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# ***JPRS Report***

## **Africa (Sub-Sahara)**

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31 AUGUST 1987

## AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA)

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## INTER-AFRICAN

### FINLAND TO FINANCE SADCC METEOROLOGICAL PROJECT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] An agreement concerning a meteorological project associated with the financing of assistance to the countries of the South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was recently signed in Geneva (Switzerland) between Finland and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

According to a press release distributed yesterday by the National Institute of Hydrometeorology, the joint project, sponsored by the Finnish agency for international development (Finninda), was signed at a ceremony attended by the general director of the Finnish institution, Erkki Jatila, and representatives of the SADCC member countries which participated recently in the 10th Congress on Meteorology, at Geneva.

The project, which consists of the provision of nearly \$4 million, is aimed at expanding the facilities of the meteorological and hydrological services in national agencies responsible for the development and implementation of agricultural activities involving the management of water resources, and those of sectors producing solar and wind energy, as well as that of aviation.

As for the assignment of tasks, it will be incumbent on the WMO to manage the parts of the project associated with the contribution of experts and occupational training, and the Finnish Meteorological Institute will be responsible for the purchase of equipment and its installation.

It was also decided to form a coordinating council, consisting of representatives from the Finnish institution and the WMO, so as to ensure the coordination of the project's execution.

The agreement also calls for the preparation of plans relating to the second phase of this project, for the period from 1989 to 1991, by the WMO and the Finnish Meteorological Institute, in cooperation with the SADCC Transport and Communication Commission.

Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe are members of SADCC.

Moreover, the 10th World Congress on Meteorology reelected Prof Edwin Olu Patrick Obasi, of Nigeria, to the post of secretary general of the World Meteorological Organization for another 4-year term.



FORMER PORTUGUESE COLONIES RELATIONS WITH LISBON DISCUSSED

Accusations Protested

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 87 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The visit paid to Lisbon by the foreign ministers of the African countries in which Portuguese is the official language has confirmed once again that cooperation between Portugal and The Five, however much it may have progressed in some respects, continues to suffer from the underlying problem of the alleged support provided to the UNITA and the RENAMO. This is a problem which has not, to date, served to prevent the dialogue which, despite everything, has remained unchanged in the most varied political situations, both here and in Africa. But it is also a problem the former Portuguese colonies do not want to see ignored, to such an extent does it affect each and every development project. And 12 years after independence was won, we have here the "embassy" of the Portuguese-speaking African countries regarding this issue as a decisive aspect of relations with Portugal. It suffices to note the statement made at the beginning of the press conference in which the assessment of this visit to Lisbon was set forth.

The importance and even the emphasis placed on this matter is understandable. Without a clear and unequivocal defeat of their internal adversaries, the governments in Angola and Mozambique know that all of the efforts to liberate their respective countries from the catastrophic situation in which they find themselves will be doomed to failure. It may be claimed that the problem is not that of Portugal, and that the authorities in Lisbon have maintained a consistent line of support of the Angolan and Mozambican states in this matter, support which has been reflected in successive statements made on the territory of Portugal and abroad. Which is true, but this is not enough to satisfy the desires of The Five. For at the present time, Portugal is the only platform where their governments can make charges which will have some effect on public opinion, thus creating a broader front for combating their adversaries and claiming that they are the victims of a war extending far beyond the vicissitudes experienced in the field. To do this in any of the countries from which it is presumed the logistic support for the guerrilla forces comes would be fruitless. But doing so in the heart of Europe, in a country whose people have not as yet completely overcome the consequences of

decolonization is to break out of the circle and to seek a guarantee on an international level which cannot readily be obtained on the complicated chessboard into which the southern African region has been transformed.

On the Portuguese side, the choice, as always, was clear. It would in fact be unthinkable to pursue a kind of double diplomacy, formally supporting the states with which relations are maintained while informally supporting those who oppose them. This is true both as a matter of principle and as a matter of objective interest. What is difficult, however, is to satisfy the demands which sometimes come to us from Africa in this connection without violating the laws which protect each and every citizen of Portuguese nationality, whatever his political creed or the ideas he freely expresses to the media.

Seen from this point of view, the problem will always have an insoluble aftermath. It is because of this that the systematic blaming of the Portuguese state is not perhaps the best strategy, above all when the main agents of that state are proclaiming ever more insistently, and with ever greater conviction, that it is necessary to reduce their role and to increase that of individuals. Rather than demanding of successive governments in Lisbon, then, what they are known to regard as impossible, a continuing effort to demonstrate the wisdom and justice of the cause defended by Luanda and Maputo would be preferable. When all is said and done, won't mutual cooperation in the current stage depend more on businessmen and technicians than on any agreement beyond those which already exist?

#### Renamo Statement

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Paulo Oliveira, the spokesman and European representative of the RENAMO, is the signatory of a statement distributed in Lisbon yesterday which says that "Portugal will continue to offer 'sanctuary' for activities and actions directed against the government of Mozambique established within the framework of the freedoms every Portuguese citizen is entitled to enjoy."

This communique was the RENAMO reaction to the statement by the president of the republic to the effect that "Portugal will never be a sanctuary for actions against the legitimate governments of Angola, Mozambique and the other African countries in which Portuguese is the official language."

The statement also said that "The members and representatives" of the RENAMO "on Portuguese territory who have Portuguese identity documents will not surrender the rights, freedoms and guarantees conferred upon them by the law and the constitution of Portugal." Denying that the armed actions of the RENAMO are "planned in or carried out from Portugal," the statement said that "All the political and diplomatic actions and informing of the citizens whom our law and constitution protect will continue or even be intensified, regardless of whether the organs of authority or other states are pleased."

The RENAMO views the presence of the five foreign ministers in Lisbon as "a tool for exerting pressure on the government bodies in Portugal."

### 'The Five' Consolidate Debts

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 18-25 Jun 87 p 48

[Text] The consolidation of the greater part of the debts of the five Portuguese-speaking countries, by means of a guarantee offered by the state, is practically assured. These debts exceed 50 million contos, O JORNAL learned from a well-informed source.

Mozambique and Angola, with debts of 26 million and 24 million contos, respectively, will be the major beneficiaries of this operation, which is being carried out within the framework of the cooperative actions with the new African nations undertaken by the government in Lisbon.

Much smaller debts which will also be consolidated through Portuguese state guarantees include those of Guinea-Bissau (1.3 million contos), Cape Verde (80,000), and Sao Tome and Principe (3,000 contos). Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome recently benefited from earlier guarantees covering 3 million and 2 million contos, respectively.

#### More Cooperative Workers

Meanwhile, the Secretariat of State for Cooperation will seek to improve working conditions, insofar as possible, for the cooperative agents in the new African countries, specifically Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe. Reports from these countries indicate that interest in having Portuguese cooperative workers is on the rise.

For example, the Angolan authorities have indicated their desire to have 80,000 more Portuguese cooperative workers, in addition to the approximately 24,000 who are currently engaged in various activities in that country.

In this connection, Luanda has proposed to the government in Lisbon that payment of the wages of and subsidies for Portuguese cooperative workers be shared. According to a source at the Secretariat of State for Cooperation, this has already been accepted in principle by the Portuguese government.

Recently, some major delays in the payment of wages to the Portuguese cooperative workers in Angola have been noted. In some cases, back wages for as many as 7 months were owed, but the problem was resolved last month after the government in Lisbon contributed to alleviating the problem by sending foodstuffs and advancing funds to pay wages.

Moreover, plans now call for consulting with various Portuguese civil construction enterprises operating in Angola with a view to awarding the bid for the building of the Luanda Cultural Center. This project is expected to be budgeted at 60,000 contos, and infrastructure facilities have already been reserved on the land owned by the Portuguese chancery in the Angolan capital. The cooperation of the Secretariat of State for Culture and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation has already been arranged for the equipping of this cultural center.

Moreover, the building of a residential complex with 20 housing units and a social center for the Portuguese cooperative workers is already under way in Bissau, and it is expected that within a month, the bid on a project calling for the building of 24 houses in Sao Tome for the cooperative workers living there will be awarded.

5157

CSO: 3542/106

ZAMBIA REPATRIATES MOZAMBICANS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

THE government has repatriated 200 Mozambican civil servants who were among the refugees settled in Eastern Province.

Eastern Province Member of the Central Committee Cde Chibesa Kankasa said in Chipata yesterday the refugees were sent home last week because their government asked for them.

Government arranged for them to go back but emphasised that they were free to return in case of trouble from the South African sponsored Mozambique National Resistance Army (MNR) rebels.

"The Mozambican government said that the civil servants were urgently needed to help continue building their country and we could not interfere.

"The policy of the government is to help our friends and those who

want to go back will be allowed to do so. If they are in their country we will not touch them, but if they cross over then they become our responsibility."

Last month some MNR rebels crossed into Zambia on two occasions and abducted several women refugees to their hide-out where they forced them to cook for them. The women were taken back to the refugee camp without any harm.

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CSO: 3400/153

## ANGOLA

### SOVIET TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC COOPERATION REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Moscow (from our correspondent)--A group of Soviet workers in the petroleum industry will come to Angola this year to discuss the possibility of USSR participation in the extraction of petroleum on the continental shelf, in the fields belonging to SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company], reported Nikolai Krainov, secretary of the Angolan-Soviet intergovernmental commission.

The 10th anniversary of the creation of this intergovernmental commission for technical, scientific and trade cooperation falls on this 11 October.

The secretary for the Soviet representation on this commission referred to what had been achieved during this period and to the prospects for bilateral economic relations between the USSR and Angola.

"Angola has always occupied a central place in Soviet relations with the African countries. We sympathize and will continue to sympathize with the heroic Angolan people in their struggle for national independence and the building of a new society. Cooperation with the Soviet Union plays an important part in Angola's national reconstruction, taking in all the sectors of the Angolan economy," Nikolai Krainov said.

Many Soviet specialists are working in Angola in the energy sector. They are assisting in the repair and maintenance of electric power equipment and taking part in the recovery of the hydroelectric stations.

"Soviet organizations are taking part in the design of the 'Capanda' hydroelectric station on the Kwanza River, with a 520-megawatt capacity. It will be the major project in Soviet-Angolan cooperation, which will enable Angola to double its electric power production. The method of constructing the principal units of the station has already been selected. It only remains to draw up a plan and supply equipment from the Soviet Union. The Brazilian firm 'Odebrecht' will be responsible for the construction," the secretary said.

There are plans to create, within a short time, an organization which will be responsible for stringing the high tension lines and constructing the substations.

There are also plans to assist in rural electrification projects in Malanje Province and to draft development plans for the nation's energy sector.

Agriculture also plays an important role in the economy of both countries. The sector is responsible for solving the food problem and for supplying the raw materials for industry, as well as producing for export.

"At the request of the Angolan colleagues," said Nikolai Krainov, "a central maintenance plant is being designed for farm machinery in Luanda Province. Along with three other maintenance plants (in Uige, Porto Amboim and Lucala), it will be turned over to the client in operating condition."

Coffee is an important export crop for Angola. In Kwanza-Sul Province, the USSR will create agricultural development stations which will provide the local cooperatives with equipment, tools and fertilizers.

