial of democracy, we demand the following on behalf of all patriotic Kenyans:

- 1) The immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners:
Koigi wa Wamwere, Mutunga, Oyugi, Anyona, Mazrui (who is very ill), Mukaru, Wachira, Khaminwa, Murithi, Raila, Otiena, Macyango, Maina wa Kinyatti, Kariuki Wangondu, David Oloo, Oginga Ogega, Audugosi, University students, K.A.F. soldiers, Oginga Odinga who is under restriction and many others not gazetted.
- 2) None interference with the coming general and civil elections.
- 3) Immediate withdrawal of the American military personnel some of who are already killing Kenyan girls.

The DECEMBER 12 MOVEMENT appeals to all progressive and patriotic Kenyans to oppose all undemocratic moves by the government, expose reactionary and imperialist plots and intrigues, protect and heighten our entire people's struggles and generally work towards a united resistance in order to fight and overthrow neocolonialism and achieve the long delayed true independence.

The DECEMBER 12 MOVEMENT has grown and continues to grow internally and externally as a people's movement. The history of our struggle is long and victory is certain.

Long live, the people's struggle!!

PAMBANA! PAMBANA! PAMBANA!

Organ of the DECEMBER 12 MOVEMENT
June 1983

Open Letter to Moi

London PAMBANA in English No 3, Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Mr. President,

We totally reject your government's continued violation of basic human rights as enshrined in both the J.A.U. and [word indistinct] charter on human rights (Kenya is a member of both organisations)

1) Twenty years after independence, your government reinforces repressive detention laws, (laws that Patriotic Kenyans fought against during the struggle for independence) jailing many patriotic Kenyans, academicians, lawyers, parliamentarians, journalists, students, etc.—Koigi, Anyona, Mutunga, Mukaru, Oloo, Oginga, Odinga, Raila, MacAnyango, Khaminwa, Maina, Wang'ondu,...
Mr. President the list is endless.

2) Mr. President, we note that behind the backs of the Kenyans, and contrary to their wishes, you and your friends have invited the American forces to install military bases (we understand you prefer to call them facilities) on

In the last twenty years, Kenyans have experienced the worsening of their living conditions: uncontrolled prices of commodities, bus fare and house rent, unemployment, etc. A few rich people have continued to occupy large tracts of land amidst thousands of squatters, landless and unemployed. The foreign-owned companies on their part, have thoroughly continued to exploit the resources of our country and the sweat of the working people through under-payment--this in conjuncture and supervision of the neo-colonial government of President Moi.

To protect the interests of these companies, the neo-colonial government has allowed the presence of foreign military bases at the coast and Nanyuki--a danger to us Kenyans in case of a West-East military confrontation. To ensure submission to the neo-colonial situation, the Moi government has continued to imprison, restrict and detain without trial those who have dared to voice opposition. And because of the worsening economic conditions and social discontent, it called the early general elections to hoodwink us--an election that never allowed us to discuss the real issues facing our country, except "nyayo," which means "follow like sheep without question"! The fact that less than 30 of the eligible voters actually participated in the elections, clearly shows that most of us now know for sure that no real change will come out of the new parliament--what with the election rigging and harassment of some election candidates by the government!

Fellow Kenyan, whomever you are--a worker, a policeman, a soldier, a peasant, a student--now ask yourself where we are heading to. What will end the misery on our land and create a future for our children? The DTM calls upon you wherever you are--at place of work, at home, among friends--to rise to this challenge and initiate a discussion on what concerns our lives, our future and in general our country, in defiance of the government suppression of our rights of free opinion.

Down With Neo-Colonialism!!

Long Live Our Freedom Fighters!!

Release All Political Prisoners!!

Away With U.S., British and All Other Foreign Military Bases!!

The Provisional Organising Committee of D.T.M.

20 October 1983.

Opposition Demands

London PAMBANA in English No 5, Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Who Rules Kenya 20 Years After Independence?

As we go to press, thousands of Kenyans are without enough basic human necessities. Thousands are unemployed and prices of essential commodities continue to rise. So who is celebrating 20 'great' years of the so-called independence?

Today in 1983, Kenya does not have the control of our economy and therefore cannot determine the prices of Omo, Unga, cooking fat, etc. Recently, when the government lowered the prices of soaps and detergents, etc., it was forced to raise them even higher by foreign manufacturers-Uniliver-under the guise of East African Industries. Great numbers of workers have been recently declared redundant in a move to force the government to give extreme concessions (repatriation of profits, export compensation, etc.) to these foreign companies. The concessions were granted. The government has used the police to ruthlessly suppress, by brutal force, the poor peasants and workers when they demand for their democratic rights. All these should not have been so with true independence.

Doubtlessly, then, 20 years after uhuru, the government is just an arm, an overseer of foreign interests, with no real power. The government has even illegally allowed the physical presence of these powers by way of military bases on our soil.

What, then, is to be done? In the past, patriotic Kenyans have taken arms against British imperialism. In other countries--Nicaragua, El-Salvador, Panama, Namibia, South Africa and elsewhere--people have organised to fight and destroy imperialism which is led by the United States.

Similarly, the December 12 Movement is an anti-imperialist united front to fight the enemies of the Kenyan people (in foreign forces and their local allies) until they are destroyed. All patriotic Kenyans should participate in and contribute to this just struggle for the restoration of respect and dignity of our country.

We demand the immediate:

1. release of all political prisoners and detainees,
2. withdrawal of death sentences passed on K.A.F. personnel,
3. withdrawal of all foreign military forces from our soil.

We warn that if these demands are not met, there may be further violence and sooner or later an armed resistance from our people against imperialism and its local puppet government.

Down With Neo-Colonialism!!