Equipment and materials have been supplied to three state cotton enterprises in Malanje Province. Under the terms of the agreements signed during the fifth session of the joint commission, the Soviet Union will be responsible for the construction of irrigation systems in the environs of Luanda, Lobito, Malanje and Cabinda, covering a 2,000-hectare area, and for dam reconstruction in Huila Province. The program for development of the livestock sector in southern Angola provides for the creation of drinking troughs, veterinary services and the construction of a slaughterhouse.

According to the official, Soviet organizations have already built two petroleum storage depots in the cities of Malanje and Porto Amboim, which have been instrumental in the more rational distribution of derivatives in the country, especially to its central provinces. There are plans to build two more storage depots on the outskirts of Luanda.

Soviet specialists are also working for SONANGOL. They will assist in evaluating the reserves of petroleum and gas and in the design of a development program for the petrochemical industry.

A group of Soviet petroleum industry workers will travel to Angola this year to discuss the possibility of USSR participation in petroleum extraction on the continental shelf, in the fields belonging to SONANGOL.

About 50 Soviet technicians are currently working in the fishing sector. Soviet organizations are assisting Angola with the organization and strengthening of fishing cooperatives, which are responsible for 75 percent of the fish sold on the domestic market.

The USSR has offered motor launches, transport means and fishing apparatus. The Soviet-Angolan joint fishing venture has 14 boats.

A group of Soviet maritime workers have been employed since 1977 at the "Estalnavé" shipyard. "Our technicians have assisted in the repair of a floating dock with a 2,000-ton capacity, in the repair of technical equipment and in the organization of the tasks of the auxiliary services," said Krainov.

From 1977 to 1986, the shipyard has repaired 650 ships and has built 2 fishing vessels.

"Moreover," Nikolai Krainof added, "Soviet specialists have taken part in rebuilding 16 bridges and 2 tunnels and have helped to create two bridge-building enterprises in Lubango and Luanda.

The USSR supplies equipment and materials to the state enterprises ENCOI and ECOAL. The USSR plans to help Angola rebuild companies for the production of civil construction materials, such as lime, bricks and plaster of paris.

Since 1977, Soviet physicians have been treating Angolans; they have performed 120,000 surgical operations, have assisted at 100,000 births and have trained about 500 Angolan specialists. There are plans to increase the number of Soviet physicians in Angola to 250 by 1990.

The Soviet Union has made a commitment to complete construction of and to equip the 400-bed Lubango hospital and to supply transport means, medical equipment, medicines and clothing. On completion of this project, Soviet organizations will see to the equipment of the Luanda and Malanje hospitals.

At another point, Nikolai Krainov noted that, this year, the USSR donated about 5 tons of medicines, 500,000 doses of polio vaccines and 900 doses of cholera vaccine to the Angolan Ministry of Health.

The USSR has helped Angola to create an industrial training school in Huamba, schools for electricians and automobile mechanics in Lobito and three agricultural schools in Lubango, Sumbe and Malanje, for 1,600 students. Soviet teachers are working at the Luanda Naval School, the topography school connected with the Institute of Geodesics and Cartography and the professional training center attached to the Lobito shipyard.

During the period of the cooperation accord, 12,000 Angolan technicians and skilled machine operators have been trained--5,000 of them in teaching establishments in Angola, about 6,000 in cooperative work programs and more than 1,000 in superior and intermediate specialized institutions in the Soviet Union.

During the fifth session of the Soviet-Angolan intergovernmental commission, documents were signed providing for USSR assistance in the creation and reconstruction of light industry and food enterprises, including two textile plants in Luanda and Dondo, edible oil processing companies in Lobito, "Vinelo" fruit canning plants in Dondo and candy, yogurt and ice cream shops.

The construction and assembly organization which will be established soon in Angola will take part in the construction of 10 professional training schools and an agricultural school, residential buildings with 700 apartments in Luanda and Lubango, the fishing port in Namibe Province and machine shops for the repair of farm equipment.

"The long-range program for USSR-Angolan economic, technical and scientific cooperation, from 1986 to 1990 and up to the year 2000, will be successfully carried out," concluded Nikolai Krainov.

6362

CS0: 3442/231



ANGOLA

RSA TROOPS ACCUSED OF DESTROYING FARMS IN CUNENE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Castanheira de Pera --Last Friday in Castanheira de Pera, Mario Saumbwako, Cunene's assistant provincial commissioner for the economic and productive sphere, reported the presence of troops of the racist South African regime in areas of the province that are extremely important for the development and practice of agriculture and livestock farming.

Speaking with the Angolan news agency ANGOP, the official said this was a major factor preventing the peasants from performing specific tasks that could contribute to solving the food problems.

According to the official, livestock farming in Cunene is in the forefront of the economic development of the province, inasmuch as the agricultural infrastructures in existence in the province until 1981 were destroyed in the invasion by the racist South African Army at that time.

Livestock farming is in the forefront, he added, because it was possible to relocate several head of cattle, goats and horses that managed to escape the destructive fury of the 1981 invasion, which even included razing the capital of Cunene (Ondjiva).

Agriculture in Cunene is currently limited to the family sector and does not play a very decisive role in the economic and social development of the area. According to the spokesman, before the big invasion of August 1981, extensive areas had agricultural infrastructures associated with the livestock sector, which guaranteed a certain food self-sufficiency in these areas.

It is important to point out that the party and government in the province have done everything possible to see that, in zones where the military situation permits, agriculture and livestock farming are vigorously pursued, seeking levels that will minimally meet the real needs of the people, who are now being relocated in the productive regions.

6362

CSO: 3442/231

## ANGOLA

### ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ZIMBABWE PRAISED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Harare--Trade relations between the People's Republic of Angola and Zimbabwe continue to develop satisfactorily, serving as the model for the member countries of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference].

As the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned in Harare, some 4,462 tons of merchandise were recently loaded at the Mozambican port of Beira for shipment to Luanda.

The cargo, which was transported from Bulawayo (Zimbabwe) via the Beira Corridor, includes 3,000 tons of corn for the animal feed plant in Luanda, 510 tons of tobacco for the "FTU" factory in the capital and another 53 tons of tobacco for the plant in Lobito.

The ship is also carrying 1,006 tons of corn and 80 tons of peas, to be unloaded at the port of Porto Amboim, Kwanza-Sul Province, for consumption by the residents.

Another shipment is expected this year; marketed by the mixed Zimbabwean company "Grain Marketing Board," it consists of 150 tons of corn meal for Namibe, 14 tons of corn, also for this southern province, 100 tons of corn meal for Lobito and another 380 tons for Luanda Province.

The Port of Beira is expecting the arrival soon of 15,000 bundles of blankets, imported by Angola from the firm "Consolidated Textiles Zimbabwe" and destined for Luanda. The blankets are to be used as items for barter in support of the rural marketing campaign in various provinces of the country.

Well informed sources in this capital reported that 400,000 day-old chicks (layers) will soon be shipped to Luanda in the cargo planes of the TAAG (Angolan Airlines).

This purchase by the Agriculture Ministry for the capital's poultry houses is valued at \$244,000 (7.32 million kwanzas) and follows the importation, last year, of 660,000 chicks, valued at \$349,800.

According to the ANGOP correspondent in Harare, the directorate of international operations of the National Bank of Angola is currently seeking to speed up the financial arrangements for the importation of the 400,000 chicks.

Angola expects to import large quantities of seed this year. The purchase is being negotiated by the Angolan firm "Sacilda" and the Zimbabwean company "Lingo Commodities Seed."

This month, Zimbabwe confirmed that it would take part in the fourth edition of FICOM (Luanda International Fair), to take place this November. Zimbabwe has expressed an interest in purchasing dried and frozen fish, salt, petroleum, petroleum derivatives and marble from Angola.

6362

CSO: 3442/232

ANGOLA

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA ON RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jul 87 p 12

[Report on interview with Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Angolan ambassador to Cuba, by the Angolan news agency ANGOP, in Havana, date not given]

[Text] Havana--Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Angolan ambassador to Cuba and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, said recently that enormous prospects are opening for cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] and Latin America.

In an interview with ANGOP, Pacavira stressed that such prospects are within the framework of the common strategy in the struggle for peace and social progress, against underdevelopment and for South-South cooperation, as an essential factor in countering the protectionist policy of the capitalist world.

"It is natural that we in Angola, an underdeveloped country, would seek the best paths to follow in our economic relations, which necessarily involve cooperation with similarly underdeveloped states. In this regard, we note the vast possibilities for cooperation with Mexico, Venezuela, Uruguay, Guyana, Nicaragua, Argentina and Panama," he pointed out.

"In relation to these states," Pacavira continued, "we have come to maintain a series of contacts aimed at bringing about solid cooperation in economic and trade areas. The political will is there and we believe Angola is going to turn a new page in cooperation with Latin America, where there are countries which have already achieved a high degree of development."

Asked to go into some detail on future cooperation between Angola and the United States of Mexico, to which he was recently accredited, Manuel Pedro Pacavira said that this Latin American country has enormous potential which could be used to advantage by the RPA in the area of bilateral cooperation.

"Mexico," Pacavira explained, "has a well developed petroleum industry; it has already achieved a good deal in scientific, technical and cultural areas. All these factors will really play a part in the cooperation between the two states."

"During our stay in Mexico City, to deliver our credentials to President de la Madrid, We took the opportunity to meet with various figures in Mexico's

political, economic, cultural and social life. In these meetings, the Mexican authorities indicated a receptiveness to bilateral cooperation and we hope that, in the next few months, there will be an exchange of government delegations to explore areas of cooperation," said Ambassador Pacavira.

He added, in this regard, that businessmen from various private concerns were disposed to cooperate with the RPA in the areas of urban transport, tourism and cadre training, among others.

At another point of the interview, Ambassador Pacavira discussed the friendly relations between the MPLA-Labor Party and the progressive parties in Latin America, remarking that they hold similar views on the principal problems that affect southern Africa, in particular, and the international political situation in general.

"We have close relations of friendship and solidarity with the Uruguayan Communist Party, relations dating back to the first war of national liberation, and we are strengthening our relations with the Communist parties of Argentina and Mexico," noted Pacavira.

Finally, the Angolan ambassador brought up the general political situation in Latin America, which he thinks favors the democratic forces, despite the constant interference by North America in the internal affairs of the states in that region. "We have witnessed the fall of fascist regimes and the revolutionary and mass movements are challenging and combating the oppression and tyranny of the militarist regimes," he concluded.

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CSO: 3442/231

ANGOLA

FRENCH AID TO HUILA AGRICULTURE, LUANDA WATER SUPPLY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 87 p 12

[Text] Last Friday, in Luanda, Angola signed two financial conventions with the French Central Bank of Economic Cooperation (CCEE) involving a sum of 81.5 million French francs, to be assigned for projects to develop food production in Huila Province and to rehabilitate the water treatment and impounding stations in Kigangondo and Marcal.

The ceremony took place at the National Bank of Angola, and those signing were the bank's vice governor, Cunha Neto, and the director of the French Central Bank of Economic Cooperation, Yves Roland-Billecart. Also participating in it were members of the party and the government, and prominent among those present were the vice minister of finance, Sousa Santos; the minister of agriculture, Faustino Muteka; the vice governor of the BNA, Antonio Inacio; the provincial commissar of Huila, Lopo do Nascimento; and the French ambassador accredited to the RPA.

It should be noted that the French institution is already involved in some projects, amounting to a total of 136.5 million French francs; these are benefiting Huila and Namibe Provinces, primarily in the agricultural areas, which the French official visited last week.

Yesterday, the French delegation left Luanda to return to its country, after having held several meetings with Angolan authorities.

2909

CSO: 3442/236

NEW REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED GOVERNING RECRUITING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jul 87 p 12

[Text] For the purpose of disciplining the method involved in requests for extension and postponements, and organizing the analysis and information system used by their CRM's [Military Recruitment Commissions], for timely submission to the Provincial Recruitment and Incorporation Commissions, the FAPLA General Staff, in a dispatch signed by Lt Gen Antonio dos Santos Franca, "N'Dalu," decided to establish some regulations.

In view of their importance, we are reproducing them in their entirety:

1. That the pre-recruits considered to be covered by Article 48, lines a and b, and Article 51 of Chapter VII of the General Law on Compulsory Military Service (Law 12/82) must submit their requests for extension and postponement exclusively to the Provincial CRM's in their area of residence by 15 August 1987.
2. That the declarations of rendering military service of the brothers of pre-recruits considered to be covered by line b of Article 48 of Law 12/82 must be signed by the personnel chief and approved by the commander of the military unit.
3. That the pre-recruits covered by Article 52 of Chapter VII of Law 12/82 will obtain their postponements from the Provincial Recruitment and Incorporation Commissions, and are required to include therein the permit for submission to the CRI [Recruitment and Incorporation Commission] approved by the educational establishment which they attend.
4. That the Ministry of Education, through its provincial agencies and in the person of its representative to the Provincial Recruitment and Incorporation Commission, must submit the list of names of the instructors to be postponed, on the form established for this purpose.
5. In the case of postponements based on the work force (Article 48, line c of Law 12/82, they must fulfill the stipulations contained in Article 50 of the same law.
7. [sic] Requests for postponements from pre-recruits who do not appear at the Recruitment and Incorporation Commission will not be considered.

8. That the requests for postponements to be submitted to the CRM's must be prepared on the forms indicated in explanatory note No 4 of the Directorate of Organization and Mobilization of the FAPLA General Staff.

Starting today, JORNAL DE ANGOLA is publishing (on Tuesdays and Fridays) the documents issued by the FAPLA General Staff regarding the subject on its advertising pages.

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CSO: 3442/238



## ANGOLA

### MOXICO PROVINCE COMMISSIONER ON MILITARY SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Luena--A total of 592 armed bandits of the UNITA have been killed, 11 have been captured and 2 others have surrendered voluntarily during the cleanup operations conducted since January by the Angolan troops stationed in the Third Military Region, the Angolan news agency ANGOP was informed last Tuesday in Luena by Jaime Baptista Donge, member of the party's Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Moxico.

Commissioner Donge, who is also president of that military region, added that, during these operations, our troops also captured 124 AKM weapons, 3 mortars (81mm), 3 RPG-7's and about 500 tons of ammunition of various calibers, among other war materiel supplied by the United States and by racist South Africa.

The Moxico Province commissioner noted that, in May, the UNITA bandits, in desperation because of their state of disarray, treacherously attacked humanitarian institutions, such as hospitals, this proving that they are incapable of a direct confrontation with the Angolan troops stationed in the province.

The chief of the Military Council of the Third Region voiced his pleasure at the mass enlistment of the youth of the province in the Armed Forces and that of the people in the ODP [People's Defense Organization], the territorial forces and the Popular Vigilance brigades, as well as the determination of the public in general to neutralize any bandit actions by the agents of Pretoria, who are doomed to total extinction.

#### Production Means

Examining the socioeconomic situation in Moxico Province, Jaime Baptista Donge stressed the need to restore the production means, to increase productivity and to develop industrial and agricultural activities, despite the shortage of cadres and the inadequate infrastructures.

Lamenting the damaging effects of colonialism, which, he noted, "left almost nothing in the province," he said that, for lack of transportation, despite the support from the central structures, industry was not meeting the needs of the region with respect to supplies of beverages and medicines for the people.

In this regard, the highest official of the province pointed to the assistance and oversight visits as one of the ways of overcoming some problems with which the residents of Moxico are struggling.

Referring to the guidelines drawn by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during the latter's visit to Uige Province, regarding cooperation between the various regions of the country to overcome the existing problems, Jaime Baptista Donge indicated that there are good prospects for such cooperation with Benguela, Huambo and Namibe, from which Moxico receives fish, corn, salt and other products.

#### Border Regions Should Be Peace Zones

The Moxico Province commissioner also expressed a desire that the leaders of the border provinces of Angola and the Republic of Zaire make an effort to turn the common border into a zone of peace and stability, for the well-being of the two peoples.

Referring to the good-neighbor policy proclaimed by the party leadership, Jaime Donge emphasized that the administrators of the border provinces of the two countries should prevent any attempt by the armed bandits to use the common border to launch attacks against civilian populations.

Jaime Baptista Donge described as "fruitful" his visits to the Shaba region of Zaire in January and March, during which he discussed the security of the common border and the situation of the Angolan refugees in Zaire.

At that time, the Angolan leader visited the Angolan refugee camps in the zone of Dilolo, in the Lualaba area (Shaba). The Angolans voiced their desire to return to their country to take part in national reconstruction and to combat the armed bandits in the service of racist South Africa.

The Moxico Province commissioner also noted the need for further meetings, to pursue the good-neighbor policy desired by the leaders of both countries.

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CS0: 3442/232

'BANDITS' ATTACK EXPORT PRODUCTION UNIT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jul 87 p 12

[Text] Cabinda--The Mogno (formerly Jomar Africa) production unit, located in this city's Lombo-Lombo district, affiliated with the Panga-Panga enterprise and engaged in the production of export products and the manufacture of decorative anchor plates, was the target, at 0020 hours yesterday, of an act of sabotage, committed by a group of armed bandits which destroyed the machinery complex of its production area. The damage from the act has not yet been assessed.

This is another act of vandalism committed by the enemies of our revolution assigned to destabilize the economy of our country. For this criminal act, the bandits used light automatic weapons, after having blown up the inside of the factory with reinforced explosive charges, which exploded a few minutes later, putting the plant's main machinery, of Italian and Portuguese origin, as well as part of the premises, out of commission.

Manuel Antonio Sinedinse, director of the unit, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that the production area machinery, consisting of two flat cut uncoilers and two sheet dryers, as well as some electric switchboards, is unrecoverable.

Antonio Sinedinse explained that the completed part of the factory, that is, the finished product area, although not affected, will be unable to operate because the production area is out of service.

That production unit has an estimated daily production capacity of 12 cubic meters of sheets sold on the domestic market at the rate of 23,402 kwanzas per cubic meter, and 1,200 square meters of rolled products marketed at 150 kwanzas per square meter; in addition to the value of the products assigned for export, a production which was expected to redouble with the addition of another work shift, as the unit's director disclosed.

It is noteworthy that 122 workers are employed at the Mogno unit, 50 percent of whom were directly associated with the production area.

2909

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MALANJE PARTY SECRETARY PRAISES GOVERNMENT CLEMENCY POLICY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Malanje---The second secretary of the Malanje Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, Nuno Chiquito, recently emphasized in this city the deep humanism of the clemency policy ordered by the party in 1978, through the late lamented President Agostinho Neto, in Cabinda.

He affirmed the proposition that the Angolan party and government are willing to accept all those who were deceived by the enemy's false propaganda or prompted by blind ambition, and who appear to be truly repentant, coming out in favor of unity and national reconstruction.

That party leader made these statements during an interview that he granted ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] a few days ago in this city, taking the occasion to offer some comments regarding the party's activity in the province.

In this respect, he said that the party's leadership role has made its presence felt in all sectors of provincial life; inasmuch as the territorial and production principle has been decided upon, and the rank and file organizations are participating actively in the discussion of all matters, and are contributing to the progress of socioeconomic development.

He added that, at present, the party's Provincial Committee is engaged in planning and holding evaluation assemblies of the rank and file organizations, which will assess, individually and without any formalities, the members and candidates for membership, for the purpose of making them more demanding.

The secretary concluded by saying: "We must adopt disciplinary measures against the delinquents and, if necessary, purge the ranks."

Political Self-Improvement Course

A course in politico-ideological self-improvement for provincial party and government leaders and officials began last Tuesday in this city, with the participation of 80 students, divided into two shifts.

In his opening remarks, the second secretary of the party's Provincial Committee, Nuno Chiquito, said that the course then beginning marks another step toward the implementation of the instructions devised by the MPLA-Labor Party Congress, regarding the politico-ideological training of party and government cadres.

He also noted that, during the course, the participants would receive useful information that would enable them to make correct interpretations of the most varied phenomena encountered in their everyday life.

During the course, instruction will be provided in Marxist-Leninist philosophy, capitalist and socialist political economy, history of the MPLA, scientific atheism, and scientific leadership of society.

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CSO: 3442/236

ANGOLA

# OFFICIAL LAUDS GOVERNMENT'S CLEMENCY POLICY IN HUILA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Lubango--Every day, soldiers and civilians who have been held captive by the puppet movements are voluntarily turning themselves in to the party and government authorities, principally in Caluquembe, Jamba and Matala municipios, within the framework of the amnesty policy, Joao Marcelino Chipingue, MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee secretary for ideological affairs in Huila, has told the Angolan news agency ANGOP.

Chipingue stressed that the results of the clemency policy in Huila Province are extremely good. Those who had been duped by the false propaganda of the enemy and had "taken up arms against the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan people--unjustly--are in fact realizing that they were waging an unjust war" and they are continuing to turn themselves in.

In this regard, the official noted: "The party is currently engaged in the work of reaching the countrymen who are ready to rejoin the Angolan people; they are fearful because of the crimes they have committed against the Angolan people during their stay in the jungle and they are still hesitant about turning themselves in to the authorities."

For this reason, Marcelino Chipingue said, the party is developing an education campaign among the people in the municipios of the province, because the individuals who are turning themselves in are saying that many of their countrymen are interested in returning, but they are still afraid because of the lying propaganda of the puppets, who claim that anyone who turns himself in will be killed."

This has been disproved in practice. The puppet propaganda has lost credibility. Proof of this, he emphasized, is that soldiers and civilians in bandit captivity are seeking out the authorities every day, because they no longer believe in the bandits' false promises.

"It is impossible to keep telling the same lies to people who know how to think. They are discovering for themselves that the promises are false. The puppet propaganda is meaningless and it is not even a novelty, because it is created in a vicious circle," concluded the party official.

Chipingue feels that the puppet leadership is now experiencing a serious crisis in its midst. "There is a lack of confidence. No one trusts anyone; the puppet leader himself no longer trusts his subordinates," he pointed out.

SEAS NOTES REFUGEE CONDITIONS IN KWANZA-SUL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Sumbe--A delegation from the State Secretariat of Social Affairs (SEAS) headed by its national planning office director, Jose Antonio Martins, has been in this province of Kwanza-Sul since last Tuesday to become informed on the social conditions of those displaced by war.

The delegation, which has already visited the localities of Evalguerra (Sumbe) and the municipality of Seles, areas with a greater concentration of displaced persons, was pleased at the way in which the provincial authorities have addressed their concerns.