Long Live Democracy!

The Struggle Continues!

Press release by the Provisional Organising Committee of the December 12 Movement

Circulate the document as widely as possible.

CSO: 3400/986

STAGE SET FOR RESUMPTION OF POLITICAL RIGHTS

MB291045 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The National Assembly has for some time been seized with the question of the restoration of basic political rights in Lesotho following the annulment of the results of the abortive general elections in 1970. The right honorable prime minister has consistently urged the National Assembly and other political leaders to join the government in efforts to reestablish a democratic order in Lesotho.

The search for both formulae and modus vivendi for restoring this principal tenet in Lesotho's political fabric, the right to elect a government on the basis of free elections and unfettered political activity, has been a long and arduous one. It has involved spokesman of all political shades and has embraced all sectors of influence and interest groups in the nation.

The debates on the issues involved have been difficult and it must candidly be stated that some contributions have not been positive. However, a consensus has now emerged and is embodied in Act No 5 of 1983, which is the parliament act. The act is essentially a restatement of the democratic political traditions and customs of Basotho and provides for a freely-elected government responsive to wishes of the Basotho as expressed in the due process of political activity--support of the membership and political parties, and the exercise of political rights of the ballot box. The Parliament Act provides for a bicameral legislature comprising his majesty the king, the senate, and the National Assembly.

The senate, as indicated in section 4:1, shall consist of 22 principal and ward chiefs, and 8 other senators appointed by his majesty. In terms of section 5:1, the National Assembly will comprise 60 elected members and a maximum of 20 additional members appointed by his majesty on the advice of the prime minister, who will be the leader of the political party that wins the elections.

The principles underlying the concept of nomination to parliament are aimed at affording the legislature the widest spectrum of political opinion and

expertise in Lesotho, which might otherwise not be made available through [word indistinct] office as principal and ward chiefs or through the electoral process in terms of the electoral act of 1968.

The stage has thus been set for resumption of political activity in Lesotho. It can be argued quite persuasively that the framework has been established for the restoration of normal political activity! Political activity has basically never been interrupted in Lesotho's modern history, but has manifested itself in abnormal and unconventional forms since 1970. It is a blot on our history that such activity has even taken the form of illegal means and acts of violence. It is the duty of everyone to remove that blot. It is not part of our personality, our traditions, and customs. The criteria of participation in the electoral process are spelled out in existing laws on a peaceful political order in Lesotho in the 1968 electoral acts and in the Parliament Act.

The Parliament Act allows for everyone who is a national to participate freely in the elections. Sections 6:2, 6:4, and section 9 disqualify from the electoral process only a person from the legislature who is by virtue of his own acts under any acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any foreign power or state.

The working of these sections is clear and leaves no room for ambiguity.

The kind of political activity permissible in Lesotho is by law that prescribed within the perimeters of total allegiance to Lesotho. Section 6:3c and 9:1c of the act also bar from membership in the legislature any person who, under the law enforced in Lesotho, adjudged or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind. The developing situation in Southern Africa as it affects Lesotho provides the most eloquent articulation of the *raison d'etre* for the action of parliament in safeguarding the need for politics in Lesotho on the premise of allegiance to the country and its best interests. Lesotho has been the victim of a process of a foreign control destabilization program. Assassinations and similar attempts on the lives of political leaders have marred the social and political landscape of Lesotho.

Recently, the country has witnessed the emergence of political movements founded and directed from beyond the frontiers of Lesotho. These developments should be a source for concern to every Mosotho. However, the government, as the right honorable prime minister has emphatically stated, will go forward to ensure fair and free elections. The government will not be daunted in its plans to afford an opportunity to the people of Lesotho to elect their own government without intimidation from any quarter or interference by foreign sources.

The agenda of the elections, is the Basotho National Party government's record and not some gratuitous suggestions or spurious rhetoric of outsiders. The agenda is government's record on progress, stability, development, political, social, and economic justice for all in Lesotho. It is for the people of Lesotho to make the adjustments on these issues. Those like the so-called

Democratic Alliance who consort with foreign sources must realize that the people of Lesotho will determine in a most decisive manner whether the law on participation of persons who are by virtue of their acts under the acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any foreign power or state, does not in fact apply to them.

The verdict of the voter must leave no room for any doubts to foreign sources, and to foreign sources it needs only to be stated that friend or foe, let the Basotho decide their own destiny. To the nation we need only to remind ourselves that the rights of life, free speech, free association, free thought, free movement, and all the other rights contained in the Human Rights Act No 24 of 1983, are not a license or blank check for attempts to violate the laws of Lesotho and to create anarchy and lawlessness. The rights are a firm platform to demonstrate that the events of 1970 were an aberration of all political habits and temper. That is the way it is.

CSO: 3400/1015

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER MOROCCAN TALKS

MB291518 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 May 84 pp 1, 16

[By-TIMES reporter]

[Text] High-level talks between the kingdoms of Swaziland and Morocco were held behind closed doors at cabinet offices in Mbabane yesterday.

The discussions took more than two hours and a joint communique issued after the talks said they were held in a friendly atmosphere and were fruitful.

The Swaziland delegations was led by the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi. Also in the Swaziland delegation were the minister without portfolio, Mr Mhambi Mnisi; the minister of foreign affairs, Mr R. V. Dlamini; and the minister of agriculture, Mr Sipho Mamba.

The Moroccan delegation was led by the minister for external cooperation, and King Hassan's special envoy, Mr Abdelovahed Radi. Also in the Moroccan delegation was the deputy minister, Mr Ahmed Rachid, and other high-ranking officials.

The Moroccan envoy delivered a special message from King Hassan to the Queen Regent Ntombi and stated that his visit was to strengthen the already existing bonds of friendship and mutual cooperation between the two kingdoms.

He further stated that Morocco wished to strengthen ties with Swaziland because the two countries were united by historical background as monarchies. He said Morocco wished to play the same role in northwest Africa as Swaziland played in Southern Africa as mediators among warring parties.

"We wish to play the same role in our region," he said. "His Majesty King Hassan is keen to get some information about this region."

After the informal discussions, the press was asked to leave as the two parties were to debate more sensitive issues.

It is speculated that the Swaziland delegation gave some information about the position of the ANC, the land deal, other refugee issues in Southern Africa, aftermaths of the Nkomati Accord and other peace treaties reached in the region in recent months.

The Moroccan team is expected to have explained the situation in regard to the Polisario and other developments in northwest Africa.

The joint communique read in part: "The prime minister and the special envoy also discussed international affairs, particularly the situation in northwest Africa.

"The Organisation of African Unity situation and the subject of the next OAU summit also featured in the discussions.

"The two leaders reiterated their avowal to see closer cooperation and bonds of friendship between the two countries, particularly in the fields of trade and cultural promotion.

"The prime minister and special envoy declared that Swaziland and Morocco shared a similar point of view on the wide spectrum of the subjects discussed."

The other members of the Moroccan delegation were: Mr Abdelaziz Bennouna and Mr Talal Rhoufrani.

CSO: 3400/1015

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

SECURITY PACT WITH RSA--Lesotho has apparently revised its attitude towards a security pact with South Africa. Reports say Lesotho's prime minister, Leabua Jonathan, is studying the draft of a security pact and that the Maseru government was not ready for a nonaggression pact with Pretoria. The draft treaty under consideration is said to be modeled on the Nkomati Accord in which Mozambique and South Africa undertook not to allow their territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on one another. Lesotho has so far resisted signing a formal pact, saying there was no need for it, but observers say Pretoria's pressure on the landlocked and economically vulnerable country appears to have forced Lesotho to change its stance. Relations between the two countries have been strained for several years because of the alleged use of Lesotho by the ANC and South Africa's backing of the Lesotho Liberation Army. [Text] [MB291109 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 29 May 84]

CSO: 3400/1015

BRIEFS

SOVIET RELIEF AID--The Soviet Government, following its traditional policy of friendship toward the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, has in addition to the aid already given by the Soviet Red Cross and the Soviet Red Crescent, decided to give our country 8,000 metric tons of rice, 5,000 metric tons of cement, 100 metric tons of (?corrugated iron sheets), 100 metric tons of [word indistinct], and a certain amount of other commodities. These are valued at U.S.\$3 million, which is about 1.7 billion Malagasy francs. Necessary measures will be taken as soon as possible to deliver the gift. At the request of the Malagasy Government, the Soviet Union is ready to examine the possibility of sending a group of doctors as well as other specialists to Madagascar to render free assistance to the cyclone-stricken people. [Excerpt] [MB241434 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 23 May 84]

PRC CYCLONE AID--The Chinese Embassy and the Chinese community have made a donation of 2,945,000 Malagasy francs [words indistinct] victims. On 15 April, the PRC [words indistinct] donation of 1,500,000 francs for the same purpose. [Text] [MB140915 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 10 May 84]

VISITING CHINESE DOCTORS--Eight Chinese doctors who are members of a Chinese medical mission which arrived in our country recently have been introduced to (Vasnanou) residents this morning. At the ceremony the Malagasy side was represented by [word indistinct] supreme council, Health Minister Jean-Jacques Seraphim, and a number of [word indistinct] led by the chairman of the Toamasina Provincial Executive Committee, and the Chinese side was represented by Mr Dai Ping, the Chinese ambassador to Madagascar, who was accompanied by his close aides. [Text] [MB210948 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1939 GMT 19 May 84 MB]

IMONGO VAOVAO ANNIVERSARY--Our colleagues at the official press agency for the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] Party--IMONGO VAOVAO--commemorated the 29th anniversary of this agency during Easter weekend. The celebration was highlighted last Saturday at the Tranompokonolona d'Isotry by an artistic presentation viewed by members of the AKFM-KDRSM Political Bureau as well as by several representatives from various socialist countries. The title IMONGO VAOVAO was derived from the name of the Madagascan nationalist, Jean Ralaimongo, the 100th anniversary of whose date of birth will be celebrated this year, in accordance with a decision made by the World Council for Peace. Meanwhile we wish a long life to our colleagues and their agency. [Text] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 24 Apr 84 p 3] 8117

MALI

BRIEFS

YOUTH GROUP VISITS PRC--The Malian Youth Union delegation led by its secretary general, Amadou Daouda Diallo, which arrived in Beijing on 10 May 1984, recently attended a banquet held in its honor by the first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League. The Malian delegation also held talks recently with Huang Hua, vice chairman of the National People's Congress and member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation is expected to continue its visit with trips to Shanghai, Hunan and Canton. [Text] [AB211610 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 May 84]

CSO: 3419/658

BPD REQUIRES GREATER CONTROL IN GRANTING CREDITS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] This year, the People's Development Bank [BPD] has decided to set up a more stringent system for granting credit to the state enterprises and to monitor more carefully the use of the funds resulting from those loans, so as to eliminate the "habit" of spending state funds uselessly.

The decision to require greater strictness of the enterprises in using state funds and to carefully study any request for the granting of credit is a result of the observation that many state enterprises have been using funds for projects that are bringing little or no profit, or are spending them for useless purposes.

This observation was made by the Sixth Expanded Consultative Council of the People's Development Bank, held recently in the nation's capital. The meeting, attended by managers of branches, subsidiaries and agencies of this institution, coming from all provinces, adopted several recommendations concerning the BPD's activity, considering it a priority to establish mechanisms that will ensure greater austerity in spending the state's funds.