Meanwhile, at meetings held in those localities with the displaced persons, the national director of the SEAS planning office, Jose Antonio Martins, explained the economic and financial situation that the country is experiencing, and that efforts are being expended by the party and the government to solve the problems besetting those who are displaced in the country.

Serving as a member of the delegation, in addition to other officials from the State Secretariat of Social Affairs, is the logistical advisor of the United Nations World Food Program in Angola, Adamo Valy.

2909

CSO: 3442/237

## ANGOLA

### IDENTIFICATION CARDS ISSUED IN ALL HUILA MUNICIPALITIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by Gabriel Sobrinho]

[Text] Lubango (from our correspondent)--The Huila Province Identification Sector in this city issued about 54,687 identity cards in the first half of this year, JORNAL DE ANGOLA has learned from its director, Antonio da Silva, who also reported that 4,983 criminals had been registered in its files.

As the provincial official acknowledged, the work of the sector which he directs has shown improvement, inasmuch as the figure is higher than it was for the same period last year, when 5,000 identity cards were issued.

Antonio da Silva said the reason for the improvement was that it now takes 3 or 4 days, at most, to issue an identity card, whereas it takes 15 to 30 or more days in the other provinces.

#### Municipios Also Have Offices

The Provincial Sector has made a great effort to establish subsectors in all the municipios except for Tchipindo. In that municipio, personnel have been assigned to work in the sector in a trial phase, which will continue until the middle of December, according to the speaker.

Among major problems, da Silva noted the lack of transport means to deliver the documents to the province seat to be filled out and signed.

#### Division of Identification-Registration Work

Questioned about the relationship between the Identification Sector and the Civil Registry, which are both under the Justice Ministry, Antonio da Silva said it was good, praising the cooperation between the two agencies. "They provide us with the data to fill out the individual's identity card, through the register and the Church, using birth and baptismal certificates. For these last cases, we have accepted documents filled out 63 years ago.

Regarding the attitude shown by the public during the normal business hours, the official said that some mixups had turned up, which were corrected in due



time, "because our motto is that we avoid problems and serve the public interest."

Regarding the support which the party and government authorities have provided for the Sector, he said they lend as much assistance as possible and that he is pleased with the Department for State and Judicial Organs for the altruistic moral support which it offers.

The Provincial Sector has 78 male and 26 female employees, affiliated with all the union organisms. The Sector is divided into 7 sections: recording, public service window, filing, verification, numbering and proof-reading, the last step being the plastic lamination section, after which the card is ready for delivery to the requester. Regarding the difficulties, he noted the shortage of ball-point pens, glue and plastic.

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CSO: 3442/228

ANGOLA

#### NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSARS APPOINTED IN CUNENE PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] Castanheira de Pera--In Castanheira de Pera on Monday, Pedro Mutinde, Cunene provincial commissar, installed seven officials in their new posts as heads of local state bodies.

This member of the Central Committee of the party installed the municipal commissars of Curoca and Cahama, Jose Maria Tchapinda and Antonio Valomboleni, respectively, and Maria Frederica, the deputy municipal commissar for Ombadja.

The head of the office staff of the provincial commissar, Antonio Cassua, and the new administrator of the Chiulo Hospital were installed on this same occasion.

Other state officials were installed pursuant to Council of Ministers Decree No 3/86 eliminating representative ministerial offices, which will be replaced by provincial offices combining bodies whose activities are interrelated. In this connection, Virgilio Coimbra and Jose Figueira were installed as the provincial director of agriculture and domestic trade and the provincial director of transportation and communications, respectively.

Recently, the Cunene provincial commissar reorganized the government apparatus in the province in a process which culminated in the dismissal of the officials who occupied the posts which have just been filled.

5157

CSO: 3442/216

ANGOLA

NAVY CELEBRATES 11TH ANNIVERSARY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 87 p 12

[Article by Correia Victor]

[Text] Benguela (from our correspondent)--The ceremony commemorating the 11th anniversary of the Angolan People's Navy was held at the Lobito naval base, with Major Joao Lourenco, provincial commissioner, presiding.

After the preliminary ceremonies, commissions were presented to officers, followed by a reading of messages from the Commandante Veneno School and the JMPLA-JP [MPLA-Party Youth]. The activities continued with the presentation of awards to some combatants and civilians for the most distinguished service this year; prizes were also awarded to the victors of the various sports events in a vast program which preceded the ceremony.

Speaking on behalf of the Navy, Lieutenant Commander Feliciano dos Santos expressed some thoughts about the ceremony, remarking that 11 years is a very short time for a branch of the Armed Forces to establish a history, although much that was important and positive had been accomplished, in the spirit of the party and government guidelines, both in the organizational and operational areas, and there had been great success in the training of cadres.

He then considered the technical skills that had been acquired, the improved performance and fighting spirit of the men who are carrying out their duties in a particularly difficult moment in the life of our country.

Concluding the ceremony, Maj Joao Lourenco, president of the Military Council of the Seventh Region, traced the progressive and enthusiastic advance of this important branch of the Armed Forces, which has been strengthening its fire power, inflicting constant military defeats on the enemy.

Referring to the participation of our young people in the tasks of the revolution, he said they are engaged in the noble service of the armed defense of the country against the foreign aggression and the banditry practiced by UNITA against our population and economic targets.

In conclusion, he urged all the commissioned and noncommissioned officers, sailors, soldiers and workers to uphold the principles that will continue to guarantee the military power to inflict severe blows on the enemy until it is totally annihilated.

'NICOLAU SPENCER' OFFICER SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Huambo--Yesterday, the 11th anniversary of the "Commandant Nicolau Gomes Spencer" Officers School was celebrated in this city by officers, petty officers, and troops of the glorious FAPLA, at a ceremony presided over by Ernesto Watunga, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

During the course of the ceremony, messages from some mass and social organizations and from the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth were read, generally describing the qualitative leaps that the school has been taking since its creation, and stressing the role that it has played in the system for training military cadres in the country.

In his remarks on this occasion, Ernesto Watunga underscored the fact that the role of cadre training has always been one of the MPLA's concerns, an example that has been consolidated since its conversion into the Labor Party.

That leader of our party later called for a heightening of the people's vigilance, and the implementation of knowledge among our Armed Forces, for the purpose of detecting and annihilating our revolution's enemies.

Press Conference

On the occasion of this celebration, the director of that military educational institution, Maj Cesar Pinto Mateus, held a press conference, at which he emphasized the importance of training cadres educated in the spirit of a revolutionary consciousness for the fatherland's defense.

Maj Cesar Mateus remarked that the "Nicolau Gomes Spencer" school is intended to train officers of our army provided with many types of knowledge in the military field, and capable of directing and preserving the national sovereignty.

Also during the conference, the political commissar and chief of that institution's combat instruction department gave assurance that the process of instruction that is under way is one of the best, because the students are responding with a good achievement.

2909

CSO: 3442/236

## COUNTRY'S DEBT SITUATION DISCUSSED

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 17 Jul 87 p 58

[Text]

Racked by war and beset by a severe payments crisis since the slide in oil prices, Angola would have to spend over half export earnings this year to meet debt service obligations and clear accumulated arrears, unless it can convince Western governments to back an imaginative market-based strategy to restructure debts.

Angola is almost an oil mono-export country, due both to the impressive growth of its oil industry since the early Eighties and the havoc wreaked on its non-oil economy by 12 years of war. After Nigeria, it is sub-Saharan Africa's largest oil producer. Last year oil production rose by 21,5% to average 282 000 barrels per day (bpd). Exports reached 252 000 bpd, 25,3% higher than in 1985 and 2,5 times as high as in 1982.

But Angola's average oil export price more than halved in 1986, to a mere \$12,29 per barrel. Crude oil exports dropped 41% in value, to \$1,13 billion. Other exports (refined petroleum, liquid petroleum gas, diamonds and coffee) added only \$144m, so overall exports slumped by 35% from \$1,98 billion to \$1,28 billion.

Government imposed tough austerity measures, which cut imports by 23% to \$1,06 billion. Nonetheless, the current account deficit doubled from \$236m to \$447m.

Import cuts have forced many industries to reduce production to a small fraction of capacity. "Some enterprises already running at reduced rates may stop production in a few months' time," President Jose Eduardo dos Santos warned on May 15.

Industry's problems are doubly serious because traditional supplies of agricultural raw materials from the rural hinterland have dried to a trickle.

The war with Unita has made defence the government's overriding priority. Last year it devoured \$1,15 billion, a staggering 40,4% of total government expenditure.

When oil exports slumped, the debt service burden, hitherto modest, became insupportable. A bilateral rescheduling of 1987-1988 principal repayments was negotiated with the Soviet Union, by far the largest creditor because of its huge military sales.

But debt service, equivalent to 18,2% of current account receipts in 1985, would still have risen to 33,1% last year — without the build-up of arrears. By year-end these had reached \$378m, including about \$220m to Western export credit agencies.

Government is proceeding with salutary economic reforms, including price liberalisation, the phasing-out of subsidies to loss-making utilities and revision of the Foreign Investment Law.

In addition, devaluation is promised after preliminary measures to soak up a vast excess in kwanza liquidity that has reduced the national currency's black market value to about a fortieth of its official exchange rate of Kz30 to the dollar.

Diamond mining was resumed late last year by RST International at the rich Cuango deposit, where a Unita attack in 1984 forced a two-and-a-half year standstill. Moreover, oil output is forecast to average 321 000 bpd in 1987. Oil exports are projected to rise by 12% in volume to 382 000 bpd and, assuming an average price of \$16 a barrel, by 46% in value to \$1,65 billion.

Expecting a 47% improvement in overall exports to \$1,88 billion, government hopes to ease shortages by allowing imports to rise

20% to \$1,3 billion, while still cutting the current account deficit by almost half to \$238m. Encouraging though that may be, Angola still has to clear its backlog of arrears and meet heavy debt repayments, which are now peaking. It would take 54% of projected merchandise export earnings to meet all debt service obligations (\$648m) and clear the 1986 arrears this year.

A classical rescheduling through the Paris Club, requiring prior agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), is seemingly excluded because Angola, alone among African countries, is not an IMF member. Instead, the

finance minister is proposing a novel refinancing strategy that would obviate the need for rescheduling.

This centres on a 15-year floating rate note (FRN) issue of about \$1 billion, sufficient to clear arrears to

Western export credit agencies, meet about \$400m of 1987-1989 principal repayments, provide about \$130m in fresh money and purchase \$250m of zero coupon bonds with a face value and maturity identical to the FRN issue.

Export credit agencies, which are being asked to part-guarantee the notes, are expected to discuss the proposal at the next Paris Club meeting. If the strategem works, it will be unique in Africa's debt crisis.

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CSO: 34000226

## ANGOLA

### MINISTERIAL TEAM ASSESSES ECONOMIC NEEDS IN BENGUELA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Benguela--A Council of Ministers delegation, led by Dr Flavio Fernando, its secretary, has been in this city since Monday, meeting with the local authorities to discuss the possibility of implementing a program to stimulate the economic and social development of the province.

The delegation includes Augusto Teixeira, minister of education; Henrique Santos, minister of industry; Emilio Guerra, minister of fisheries; and Planning Minister Antonio Henriques. The ministers have already met with the government leaders in the province, with whom they evaluated the possibility of putting Benguela's potential and productive capacity to better use, for the rapid development of the province.