Based on one of the recommendations from BPD's Sixth Expanded Consultative Council, the enterprises' control over the use of funds dispensed by this institution for the implementation of projects must be exercised jointly with the sectors which have custody of those enterprises.

Production Cooperatives: a Total Stagnation

The meeting of the People's Development Bank had as participants officials associated with various sectors of activity, with whom the bankers discussed mechanisms aimed at arranging for various aspects of common or parallel activities.

Specifically analyzing the progress of the agricultural production cooperatives, the Consultative Council noted that they are confronted with immense difficulties, most of which stem from the lack of support from governmental structures. Individuals associated with the Ministry of Agriculture also took part in this analysis.

The source from the People's Development Bank disclosed that the assessment of the cooperative movement's progress dealt with the activity of the agricultural production cooperatives during the past 4 years, concluding that the rural cooperatives (those established by the peasants) have had virtually no support, in contrast to those in the green zones and the urban areas.

The BPD also noted that, in addition to their lack of state support, they have been struck by disasters and by armed bandits, that have negated the efforts by the peasants, often ending up destroying them.

Having observed this reality, the Consultative Council of the People's Development Bank decided to study the status of the bank debts which the cooperatives have accumulated in recent years. This study will have to involve not only the BPD, but also other sectors which, either directly or indirectly, operate in association with the production cooperatives.

Conversely, the council noted with gratification the development of the production cooperatives in the green zones, particularly those of Maputo Province. The meeting also was of the opinion that the latter have received greater backing, and recommended that the same thing be done with respect to the rural cooperatives.

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CSO: 3442/367

In their unstable condition in those areas, the armed bandits, terrified by the strong joint actions carried out by the FPLM and our people, are wandering about and constantly turning themselves in with their weapons to our forces and the people. However, more than ever before, there is a need to heighten vigilance and denounce every and any kind of enemy maneuver in every sector of our people's life.

The study of the Nkomati Accord must continue to be carried out in all military units, thus transforming the written doctrine into revolutionary practice in order to speed up the end of armed banditry. Every fighter must value, above all, our major victories over the bandits, killing them wherever they may be. In the forest, the countryside or the town, let us wage battle against the bandits.

CSO: 3442/380

expressed the conviction that their effort would contribute to the country's development, particularly in combating hunger.

Escudo Alfredo Manguane, aged 41, who had already been a recruiter for the cashew nut planting, began by voicing his gratification at having participated in the course. "Our country's development depends on us. That is why I am proud of having taken part in this course. I acquired some basic knowledge. It should also be noted that in the past we had no chance to learn anything."

Ester Jose Hanguante, 23 years old and working in the enterprise already, is of the opinion that this opportunity that she has had will help to increase her knowledge of agriculture, hence qualifying her to work with the peasants. "I was already used to working with the peasants. Now I shall perform my work with greater assurance."

A peasant woman from the Popular Agricultural Cooperative, 22 years of age, Angelina Americo Massinga, comments that at her work site she will meet with other members to explain to them the advantages of the technical information acquired there.

One aspect which that peasant considers extremely important is associated with the fertilization and irrigation at her cooperative, which were carried out without information that could have brought compensatory results.

She concludes by saying: "Now I am qualified to teach my colleagues the techniques for fertilizing, irrigating and seed growing, based on agricultural standards."

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As Jacob van den Hout told us, the Netherlands is one of the European countries that have participated in the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] projects, aimed at fostering that area's economic development and reducing its dependence on South Africa.

He declared: "At the SADCC conferences, held since 1980 (the time of its creation), the Dutch Government granted loans amounting to 66 million florins (nearly \$22 million) and donations totaling 55 million florins (almost \$18.5 million). Most of the financing has been used for the port of Beira, for technical assistance and to purchase equipment with which to change the technological system for handling cargo to another one that will be flexible and will meet the requirements of that port's traffic."

Small-Scale Projects

In addition to the projects with a heavy regional and national impact, the Netherlands Embassy in Maputo has supported the implementation of programs involving a series of small-scale activities.

As the subject of our interview commented, among many other small-scale projects, during 1983 alone, several programs were considered including the project for rehabilitating the Beira Industrial School, the construction of health stations in Angonia, Tete, the rehabilitation of the SOMOPAL child care facility in Maputo and the rehabilitation of the Jose Macamo Hospital, also in Maputo.

Jacob van den Hout remarked: "These programs have been carried out since 1978, and they have been conducted through our embassy. The main purpose is the execution of small programs that will help Mozambique to solve some of its slight problems, such as supplying equipment for the 8 March Educational Center and materials for the Maganja da Costa District Hospital, in Zambezia."

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CSO: 3442/367

FRENCH TO HELP REBUILD MARINGUE HEALTH CENTER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] announced on Wednesday that a memorandum of cooperation for rehabilitating the medical and health infrastructures damaged by the armed bandits in Maringue, Sofala Province, was signed recently in Maputo by the French medical organizations "World Physician" and "San Frontier Hospital."

In statements made to the Mozambique Information Agency, Abdul Razak, of the Health Ministry's Planning Department disclosed that the memorandum calls for those organizations to construct a temporary hospital with field tents in the Maringue district headquarters, as well as to guarantee its complete equipping with supplies of pharmaceuticals, ambulances and other necessary health care materials.

The temporary hospital will have a capacity to accommodate from 40 to 60 beds, and will be served by two multi-specializing physicians, to be sent by those organizations, while the remaining personnel will be Mozambican aides.

Subsequently, those two humanitarian organizations will participate jointly with Mozambican authorities in the reconstruction of the Maringue Health Center. "World Physician" assumed responsibility for rendering assistance to the Main Hospital of Maputo, in the area of contracting and sending specialists in various fields, for short periods of time.

Those specialists will render medical assistance services, as well as directing lectures and talks, and researching the requirements for training Mozambican personnel; and, possibly, they may offer courses at the School of Medicine.

This project, the implementation of which will be immediate, offers great advantages to Mozambique, because its financial costs for the undertaking are very slight.

The delegations from the aforementioned organizations left Mozambique last week, after having visited the locality of Maringue, where they were informed of the various problems caused in the area by the armed bandits.

2909

CSO: 3442/367

RAIL TRAFFIC WITH SWAZILAND REOPENED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 May 84 p 8

[Article by Jorge Costa]

[Text] Rail traffic between Mozambique and Swaziland was reopened last Monday, after completion of repairs to the bridge over the Umbeluzi River, in Boane. The bridge had been severely damaged by the tropical depression "Domoina." In addition, the rail lines in the two countries are almost completely restored, so that, on Monday, the first trains were already running, carrying freight to the port of Maputo.

At precisely 1331 hours on Monday, a train with 26 freight cars of Swazi sugar, en route from Goba, reached the Boane railway bridge and started over it. The train, weighing more than 1,700 tons, crossed the bridge, closely watched by the engineers of the Officer of Consultation and Projects of the Ministry of Ports, Railways and the Merchant Marine [MPCFMM]. They ascertained that the bridge did not suffer any weakening under the tremendous weight to which it was submitted.

Hence the restoration of the bridge is now considered complete. The bridge was damaged on 30 January by hurricane "Domoina." At that time the raging waters of the Umbeluzi River tore out one of the pillars supporting the bridge and caused a shift of 1.20 meters, twisting the entire metal structure of the bridge, which was built in 1907.

"Domoina" also put almost 2 kilometers of track out of commission on Mozambican territory, and over 15 kilometers in neighboring Swaziland, which isolated that country from its natural port of Maputo.

After the damage was assessed in both countries, many hands went to work. Swaziland contracted services abroad to restore its line, and Mozambique resorted to several of its services so that traffic could be resumed as quickly as possible.

In Mozambique, a Track and Engineering brigade from the CFM-Sul [Southern Mozambican Railway] went to Goba, where the track had been damaged, and immediately began repairs. For the bridge, the SOGEL company was contracted, which provided its employees and facilities to assist the specialized brigades of the CFM-Sul, such as the Material Replacement, Track and Construction sections.

MASSINGIR DAM FLOODGATE OPENED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 May 84 p 1

[Text] For the first time since late March, one of the floodgates of the Massingir Dam in Gaza will be opened today, increasing the flow of the Limpopo River to supply water for the irrigation system in Chokwe. The measure is needed because of the decreased volume of water which has been registered in the Limpopo River bed.

According to the Hydrology Department of the National Water Directorate [DNA], at this time the flow of the Limpopo River at the Combomune Hydrological Station is 30 cubic meters per second.

"This is considered the minimum flow required for the irrigation system, but because the flow in Chokwe is already quite limited, it will be necessary to open one of the floodgates of the Massingir Dam tomorrow, to strengthen and guarantee a minimum volume of water for irrigation," explained a hydrologist from the National Water Directorate.

Behavior of Limpopo

Despite the intense rains that have been falling regularly since the end of 1983 in the south of the country, the Limpopo was the only river which did not reach the flood stage and continued to register the lowest water levels.

This extremely winding river is of great importance because it feeds the fertile Limpopo Valley, extending from the city of Chokwe to Xai-Xai, about 50 kilometers from the province capital, where the river empties into the sea.

The maximum flow of the Limpopo is about 7,900 cubic meters per second, but because of the merciless drought which has been affecting the region in the last 4 years, during most of 1983 there was no flow at all, and the river bed was reduced to parched earth, with large cracks at many points, giving a look of real desolation throughout the area which it serves.

As a result of the rains at its source, on 29 March the river registered a slight wave of rising water, and the river rose from an average annual flow of 175 cubic meters per second to 700 cubic meters per second.

"After the middle of April, the flow gradually began to subside and it is currently 30 cubic meters per second, which is extremely low," the DNA source added.

According to the same source, from now on it will be necessary to resort more regularly to the water stored in the reservoirs of the Massingir Dam to irrigate the crops in Chokwe.

6362

CSO: 3442/366

MOZAMBIQUE

FOUR NEW AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES CREATED IN MANICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Four new agricultural production cooperatives have been created in Manica District, as part of the program to enlist the population in organized modes of work and living. In addition to these four new agricultural cooperatives in that district, three blacksmiths cooperatives have been created, within the framework of the development of small programs; they will be devoted primarily to the production of plowshares, sickles and hoes, as well as other farm implements.

To date, these three blacksmiths cooperatives have produced 130 of the 800 plowshares planned for this year, our correspondent learned from the district director of agriculture in Manica.

The 130 plowshares have already been distributed to the family sector and are being used in the current agricultural campaign.

The three blacksmiths cooperatives established in Manica District are located in the communal villages of Nhaucaca, Socera and Chaissa; their creation was fostered by district political and organizational support brigades assigned to these villages. Soon after the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress, the brigades undertook to publicize the decisions of this highest body of our party.

Also as part of the development of small projects, 20 dams have already been constructed in Manica District for use in the gravity system of irrigation; in the future, they will also be stocked with fish, to diversify the diet of the local population.

According to Manica's district director of agriculture, five more dams will be built this year. Construction was initiated during the last agricultural campaign.