During the visit, the members of the Council of Ministers will also consult with the authorities of Benguela and Kwanza-Sul provinces, which form the Seventh Military Region, regarding the possibility of creating a fund of \$11 million, in the beginning, which would be made available to the respective provincial commissions and would be formed with revenues from exports of local products.

Benguela Province has already identified the principal products with potential for export within a short time; notably, the bananas from the Cavaco valley and preserved fish.

It should be mentioned that Major Joao Lourenco, provincial commissioner of Benguela (who arrived in Benguela on the same plane that brought the ministers), will lead the provincial administrators in the talks with the government delegation.

6362

CS0: 3442/232

ANGOLA

PROBLEMS WITH BENGUELA'S WATER SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by Rui Vasco]

[Text] "Among the multitude of problems affecting the people that we must solve, we have to define priorities; we must decide which problems are the most urgent. And, in fact, the water problem is one of the most urgent, because it affects every one of us."

This is an excerpt from an address by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, delivered in Gabela, Kwanza-Sul Province, and it expresses, with great concern and clarity, how essential it is to solve the problem immediately.

In Benguela Province, two agencies are responsible for the distribution of water to the residents and to industries: the National Water and Sanitation Company (ENAS), in Benguela and Baia Farta municipios, and the Provincial Directorate of Community Services, in the remaining municipios; namely, Lobito, Bocoio, Balombo, Caimbambo, Chongorai, Cubal and Ganda.

The shortage of this precious fluid has become alarming in some zones, despite the special attentions of the party and government agencies, which have made enormous efforts to solve the problem quickly.

The reasons for the situation in Benguela and Baia Farta have to do with the current state of the distribution system, which dates from 1952 and has been clogged for several years because of the excessive iron and manganese content of the water. The galvanized pipes have become encrusted with these minerals, which has caused clogging and obstruction of the branch lines.

In addition, in the specific case of Benguela and Baia Farta, the Water Treatment Station [ETA], which can currently handle 500 cubic meters per hour, does not have the capacity to receive the quantity of untreated water brought up by the wells.

Four water wells are currently functioning, producing a total of 600 cubic meters per hour; there are also three wells of the "spider" type, with limited capacity, recently installed to reinforce the flow in cases of emergency. A technical team from HIDROMINA is building more wells to replace those which are not producing and out of commission.



Back in 1970, the old Benguela Municipal Chamber already considered the system, which was distributing 9,000 cubic meters of water per day, inadequate for the city, which then numbered 65,000 inhabitants, even though the distribution policy was based on social discrimination and supplied water only to the urban zone proper, to the detriment of the outlying neighborhoods and zones where the exploited classes lived.

Thus the Water Treatment Station was installed, which now needs to be enlarged to a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters of treated water per hour. The plans are being designed by Techoprojectos/Luanda and are almost completed.

In addition, it is urgent and vital to repair the breaks and leaks in the distribution system. There are projects for the partial or complete replacement of about 40 kilometers of pipes. For example, the encrustation of iron in the pipes has, in some cases, reduced their diameter to less than one-third their original size.

In view of the complexity of the project, the ENAS directors are making an effort to replace all the broken pipes and repair the connections in the areas most severely affected. This is also a consideration in the distribution of water to Baia Farta Municipio, since much of the precious fluid is lost in the leaky pipe lines.

At this time, the major investments in improvements to the water supply to the public and to industry will be in the rehabilitation of the Benguela distribution system and the treatment and pumping stations of Benguela and Baia Farta. Several hundred branch lines in Benguela city were replaced between January and May 1987.

The current process at the Water Treatment Station consists in disinfecting the water by pumping in aluminum sulfate and potassium permanganate. There is also a pump which injects chlorine under pressure at the intake conduit, to sterilize the water. To complete the process, the water is filtered.

In Lobito, the situation is somewhat more troubling because of the frequent power outages and the malfunction of the station which brings the water up from the Catumbela River. There is also a shortage of filter material and some of the pumps which feed in the disinfectants are out of operation.

Moreover, at a certain period of the year, the diminished flow of the Catumbela River prevents the system from functioning to pump the water up to the medium and higher elevations of the city and its environs.

The Lobito water supply, which is now the responsibility of the Provincial Directorate of Community Services, will soon be transferred to the ENAS.

In general, the situation with regard to the provincial water supply is not cause for alarm, because, although it is not serving a large part of the population, the fault lies in the age of the pipes and other subjacent factors.

Nonetheless, the water problem has emerged as one of the factors affecting the industrial sector, since the interruptions occur for long periods during normal working hours, when the water is needed most.

## AUTHORITIES DECIDE TO REACTIVATE TOMBWA AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Namibe--The party and government authorities in the municipality of Tombwa have decided to reactivate the policy of agricultural cooperative establishment in this locality this year.

At a meeting held recently between the party and the agrarian sector, note was taken of the expansion of the areas occupied by small farmers and the purchase of the facilities necessary for agricultural mechanization in that location.

The Curoca areas, situated over 30 kilometers from the municipal headquarters, were selected to expand the agricultural-livestock sector, with a view toward consolidating the plans of the farmers, who have pledged to produce nearly 100 tons of various garden produce this year.

The leading products, such as onions, cabbage, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and peppers, among others, will be given special attention, with a supply of several tons of fertilizer donated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

At the meeting, attended by the main representatives of the small farms, which have now been converted into peasants associations, it was recommended that the municipal internal trade agencies create the commercial circulation system, so as to allow for closer relations between the rural area and the town.

The meeting was directed by the secretary of the Tombwa party's municipal committee for the economic and social area, Moises Numbo.

While the local authorities in the municipality are struggling with the rehabilitation of the agrarian sector, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nation's High Commissioner for Refugees (CR) are heightening the activity in the area aimed at reforesting the Curoco River zone, as well as all the sandy areas surrounding the town of Tombwa.

### Cases of Cholera

ANGOP learned that 32 cases of cholera, one fatal, were recorded at the Namibe provincial hospital as of Thursday.

To date, of the cases recorded, 24 have already been discharged, while another seven patients remain in a state of coma.

The spread of cholera in the city of Namibe has occurred relatively quickly, with the hospital receiving as many as four or five cases per day.

Meanwhile, the first phase of the anti-cholera vaccination has been completed in the city of Namibe and the town of Tombwa, having reached 70,442 persons; and since last Wednesday the second vaccination dose has been given, as well as lectures to create awareness, through the mass media, to teach observance of hygiene measures.

To prevent the spread of the epidemic, the campaign to vaccinate against cholera is continuing in several municipalities of Namibe Province, primarily in Tombwa, Bibala, and Camucuio.

For several days, the provincial public health directorate has been carrying out a vaccination plan which also includes the distribution of Fanasil tablets containing the first and second dose.

This massive campaign which has evoked great interest among the population, with the latter visiting the stations created for this purpose, has progressed satisfactorily, although the number of cases is not alarming in these municipalities.

Combined with vaccination, some officials associated with public health have been conducting various campaigns to explain the principal features of primary care, aimed at preventing a cholera epidemic, and also to make better hygiene possible in their communities, thereby creating a healthy environment.

Garbage collection, the construction of washrooms, and boiled water are the main recommendations left by the health promoters to the population of Namibe Province, with the greatest impression on the Mucubal tribe.

2909

CSO: 3442/237

## ANGOLA

### EDIPECA FISH MARKETING FIGURES IN HUILA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 87 p 3

[Report on interview with EDIPESCA director Ambrosio David Paiva, by Gabriel Sobrinho, in Lubango, date not given]

[Text] Lubango (from our bureau)--During the first quarter of this year, the State Fish Marketing Company (EDIPECA) of Huila has supplied the public with about 1.5 million tons of fresh, frozen and dried fish, earning 78,420,936 kwanzas, which could be considered a reasonable performance, although it does not yet meet the needs of the population.

According to EDIPESCA director Ambrosio David Paiva, who supplied this information during an interview with JORNAL DE ANGOLA, the province should receive 403 tons [as published--?403,000 tons] of frozen fish, 93,030 tons of fresh fish and 75 tons of dried fish per month, which, for various reasons, is impossible.

He added that if DINAPROPE (National Cattle Products Distributing Company), PROTEICA (Regional Meat Processing Company) and other food processing companies in the province were working at a normal pace, it would alleviate the demand for fish and the latter would no longer be a controversial topic, as the most sought-after food product.

#### Supply of Fish to Municipios

There are now 73 fish markets in operation in all municipios, some of which have more than 4 of them. In Lubango, there are 34 fish stalls in operation, most of which are privately operated.

Asked about supplying the market in the municipios, Ambrosio Paiva stressed that the quantity of fish is in accordance with the number of registered consumers, each of whom should receive 3 kilograms per week.

#### Anomalies in Some Establishments

The provincial directorate recently met with the assistant provincial commissioner for the administrative and social sphere, to discuss matters pertaining to the

private sector, since some diversions have been verified in the distribution of the products, which often end up on the unofficial market.

For example, the EDIPESCA official in the province mentioned the recent case of Manuel Antonio, among other proprietors of fish stalls in Caconda Municipio who engaged in illegal sales, to the detriment of the working majority, and are now facing prosecution.

#### EEC Will Finance Project

EEC officials who visited the province recently have completed the study of a project to equip the local EDIPESCA with everything from refrigeration chambers to containers for food storage. The project, which also provides for five light and heavy trucks, will cost about 15 million Belgian francs.

EDIPESCA has about 100 employees in Lubango Municipio. It has a party cell and union and labor relations committees. There are plans to create a medical post and a department of statistics and finance. Among other activities, the company is also continuing its campaign to eradicate illiteracy among the workers.

It should be noted that 5,525,041 tons of frozen fish, 582,084 tons of fresh fish, 1,178,044 tons of half-smoked fish and 17 tons of shellfish were distributed last year.

6362

CSO: 3442/231

5,000 TONS OF CORN MARKETED IN HUILA DURING JUNE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Lubango--Mario de Almeida Santos, director of the National Company for Marketing and Distribution of Agricultural Products (ENCODIPA), claims that nearly 5,000 tons of corn were harvested in Huila Province during June, in the course of another marketing campaign in the rural area.

Mario Santos, who dwelt on the status of the sector directing the mass media in this province, expressed the view that, at present, the purchasing power of agricultural products has increased over what it was during the same period last year, by 1.6 in the case of corn, 1.2, for sorghum, 1.3 for feed sorghum, and 1.4 for white potatoes.

That official explained that ENCODIPA is carrying out its activity in seven municipalities, including five with a relatively appreciable weight in the agricultural area. Meanwhile, he noted, the marketing has had an increasing pace owing to the established plans.

In this regard, the goals attained reflect the efforts expended in the municipalities of Chicomba, Matala, Quipungo, Chibia, and Jamba, as well as the areas assigned to an enterprise, the others being associated with the EREMISTA [Domestic Trade Mixed Retail Company] farms.

Mario Santos gave a reminder that, during last year's campaign, the amount of corn produced in those municipalities was 264 and 666 tons for the first two, and 1,576, 1,715, and 1,223, for the latter, respectively.

When asked to comment on the peasants' activity with respect to products for barter, the subject of our interview remarked that the campaign under way has proven satisfactory, despite some inadequacies occurring in the diversification of goods based on the requirements of each region.