Along with these actions, pursuant to the decisions of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress, the political and administrative structures in Manica District are now taking steps for the creation, within a short time, of two small fishing enterprises in the localities of Zonue and Messica. They are also studying the best methods of adding to the goat herd in the area of Machipanda.

In a conversation with the FRELIMO Party district secretary for economic policy in Manica, our correspondent learned that 80 percent of the people in that zone, who had been scattered, have been brought into communal villages, and action is currently underway to organize these people to establish agricultural cooperatives.

In the interview which he granted to us, the district secretary for economic policy noted the work being done by the district brigades for political and organizational support in the neighborhoods, communal villages and agricultural cooperatives, which will make it possible to expand the area under cultivation and to make proper use of the lowland zones.

It is known, however, that in Manica District 50 percent of the crops planted in the current agricultural campaign have been ruined by the drought which is afflicting a large part of the country.

6362

CSO: 3442/366

ITALIAN TECHNICIANS FOR BEIRA, NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 May 84 p 8

[Text] Italian technicians are due to arrive soon in Mozambique to work with health personnel in the regional laboratories for food and water inspection and hygiene in Sofala and Nampula provinces. Italy may also donate \$7 million to our country for the purchase of medicines.

NOTICIAS learned from Jorge Tomo, of the International Cooperation Department of the Health Ministry, that Italy is sending the technicians within the framework of cooperation between our two countries. This action was taken up in a meeting of the Mozambican-Italian Joint Commission in 1983.

The Italian technicians, who will be working in the regional laboratories for food and water inspection and hygiene in Sofala and Nampula provinces, will mainly be providing technical assistance.

According to Jorge Tomo, the Italians will concentrate primarily on personnel training and on the maintenance of medical and surgical equipment.

"The cooperation protocol signed between Italy and Mozambique in 1983 had, as basic and extremely important items, technical assistance at all levels, including the rural area, and the conduct of activities at the Laboratory for Food and Water Inspection and Hygiene at the Central Hospital of Maputo," he said.

Tomo added that Italy will donate \$1 million to our country for the acquisition of medicines.

"Following the appeal launched by our government because of the natural disasters (drought and floods), Italy was one of the first countries to contribute various kinds of goods for our disaster victims. Among its various donations to our country, Italy provided Mozambique with foodstuffs, medicines, tents and so on," Jorge Tomo reported.

The Health Ministry official also noted the participation of nongovernmental Italian organizations in the health field, including the COSV (an Italian organization which is playing a part in the project for the School of Photographic Training, recently inaugurated in Maputo).

ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE FARM WORKERS PRAISED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 May 84 p 3

[Article by Antonio Barros]

[Text] "On this day of festivities and reflection, we would like to salute all the workers who, on their production fronts, are creatively implementing the decisions of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress with dedication and a high spirit of patriotism," said Omar Luis Francisco, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the party provincial committee in Zambezia Province, during a rally in Quelimane. The rally was the high point of the celebration of the International Day of the Workers in Zambezia Province.

In fact, in order to insure that their quotas would be met, despite the lack of spare parts and fuel (not to mention the problems imposed by the armed bandits), many workers, particularly farm workers in this case, manually performed various operations which call for machinery.

Omar Luis Francisco particularly praised the agricultural enterprises of Lioma, Gurue and Nante, which not only surpassed their production goals but were also exemplary in enlisting the family sector in their zones of influence in the battle against hunger and against the armed bandits.

In the rally celebrating May Day, the member of the Central Committee and secretary of the party provincial committee in Zambezia praised the peasants in the family sector, who quickly adopted the guideline of the Fourth Congress which stresses the importance of this sector in agricultural production. Most of the peasants met and exceeded the quotas assigned to them. Here as well, the private farmers have played a dedicated part in the battle against hunger.

The party official in Zambezia Province told the rally that the creation of our well-being depends on the dedication and effort with which each of us performs. "The production battle is not an abstract expression. Only those who produce have the right to consume," stressed Omar Luis Francisco, appealing to the residents of Quelimane and its environs to intensify their production of vegetables.

Vegetable Production

Referring to truck gardening, the Central Committee provincial secretary said that in Quelimane, to date, more than 2,000 truck farmers are already registered in the Office of Green Zones. He stressed that many more city residents should devote themselves to this type of production, each maintaining a garden plot to confront the problem of hunger. Companies and other work places were also told of their responsibility, because "the well-supported production of vegetables is one way of alleviating the problem of hunger in the city of Quelimane," he said.

Francisco said that although the produce had not yet reached many dinner tables, since it had not yet been completely harvested, packaged, distributed and warehoused, it could be concluded that, because of the great effort by all the farm sectors and the good weather conditions, the 1983/1984 agricultural campaign would be better than the previous one.

"The future does not simply follow chronologically from the present, according to men's good or bad luck," stressed the Central Committee member. He added that, should the drought appear again 3 years from now and if, in the meantime, we have built dams, irrigation systems and dikes to avert or minimize that natural disaster, we will have been building our future.

Omar Francisco said it was up to the workers to do their jobs at their work places as efficiently as possible, because "this is the only way the future can evolve favorably. This is the only way to develop the nation's economy. Only this will give greater meaning to the International Day of the Worker.

"We especially laud those who are working in the zones affected by the war; despite the dangers to which they are exposed, they remain firmly at their work posts," Francisco said.

In celebration of May Day, the FPLM [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth], the ONP [National Teachers Association] and the ONJ [expansion unknown] presented messages in which they generally indicated their efforts to carry out the decisions of the Fourth Congress, particularly in the battle against hunger and against the armed bandits.

Faquir Amichand, secretary of the Provincial Council of the OTM [Organization of Mozambican Workers] in Zambezia and member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, read a message from that organization; he noted that the workers' active participation in drafting the OTM constitution and its large membership increasingly reflect their growing class consciousness.

At the Zambezia Province level, the message said, 71,274 workers were involved in the revitalization process; 1,140 delegates were elected to the district conferences and 281 of these were delegates to the Provincial Conference. In support of that conference, the workers of Zambezia contributed over 2 million meticals and a variety of products, including 10 tons of fish, copra and corn.

POLITICAL, ETHICAL ANALYSIS OF SITUATION GIVEN

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 27 Apr-1 Jun 84 pp 8-9

[Article by L. G.: "Politics and Ethics"]

[Text] It may as well be said now that sensation-seekers will be disappointed: WAL FADJRI, a publication that informs and instructs, looks at what happened in the parliamentary institution in order to analyze in greater depth the "political reality."

Today, we observe, at all levels, the masses' distrust of the policies of those in power, but we also observe that this precise "moment," the removal of Habib Thiam, number 2 man in the government, has raised strong feelings among the masses.

What a paradox, say observers who do not understand the sociology of Senegalese politics!

Neither Habib Thiam, nor the "barons" removed from political life had raised any sincere support within the people.

Neither Habib Thiam, nor the "barons" attract us politically, but the way in which they were disposed of runs counter to the fundamental Islamic values deeply held by our people: friendship, faithfulness, and scrupulousness.

We thought that period of the past was over. Worse--before, removals from office, separations and even betrayals were done more elegantly, more subtly! That which political scientists call "the average Senegalese" and which is in fact the people, lacks everything but a memory. And this people still has a vivid picture of a Habib Thiam, who traveled all over the country with his slogans, a man who devoted himself entirely to his friend, and the young sons bearing the illustrious names attest to the deep ties that "politics" were not to sever!

This is one dimension of the African "political reality" that is overlooked or scorned by many intellectuals who harbor something of a Machiavelli inside them.

Humiliation!

Concerning the "barons," you may hear for example, "Look at how they humiliated those 'elderly men' after all that time they were in the Socialist Party." But the "elderly men" were nonetheless aligned with the camp of those who profit from the poverty of the masses....

Disrespect for "things political" has become more pronounced, it must now be realized. Of course, those "not interested in politics" were already growing in numbers. Generally speaking, outside of urban areas--and perhaps beyond--politics is viewed as a trade, an activity, a means like any other to get a place in the sun.

The practice of politics since Carpot, Galandou Diouf, Blaise Diagne and the last has created an entire disillusioned population who becomes involved in "politics" only to "help" a son, a father, a mother, an uncle, a nephew to "succeed," to "make it," and "to be helped" in return.

Circle commanders, heads of cantons are no longer present, but their mentality is rooted in the "government mind." Thus, some "cadres" prefer being sub-prefects, some governors prefer being prefects since their aim is to use the political and administrative office to amass a fortune as quickly as possible off the backs of the peasants.

This feeling of disgust is well put by Babou Toure, an old peasant from Pouhamtock who shouted at us: "All politicians have always lied to us! Even Mame Birame, our son! Nice words, that's all! We don't want to even hear that word politics anymore. And anyone who has a son should not even name him 'Paul.'"

A politician is automatically perceived as a crook, a cheat; as the knowledgeable native of Saloum put it ["po-la-tigi"] (it's a real farce).

The "systems" that are built on such "politics are doomed to extinction sooner or later."

Politicians, the backbone of these "systems," are also doomed...to leave political life. Their act is no longer amusing; it is turning into a tragi-comedy and the actors blame each other for the failed performance.

Curtain!

The hardship that befalls those who are removed from public life can be appreciated once it is learned what youth, dignity and material possessions they sacrificed "for the party" and today find themselves stripped of their "benefits," emptied out, pushed aside. No one would have thought that it could come to that. In "politics."

In short, what is done is done. The curtain has come down.

The Senegalese are reliving the tragic reality of under-development that political imbroglios cannot disguise. Also, it is time that these shake-ups stopped monopolizing everyone's attention.

It is also time that politicians develop a code of ethics that does not run counter to the fundamental values of our people.

What will become of Senegal if the majority of its people continues to lack interest in the politics that governs their daily lives?

The most urgent and arduous task for sincere politicians is to return trust to the hearts of the Senegalese and to act without thinking of themselves.

We should not forget that, with the arrival of the Second Republic, Senegalese who had never been involved, entered "politics." Didn't we see managers form circles of friendship and support, whereas they had always been on the fringe of political events? Didn't we hear Senegalese say that they had just voted for the first time in their lives?

This is not a freak occurrence; on the contrary, it is a sign of the times. Something in the attitude of the people had changed; hostility gave way to quietude, brought about primarily by the fact that the profound convictions of the Senegalese people allowed them to forget the past and wish for, in the name of faith, the beginning of a new era.

With these high cards in hand, the "new government" had the means to put the situation right, if we had gone down the straight path of the "Etats generaux de l'Education" [educational establishment].

Unfortunately, "politics" stopped us part way.

The Senegalese must know that the world is watching us and that for the future, it is dangerous to be put on stage by misadventures in "politics."

But is it too late? Everyday facts prove that it is not; the Moslem people of Senegal feel neither hostility nor hatred for persons, for any reason.

The masses simply want freedom and happiness with dignity.

They firmly believe in their faith and the times demand that they be mobilized in order to turn the page and totally change the situation of the country.

In truth, their faith which yesterday provided, and still provides, so many advantages is the most certain seed for the salvation of our people.

[Boxed insert]

Counterattack to the Allegations of the Church Press

A certain church publication reports the danger that the growth of Islam supposedly constitutes, a phenomenon shrouded in the euphemism "the rise of fundamentalism."