Discussing the reception of new vehicles which have been purchased and distributed among the municipalities to back the marketing in the rural area, he claimed that they have been assigned to pick up the agricultural products in the various production areas. Finally, Mario Santos observed the marketing in the rural area as a pressing need, aimed at reinforcing further still the ties that exist between the working and peasant classes.

2909

CSO: 3442/237

OFFICIAL ANALYZES COFFEE MARKET SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jun 87 p 9

[Interview with Vice Minister of Agriculture Augusto Caetano Joao on 13 June 1987; place not given]

[Text] The status of the international coffee market was the subject of the analysis made by the Vice Minister of Agriculture for this sector, Augusto Caetano Joao, at his domestic press conference on 13 June following the conference of the Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO) held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, last month.

Major themes dealt with at the press conference were the adoption by the African producer countries of an Angolan proposal on the distribution of the market and the establishment of basic quotas, as a platform for the coming negotiations, and the loss by member countries of the IACO of \$500 million, in a period of only 6 months, because of the crisis the international coffee market is undergoing.

This page devoted to agricultural themes has been given over to the interview with this official.

The following is the text of the answers given by Augusto Caetano Joao to some of the questions posed by the participating newsmen.

[Question] Mr Vice Minister, we would like you to give us some specifics about the Angolan proposal adopted as an African platform, and about the quota system which is to be linked with the stocks of the underdeveloped countries.

[Answer] The 1983 International Coffee Agreement has not been functioning, in terms of the implementation of its Article 35, which establishes general bases for the setting of annual quotas.

Since 1983, the annual quotas have been adopted on a "status quo" basis. In other words, many countries saw no point in the annual establishment of quotas and they preferred to maintain the quota levels assigned to them, even if these quotas were not being progressively filled. Obviously, this problem is

discussed every year, but a solution is never found, and in the final analysis the council accepts the status quo, which means market distribution as of the last year of the earlier agreement.

In recent years, some countries have suffered reverses in their production, while others, failing to respect the decisions of the organization, have expanded their production in an effort to obtain a larger share of the market, feigning ignorance of the fact that the more of the product there is on the market the less money it will bring in. Because of this, many of the consumer countries are not at present at all willing to continue to use the status quo system, which fails to implement Article 35 establishing the general bases for coffee production. Article 35 says that the quotas set by the council will be divided into two components--the fixed quota and the variable quota. The fixed quota may extend to 70 percent or more and the variable quota may range between 30 percent and a smaller amount. The fixed quota is the minimal quantity of coffee which a producer country must export to the countries participating in the agreement, and the variable quota is the quantity of coffee which a country has as a resource to sell on other markets, or to satisfy the member's own market demand if the production in a given year has dropped. The variable 30 percent reflects the policy on stocks which a country must maintain. If a country has exportable production of a million sacks, 700,000 sacks would be the 70 percent it must export, as a minimum, while the other 300,000 sacks would be held in case the market demand for coffee proves greater. Or, if its production should drop, that country would have recourse to its stock to maintain its level and to guarantee the world market.

The failure to implement this article every year, on the other hand, leads to a situation in which if we have a quota of a million but for some reason our exportable product comes to only 500,000 sacks, the annual quota must necessarily be established as a function of the exportable production, benefiting the other countries and protecting prices and income stability. This is what has not been accepted in recent years by some countries, which have preferred to maintain their percentages even when not filling their quotas. This is one of the reasons our proposal was based on the implementation of Article 35, as well as Article 40. But above all, we were seeking to establish some criteria which will benefit Africa.

We know that production in Africa has been very low in the past 10 years because of several factors, natural, in the main, as well as some of a social nature. Our country, Uganda and even the Ivory Coast have suffered production reverses for reasons of various sorts, having to do with the weather, above all. Africa is the continent which has the smallest stocks, and the criterion consumers proposed to us, taking into account overall production, is unacceptable to us, because this production also includes the domestic consumption of each country. The overall production is what a country declares, which to begin with is a figure on which it is not fair to rely. Despite some insistent voices, the majority of the consumer countries understand that this should not be the sole criterion considered. It should be one of them, but not the only one, taken into account in planning market distribution.



We improved on the proposal we presented in January after making a search for other criteria. And in the discussion we had, we found that if we took Article 35 into account and the fixed quota were raised from 70 to 90 percent, Africa would see its share of the market increased. Other countries might see their share of the market increased as well, but always on a just compensation basis--those who produce should export.

A new element included in our proposal notes that, apart from the implementation of the fixed and variable quotas, there should be a minimal export factor. In other words, if a country is required to export 700,000 sacks this year, it must have the minimal conditions needed to export this coffee. No one should deprive it of its right to export the necessary minimum. It might have more coffee, for example a million sacks, but its minimal export this year might be 700,000 sacks, a lower figure, or it might declare a shortage or insufficiency of coffee for reasons, let us say, pertaining to domestic transport to the coast. For what is happening is that there is coffee on the coast, but then it is not possible to establish the annual quotas, because the countries which are landlocked, as is the case with Uganda, have a large part of their coffee still in the interior when it comes time to make the assessment, and as there is no access to the sea, they must ship their coffee out through other countries. And when the coffee is in place, the stock verification period, which normally coincides with the beginning of the coffee year, which in our zone occurs on 1 March, has already passed. This was the innovation included in our proposal.

Clearly, it was difficult to get this understood. This took about 2 years. The proposal was presented and improved, and it seems to us that we have the votes needed for the meetings we will have with other producers. Africa has the votes needed to ask for the convocation of a plenary session of the producers and to put the proposal on the negotiating table at the next council meeting in September. Other meetings are yet to be held before then, on the level of the producers and probably on the government level, the purpose being to see if a conclusion can be reached, because the level of monetary loss is high.

Angola is a country which has contributed valid suggestions for resolving these problems.

We can say that our proposal as presented in its initial form, defending the present position of African coffee on the market, which has now been improved and enriched with other criteria, including the raising of the level of the fixed quota, has improved the position of the African countries.

However, in such a situation there are always those who lose and those who gain. Our effort is to ensure that those countries which lose on their quotas in a given year can gain in another.

[Question] Does the Angolan proposal take into account that put forth recently by the United States, which would permit the reintroduction of quotas as a function of the production indices of the last 6 years?

[Answer] We cannot draft a proposal without taking all of these things into account, above all the position of that country. The view put forth by the United States is that of one country, the largest consumer, and it always has weight. The failure of a country like this to implement an agreement threatens the very existence of the agreement, and our proposal could not be drafted independent of this context.

However, the current agreement, in effect from 1982 to 1989, involves two important periods, when analyzed and compared with the earlier agreements. First, the exceptional period in which the price almost tripled, and then the other, in which the price dropped, although no steps were taken to slow it or to turn to the reintroduction of quotas. These are the main difficulties encountered in drafting the criterion for comparison.

[Question] What is Brazil's position on the North American proposal, since a tendency for the U.S. to move away from Brazil can be seen?

[Answer] This is the other side of the coin. On the one hand, it is the largest consumer, while on the other it is the largest producer. In reality, it is the situation Brazil has experienced in the past 10 years--we had the "freeze of the century" in 1975, and we have the problem of the drought, which weakened this great country in terms of stocks, even forcing it to import coffee to satisfy the domestic market levels, because it is a great consumer, as well as an exporter.

It seems to me a little premature to predict how the discussions will proceed. Compensation policies are normally difficult and end up at the negotiation table, as is the case with coffee. The latest estimates by the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) on this year's harvest may point to a new position to be assumed by Brazil in the coming negotiations. But I still believe that Brazil will show solidarity with the other producer countries in the search for a solution. In our view, it is important for the dissident countries among the producers to rejoin the majority, so that we can again establish a basis for negotiations. This is the most important thing.

I believe that it is important that the proposal adopted by the Africans be kept in effect, and if we are successful, as I hope we will be, the largest producers on other continents, after assessing our proposal, will have reason to be proud of having partners on the African continent. And I believe that they will also be concerned about the price levels affecting us and about putting an end to this situation.

The proposal is designed to find a stable solution for the remaining 3 years of the agreement, because beginning next year, the talks will be different, since the discussions will begin on the agreement to take effect in 1990.

The position of Brazil must be consistent with what we failed to get debated in September or in February. We are convinced that once again, Brazil will bring us a proposal as it has in the past, and we will also be able to compare ideas, because it is only at the negotiation table that we can find a solution.

And we cannot allow the distribution of quotas, which heretofore has been the producers' affair, to be left to the speculative interests of the consumer countries.

The distribution of quotas is the affair of the producer countries, and this must be made clear.

[Question] Prices are continuing to drop. What losses has this caused Angola, in terms of foreign exchange?

[Answer] If the overall level of prices drops, prices drop for us as well. Prices dropped to the bottom level in February, with the average price for robusta at about \$2.15 per kg, but it seems to me that prices cannot go lower.

They do vary, going up in a given week and down the next, but I think that they cannot fall farther to a level which might be regarded as burying the coffee-producing countries, in other words, with coffee selling at \$1.30. This would definitively doom the coffee-producing countries and those of their population who are engaged in cultivating this crop.

We have tried to profit from the work being done to make quality ever better. We have still kept the level above \$2 per kilo of 2BB coffee, on an average. For almost 15 years now, none of the higher qualities, AA and Super, have been exported. These are qualities which we grow but use only to improve poorer lots. Our standard is the 2BB, the standard for price quotations, although it is not quoted, since we sell based on our criteria. Those who do not wish to buy at this price must wait a week, and what normally happens is that a buyer may not agree in a given week but does the next, because this is a coffee which is in considerable demand. And this is the sales policy we will continue to pursue.

[Question] Mr Vice Minister, we are approaching a new harvest season. Can you give us a prediction of the results of this harvest?

[Answer] We can say that we have already begun the harvest, and the first coffee beans are now drying.

Our estimates are that production will exceed that last year. We believe that the areas to which care has been devoted will be in a position to provide us with more of the product than last year.

The delay in maturing is visible. Almost the same thing as last year is happening. At this time, all of the enterprises should already have begun harvesting, but not all of them have. The crucial period in the harvest season will be between July and August, that is to say between the third week of July and the first week of August, which is when 40 to 45 percent of the production is brought in.

[Question] At the last council meeting on the Emergency Program, it was proposed that a secretariat of state be established to give the sector greater autonomy. Thus far this has not been discussed. Could you say something about it?

[Answer] On the basis of the decision at the sixth Emergency Program meeting, a work group, of which I am the coordinator, was appointed.

Its work has been completed and the results passed on to the higher levels for analysis, with the pertinent legal opinions.

I think that by the end of the year a decision will have been made as to whether or not to establish a secretariat of state.

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CSO: 3442/216

## ANGOLA

### NATIONAL COFFEE HARVEST LAUNCHED IN KWANZA-SUL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Libolo--On Monday, at the territorial production unit Libolo 1, in this municipio of Kwanza-Sul, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem, "Loy," member of the Political Bureau and minister of state for production and economic cooperation, inaugurated the 12th national coffee harvest.

The minister of state led a delegation comprising Andre Pitra ("Petrof"), Central Committee secretary for agricultural policy; August Caetano Joao, vice minister for coffee, the ambassadors of the USSR, France and the Congo accredited in Luanda and the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Ivory Coast, the major African coffee producer.

During the inauguration ceremony, the delegation, together with party and government officials in the municipio, picked about a ton of coffee beans.

With four production units, Libolo Municipio expects to harvest about 1,650 tons of coffee beans this year.

Considered one of the most outstanding coffee producers, Libolo Municipio received various equipment at the beginning of this year, including tractors, trucks and machinery, as well as the benefit of two integrated projects, one from the French financial institution CCCE, for the reequipment of the Libolo I and Libolo 2 units, and another from the World Food Program (WFP).

With regard to the campaign inaugurated now, nationwide, more than 20,000 tons of coffee beans will be harvested and marketed, much of it produced in Uije Province, which should market close to 10,000 tons of coffee.

At the end of the inauguration ceremony, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem presided over a rally of several hundred residents and workers of the municipio, during which he praised the willing efforts of these people in behalf of the economic development of the country.

The minister of state, who is also coordinator of the Emergency Coffee Program, discussed the production rates in the municipio; he said: "We are quite convinced that the municipio will receive more support than it has received up to now."

In his impromptu speech, he encouraged the coffee growers to work diligently, because coffee is a renewable resource, unlike petroleum, which is not only non-renewable but also requires highly sophisticated and expensive technology.

Referring to the 19th meeting of the Central Committee, which ended a few days ago in Luanda, he said important decisions had been reached regarding the country's economic development and that they would soon be conveyed to the population of Libolo Municipio.

Noting that the country is experiencing a profound crisis, aggravated by the decline in oil prices on the international market, he emphasized that "the problems confronted in the development of our country are the most vital concern of our party."

6362

CSO: 3442/232

COFFEE HARVEST EXPECTED TO REACH 28,000 TONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] The first meeting of the National Coffee Harvest Commission, which ended on Tuesday in Luanda, estimated this year's coffee production among the territorial enterprises at 28,000 tons of commercial coffee.

The meeting, directed by the coordinator of the Emergency Program for Coffee and Angolan minister for the production area, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem, "Loy," recommended the adoption of immediate measures for greater security in the coffee-growing areas, that "will make it possible to view the current harvest with optimism."

With regard to the status of the food supply, the participants observed that the sector's requirements exceed the capacity of the Ministry of Internal Trade, and will be met by the Angolan International Trade Association (SACILDA).

As for the work force, it suggested that the national commission make a thorough analysis of this area, and also expend efforts aimed at training and qualifying the managers of State Economic Units and cooperatives.

The national commission also noted that the coffee transportation rates in effect during the past 3 years are illegal; and hence it recommended that the authorized agencies provide an immediate solution to this problem.

During the meeting, groups were also set up to monitor the current harvest, which began a few days ago in the municipality of Libolo, in Kwanza-Sul Province.

Meanwhile, to ensure the coming agricultural year, negotiations are under way for the purpose of acquiring vehicles, tractors, and a vast range of technical equipment for which SACILDA will be responsible.

The commission's next meeting will take place in October, to evaluate the harvest of the agricultural year 1986-87, and the prospects for the new year, to begin during the same month.

2909

CSO: 3442/236

ANGOLA

1,000 LUANDA STUDENTS TO WORK ON FARMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] More than 1,000 students from Luanda are mobilized to participate in a vacation project promoted by the Provincial Secretariat of the JMPLA-Party Youth.

The vacation program for the capital students will be conducted basically in neighboring Bengo Province, specifically in the "Bengo 1," Cabiri and Kik xi camps, where they will work in the fields for 35 days, thus carrying out the directive of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, delivered at the close of the Second Congress of the Party Youth.

The participation of the 1,000 students who have been mobilized for agricultural production will give them an opportunity to get to know the peasant sector of the population and to become familiar with the reality of the countryside and the difficulties which the peasants face in growing more of the products that are so wanting in our kitchens.

In addition to farm work, the JMPLA-JP Secretariat has also programmed productive activities in some companies headquartered in the capital, such as EDIPESCA [State Fish Marketing Company], FTU, Frescangol, Sorefame, the Kilamba Kiaxi Cooperative, the Ilha Fishing Association, Cerval, Racoes de Luanda, Moagem, a Soviet-Angolan joint venture, EMPROMAR, Textang II and the Nelito Soares Textile Complex.

In recent times, the student youth has been called upon to take a more active role, either by engaging in productive activity, through vacation programs, or by enlisting in education activities, as teachers.

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CS0: 3442/228



ANGOLA

## FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION COURSE BEGINS IN LUBANGO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jun 87 p 12

[Article by Miguel Filipe]

[Text] Lubango--The first course in tax auditing and administration was inaugurated yesterday in the amphitheater of the Higher Educational Sciences Institute (ISCED) in the city of Lubango. Vice Minister of Finance Sousa e Santos presided at the ceremony.

It was also attended by Lopo do Nascimento, a member of the Central Committee of the party and provincial commissar, as well as 10 representatives from the 18 provinces in the country. In his address, the vice minister of finance outlined the goals and guidelines of the course, and he briefly appealed to and encouraged the students to achieve success in their studies. He also set forth the guidelines of the party and the government, with the ministry he heads as their fundamental basis.

The director of the course, who also heads the national tax department, Joao Sardinha, said when approached by JORNAL DE ANGOLA that the goals of the course were dictated by the need to simplify and reorganize the tax system in the RPA. In this connection, what is wanted is a survey of the problems which are hindering the Angolan tax system, as well as an effort to find ways of combatting them.

He also said that the course which has just begun includes the first stage of a vast program of tax reform designed to bring about the real implementation of the higher guidelines established by the party for this sector.

According to Joao Sardinha, the course will last 12 weeks and will be divided into two phases.

According to this official, the first tax auditing and administration course to be held in the city of Lumbango will have the support of Noei, a mixed enterprise with headquarters in Portugal. Consequently, it will be necessary to train Angolan cadres so that in the near future they can provide the staffing for identical courses elsewhere in the country.

The course is designed for those presently working in the tax department of this ministry under the national tax office, as well as those officials the leadership at the Ministry of Finance believes should take the course.

Joao Sardinha said, moreover, that it was not possible to draw students from all the provinces in the country, because the course can accommodate a maximum of 30 individuals, who have been selected from 10 provinces.

In this connection he said that the individuals chosen to take the course are from the provinces which are experiencing the most serious problems in the tax sector, and those on an economic and financial level which currently demands immediate action. The provinces not represented will be considered for future training efforts.

5157

CSO: 3442/216

## BRIEFS

HEALTH COLLEGE CREATION ANNOUNCED--Huambo--Last Tuesday, in this city, the Angolan health minister, Ferreira Neto, announced the creation of a college for higher-level technicians in the health field, in Luanda, giving priority to the areas of medicine, surgery, pediatrics, and gynecology. Ferreira Neto, who is on a working visit to this province, has already observed the problems facing some of the local health institutions, specifically, the central hospital, the School of Medicine, and the Intermediate Health Institute. It was in this connection that the head of the Health Ministry reaffirmed the need for immediate repairs to the aforementioned hospital, so as to improve the assistance to the population. He also said that programs have been devised and executed, covering as a top priority the age group ranging from zero to 5 years, and pregnant women; expanding the battle against prevalent epidemics, such as malaria, tuberculosis, and leprosy; diseases regarding which the Angolan Government has been concerned. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 87 p 3] 2909

INTER-CITY TELEPHONE NETWORK--As the ENATEL [National Telephone Enterprise] general directorate has announced, automatic telephone communication between the cities of Benguela, Huambo, and Lobito are currently excellent. The work done on the telephone exchanges in the aforementioned localities is part of the program for progressive automation of interurban telephone communication which is under way. Thus, from now on the Huambo subscribers will have to dial number six for the Benguela and Lobito systems; while the residents of the latter cities will have to dial the number 04 to communicate with the capital on the central plateau. [Text] [Luando JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 87 p 3] 2909

NEW TECHNICIANS TRAINED AT INE--Huambo--Recently, 49 finalists completed the intermediate course at the Ferraz Bomboko Normal Institute of Education [INE] in this city, majoring in the options of mathematics, physics, biochemistry, and history-geography. In reports provided to JORNAL DE ANGOLA, Anastacio N'davoca, assistant director of the institute, announced that 21 technicians had finished taking the mathematics-physics course, while those in biochemistry, and history-geography were completed by 13 and 15 intermediate technicians, respectively. As we learned, in the ninth and tenth grades, the 40 technicians were given general training associated with the subjects of the Portuguese language, a foreign language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, history, geography, hygiene, and health, as well as an introduction to pedagogical and political studies. The 11th and 12th grades were involved in specialization based on the specific optional subjects. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jul 87 p 3] 2909

**BENGUELA MUNICIPAL RESHUFFLE**--On Thursday, the provincial commissar of Benguela, Maj Joao Lourenco, of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, undertook a government reshuffling among the province's municipalities. Thus, Filipe da Cruz and Joaquim da Silva were appointed the municipal commissars of Ganda and Benguela, respectively. Joaquim da Silva replaces Geremias Dumbo, discharged from the position to hold a new office on the party's Central Committee; while Filipe da Cruz had been discharged from the Lobito Municipal Commissariat some months ago. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jul 87 p 3] 2909

**SUCSESSES OF MALANJE AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGN**--Malanje--Nearly 1,083 tons and 471 kilograms of various products, with corn mainly predominating, were marketed during the second quarter of this year by the internal trade agencies, as ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] learned. According to the report of the Provincial Commissariat approved during the third session of the Provincial People's Assembly, nearly 45 private merchants were engaged in this process, in addition to the branches of the Mixed Retail Company (EREMISTA), located in the various municipalities. Meanwhile, one also reads in the documentation that the indexes on marketing in the rural area reached a larger volume because, at present, the difficulties involving transportation of the IFA brand products have been minimized. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 87 p 3] 2909

**NEW TEXTILE TRAINING CENTER**--The Textile Training Center in the Nelito Soares district of Luanda, which has been inactive for about 5 years, was recommissioned yesterday during a ceremony at which Vice Minister of Industry Galvao Branco presided. Four monitors from the Rio de Janeiro Chemical and Textile Technology Center will participate with a view to the full operation of the center, the rehabilitation of which was budgeted at more than \$2 million, covering the cost of installing modern equipment. The Brazilian Odebrecht enterprise contributed to the reopening of the center, making financial aid available to our government so that the costs of operation and material support could be covered. The vice minister of industry appealed to the Brazilian monitors for full commitment to the development of courses, and above all total readiness to pass on knowledge of a technical and didactic nature to the students, so that by the end of the 2 years of cooperative effort, they will be able to stand on their own feet. Galvao Branco urged the students, monitors and other workers at the center to safeguard all the assets zealously and to combat waste and the improper use of materials and equipment. [Article by S.Q.] [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jun 87 p 5] 5157

**BARTER GOODS LACKING**--Lubango--The lack of the goods needed for exchange with the peasants is hindering the corn-marketing season which began a few days ago in the rural sector in the province of Huila. This situation led Lopo do Nascimento, Huila provincial commissar, to make a tour of five municipalities in Huila recently. They were those known to have the greatest weight in the production of this grain--specifically Caluquembe, Caconda, Chicomba, Matala and Quipungo. In these localities, Lopo do Nascimento saw "on the spot" that vast quantities of corn are being held by the peasants awaiting the marketing process, which is not proceeding because the goods for barter have not been arranged for or because they are arriving at the marketing posts late. Another factor hindering this process is the problem of the prices marked on goods displayed for barter, which have not been adjusted to the prices of the peasants' product. Despite this situation, a great influx of peasants to the marketing stations has been noted. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jun 87 p 5] 5157