WAL FADJRI, the Islamic news publication, does not intend to open a debate on a problem that has already been settled by the inevitable unfolding of history.

But, for our readers' information, we will publish in our next edition, a piece written in 1959 that deals perfectly with the confused ideas that the publication would like to have believed. Ibrahima Baay Niass' text which answers Cardinal Lefebvre, "Africa for Africans," is poignantly current and worth more than any analysis. Counterattack!

12413

CSO: 3419/629

PAPER QUESTIONS SUPPORT FOR MOZAMBIQUE RESISTANCE

MB231223 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 May 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Alarm Over the MNR"]

[Text] Everyone knows that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) exists and that its purpose is to seek to overthrow the Government of Mozambique. But there is a great unknown beyond this basic point, with scanty information mixed with logical deductions -- and a wealth of speculation and guessing.

It is known that the MNR began when Zimbabwe was still Rhodesia. It is thought it had a base or bases as well as a radio station. It is whispered that, when majority rule came, the MNR moved south. There was that curious occurrence in which a leader of the MNR was murdered near Pretoria. And there has been a stream of accusations from the Mozambique Government that the MNR operates from South Africa.

That the MNR had a presence in South Africa must be beyond doubt. It was generally accepted by commentators throughout last year and early this year as a major factor in Pretoria's destabilisation activities in the subcontinent, and as one of the specific measures of applying pressure to the Mozambique Government to desist from giving aid to the African National Congress.

All this was widely held to have resulted in the success of achieving the Nkomati Accord. Indeed the South African Government's pledge in the accord not to allow a platform for violence against Mozambique implicitly acknowledged an involvement with the MNR.

Two questions recur: How substantial has the MNR's presence in South Africa been? And, is it still with us?

The matter is of concern because of the nature of the MNR's actions inside Mozambique. Whatever its political ideology--and, interestingly, little appears about this--its terrorism has never been disputed. It has come to be characterised by events like the Christmas Day massacre of more than 40 bus passengers, the shooting up of a passenger train a few weeks ago, and a remorseless flow of killings, rapes and kidnappings.

If we are involved in helping the MNR then we are stained by these deeds. Not only would that be morally wrong, but it also undermines the government's repeated stand, on principle, against terrorism of any kind anywhere in the world.

As we reported yesterday, Mozambique leaders now declare that not only is MNR violence continuing, but they believe the organisation continues to enjoy support from "certain elements" in the South African military.

In the nature of things we can have no idea whether any reality attaches to this claim. But surely it is time for the government to tell us more about the nature and scope of the relationship, if any, with the MNR. More than enough is known, and even more suspected, to justify a sense of alarm and a demand for information.

CSO: 3400/991

BEELD CRITICIZES CP FOR AV INVOLVEMENT

MB231701 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 16 May 84 p 8

["From My Political Pen" column by Dawie: "CP's Are Running Like Rabbits Across the Field"]

[Text] Certainly the most cynical reaction of Dr Andries Treurnicht and his Conservative Party [CP] has been for them to pretend innocence now that the rightist "happening" in the Skilpadsaal [Skilpad Hall] has been so roundly condemned countrywide. They say they are, of course, innocent and aggrieved and please do not blame them for the militaristic threats and other emotional outrages which took place there.

And what abominable injustice it is that their politics should be held against them when all they did was to lend a hand in the field of culture. Is it not scandalous intolerance towards them when the implications of their deeds are exposed and people warned against them! Can one not differ from the National Party politically?

These are excuses that hold no substance and will not alter the fact that the far-right are on the run like rabbits across a bare field.

The mask has finally been torn off and the public will never forget what they have seen. It was a face that shook them to their toes, and for which the public will keep them on the run because it believes in mutual responsibility. After all, it is no secret that the CP has been hobnobbing with the Herstigte Nasinole Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, and in concert with them arranged the so-called National Congress. They were in no doubt of these people and their sentiments. And despite the crass outbursts and the militant war cries and the Hitler symbols, they went along with these elements and formed a new organization.

What's more, Dr Treurnicht and Dr Carel Boshoff were visibly enjoying themselves in the extremist atmosphere that prevailed. Nor were they slow in doing their share to heighten the emotions. Now that they realize what the public thinks of that, they are trying to retreat. What impression does it create when one first joins in lustily, then later declares innocence and lays the blame on others? For them now to plead for tolerance in order to avoid further assaults is too absurd for words. Is the Afrikaner supposed to observe all the danger signs thrown up at Skilpadsaal without lifting a finger to do something about it?

The simple truth is that an attempt was made at Skilpadsaal to fuse all the extreme right elements into one organization. For what purpose? To wreck the political development in the country, and nothing else. Not a single cultural aim has yet been formulated. The intention was to sink the new constitution. The "yes" vote of over 1.3 million voters (they have, in the meantime, become more) was to be neutralized.

The germ which led to the formation of the AV can be traced back to the defeat of the far-right in the referendum. At the time, the rightwing and the Progressives were handed the biggest defeat ever delivered at the polls of South Africa. The CP and their rightist soul brothers could not accept this. They are still out to divide and block the national will which was so massively expressed. This is why they joined battle against their fellow Afrikaners. Because they could not achieve a thing in the political field, they decided to reach their political goal through the Afrikaner's cultural identity.

Now they have suddenly become the Afrikaner's guardians, intent to infiltrating and taking over Afrikaner institutions by any means possible or replacing them with something else. It has become an onslaught aimed at the good Afrikanership of their fellow Afrikaners, and fed by further arousing suspicion against all who desire a new dispensation in this country.

Is there any alternative for those members of the Afrikaner nation who are concerned about the future than to fight this onslaught with power and determination.

CSO: 3401/76