CZECHOSLOVAK MEDICAL EQUIPMENT--Yesterday, Czechoslovakia presented two mobile X-ray laboratories, with their own generators, to the Ministry of Health. Accepted by Vice Minister Luis Sambo on behalf of the ministry, the trucks are valued at \$150,000 and will provide mobile medical service in the interior of the country. Czechoslovak technicians should come to Angola to provide advanced training for the Angolan personnel in the use of the equipment. The gift was presented by Peter Sincula, charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

AMBACA COFFEE DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS--N'Dalatando (from our correspondent)--Of the 1,150 tons of coffee beans planned for this year, 29,386 kilograms have been picked to date since the harvest began on 10 June, Gaspar Miguel, first secretary of the Provincial Coffee Association, learned during his visit to the Ambaca I and Ambaca II coffee enterprises in that municipio. There are troublesome problems with the shortage of essential products to supply to the workers, as well as the lack of adequate transport means to move the coffee to the access roads, which also leave something to be desired, the official told JORNAL DE ANGOLA. We note that these coffee units cover approximately 10,000 hectares, about half of which are currently under cultivation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

RENAULT MAINTENANCE FIRM REHABILITATED--"Manauto 7," a maintenance company for vehicles of the Renault make, will be completely rehabilitated by next December, with the implementation of a recovery project budgeted at 34 million French francs (about 170 million kwanzas). The French Central Bank for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) will provide 19 million francs in financing; the Mozambican Government will be responsible for the rest, a source connected with the CCCE revealed Friday to the Angolan news agency ANGOP. Yves Roland-Billecart, director general of the CCCE, who has been in Angola since last Saturday, has visited Manauto 7. Following its rehabilitation, the company will make 1,500 repairs a year and will have a cadre training center, offering courses for mechanics, electricians and metalworkers. According to Francisco Seixas, director of the company, Manauto 7 covers a 75,250-square meter area and currently has 61 employees; it needs 120. The work in progress on the rehabilitation project, directed by Antonio Domingos Amaro, with the assistance of four French technicians, consists in mounting the prefabricated units for the future installations and repairing some vehicles belonging to state enterprises and agencies. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

CSO: 3442/228

## POLITICAL PARTIES' STRATEGIES VIEWED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 10 Jun 87 pp 6, 7

[Text]

Some sections of the ruling *Botswana Democratic Party* (BDP) are pressing for a one-party state - although President Quett Masire seems to be maintaining a more conciliatory position, knowing that the BDP calls the shots anyway and valuing Botswana's reputation as one of Africa's handful of multi-party democracies.

There appears to be no genuine rationale behind the campaign, especially considering the BDP's superior majority in parliament. It has a total of 28 seats. Its nearest rival, the *Botswana National Front* (BNF), led by Dr Kenneth Koma, has five and the predominantly northern-based *Botswana People's Party* (BPP), led by Dr Knight Maripe, has one. It is nonetheless clear from recent events that the coming months will see more manoeuvres within the ruling party against the two major opposition parties.

There are mounting fears that the BNF is poised to gain more popular support, particularly among the urban electorate, thereby threatening the supremacy of the ruling BDP in the next general election, scheduled for 1989.

The 1984 elections saw an urban balance. The BNF won control not only of the capital, Gaborone, but also of the important mining town of Jwaneng. The BDP held the equally important towns of Selebi-Pikwe and Lobatse. Since then the BDP has re-taken Jwaneng. This happened in November 1986 when a BNF member of parliament defected to join the ruling party, thereby tipping the balance in the BDP's favour.

For the foreseeable future however, BDP support in the more politically aware urban centres is in danger of declining owing to the widening poverty gap between rich and poor, despite Botswana's mas-

sive 1.3 billion US dollar foreign reserves. The average Tswana earns only 180 pula (\$105) per month. On the other hand BDP support in the rural areas remains steady, reinforced by the recent popular move to introduce a free educational system.

The BNF has much to do if it is to resist the BDP onslaught during the build-up to the 1989 elections. It needs to overhaul the party structure and deal with internal rifts. Signs of an imminent split came to the fore when **Lenyeletse Koma**, a top-ranking member of the BNF's central committee, was expelled from the party in March. A nephew of party leader **Kenneth Koma**, **Lenyeletse Koma** was widely regarded in political circles as a leading BNF strategist, despite having lost his contested seat of **Serowe South** during the last election to External Affairs Minister **Gaositwe Chiepe**.

This development was shortly followed by BDP allegations that the BNF has recently sent cadres of its youth wing for military training to **Cuba** and **Libya** in order to stage a coup. Although the **Soviet Union** was not specifically named, it was nonetheless understood to be included in the scope of these allegations. **Libya** and the **USSR** both maintain a diplomatic presence in **Gaborone**.

These allegations, although stemming from the BDP, embarrassed the government. It has been keen to dissociate itself from them. The BNF denies any such plans and it now threatens to bring the BDP to court for charges which it says border on high treason. President **Masire** recently cautioned party stalwarts from uttering baseless 'publicity-seeking' statements.

Tactics of this sort risk backfiring on the BDP. Thus ruling party members have been accused of attempting to incite ethnic divisions in the country through smear campaigns. The most recent alleged that **Paul Rantao**, a member of the BNF central committee and mayor of the BNF-controlled **Gaborone** city council, is a **South African** refugee and hence not entitled legally to hold political office. **Rantao** is BNF secretary for information.

The BDP smears about the opposition could also have an unfortunate effect if the other parties make political mileage of the fact that several high-ranking ruling party officials trace their roots from outside **Botswana**, especially from **South Africa**. But because they are naturalised **Botswana** citizens, the current constitution permits them to take active part in **Tswana** politics. These officials include **Mrs Quett Masire**, a **South African**, **Lady Seretse Ruth Khama**, the former President **Seretse Khama**'s widow, **David Maine**, the **Kgatleng** District Council chairman, **Sylvester Morweng**, the **South East** District Council chairman and **Mrs Mabel Koma**, member of the BDP central committee.

The BNF is hampered by its lack of a clear political strategy, reflected in the fact that its election manifesto is not widely available. Moreover the East European connections of Dr Koma, who has law, politics and economics degrees from the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, could cause problems. Even if the BDP lost an election, it could still continue to curry favour with the West. This has prompted the thought that the opposition in Botswana will be tolerated only as long as it is weak.

The BNF is concentrating on recruiting support from youth, farmers and teachers. For example, many members of the newly-formed *Botswana Federation of Secondary School Teachers* (BFSST) are BNF supporters. The BFSST was formed after a split within the mainstream *Botswana Teachers' Union*. Comprised mainly of graduate teachers, it has not yet been recognised by the government and it is currently fighting a behind-the-scenes registration battle. There are additional plans to form political cells to incorporate potentially influential urban groups like tenant associations.

The BNF feels that its efforts to organise are hampered by new security legislation, especially the National Security Act, which provides for restrictions on civil liberties, including massive police powers to deal with suspected subversion. Some people fear that this legislation is aimed primarily at the domestic opposition, although the government can argue convincingly that it needs legislation to deal with the effects of destabilisation by neighbouring South Africa.

In fact secret peace talks between Botswana government officials and their South African counterparts on bilateral security issues have taken place with increased regularity during the past few months. The most recent South African delegation was headed by Director-General of External Affairs Neil van Heerden and was undoubtedly crucial in pre-empting the imminent raid on Botswana, widely predicted after South Africa's raids on Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.

Botswana's military strategists, such as Lieutenant General Mompoti Merafhe, are understandably keen on working more closely with regional armies.

Botswana is militarily aided by Zimbabwe, currently harbouring at least one Zimbabwean army battalion. The Zimbabwean troops are active mainly in manning roadblocks although their presence is linked to the monitoring of dissident pro-Joshua Nkomo activists.

Within the army, Merafhe appears firmly in charge as army commander. He was appointed by the late President Khama when the army was created from a paramilitary force in 1977 and is cast in the pre-



independence policeman mould. His deputy is Major General **Ian Khama**, still in his mid-30's. Khama more or less epitomises the young and ambitious officer corps. The eldest son of the late president, he commands respect, more so because of his Sandhurst background. He is also paramount chief of the predominant Bangwato tribe, despite his mixed blood. This may present secret conflicts of seniority as Merafhe is a Ngwato and thus Khama's junior in the social pecking order.

Khama is known to be sympathetic to the South African liberation cause and has top-level friends within both the *African National Congress* (ANC) and the *Pan-African Congress* (PAC). If he is promoted to army commander, as many expect, the military may sway the government's neutral policy on South Africa.

Khama's future, like so much else in Botswana, hangs on relations with the giant South African neighbour ●

/9317

CSO: 34000224

## FACTIONAL STRIFE CONTINUES DESPITE HABRE'S VICTORIES

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 22 Jul 87 pp 5-6

[Text]

While the world - and most notably President Ronald Reagan - stands in awe of President Hissein Habré's military feats, the factional struggle in Chad is far from finished. Indeed, Chad's circumstances and political tradition are such that factional strife is likely to continue in spite of Habré's achievement in re-imposing a workable central government and expelling foreign invaders.

The latest faction on the scene is the *Mouvement pour le salut national du Tchad* (MOSANAT), created in Ndjamena in October 1986. Since December 1986 the MOSANAT has sponsored guerrilla activity in the mountainous Guéra region, some 450-500 kilometres east of Ndjamena. It is directed by a five-man committee led by Lieutenant Moldom Bada, aged about 36, a former member of the Central Committee of Habré's *Forces armées du nord* (FAN) during their guerrilla period, before the FAN occupied Ndjamena in June 1982 and changed their name. Bada, trained at the Ndjamena officer school, was the prefect of Guéra region from 1982-4.

Bada is not the first FAN Central Committee man to fall out with Habré since 1982. Ousmane Gam, now living in obscurity abroad, was another dissident. Bada's FAN credentials make him an opponent to be reckoned with, and he has gained the support of fighters from Chad's central-eastern area, especially from the Hadjeraï, the redoubtable tribe from central Chad whose alliance with the northern Goranes in the FAN was crucial to Habré's original conquest of power. Significantly, Bada does not number any Goranes among his supporters. One of the particularities of the Hadjeraï is that they have resisted conversion to either Islam or Christianity until very recently.

The driving force behind MOSANAT is the disillusion of a number of former Habré supporters with his use of state power to build a personality cult and a tightly-controlled one-party state dominated by Goranes. Some of Chad's combattants, accustomed to living by war, would find any settled government not to their liking. But it is true that Habré, a close political friend of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, appears to see inspiration in Mobutu's mastery of a divided Zaire. Habré is said to have employed Zairean political advisers to help with the creation of the Chadian ruling party, the *Union nationale pour l'indépendance et la révolution* (UNIR). The creation of UNIR in 1984 was a brave act by Habré, causing offence to the FAN old guard, and a necessary one for the reconstruction of some sort of Chadian unity. But some Chadians view UNIR with suspicion as the makings of a tyranny, and hence the appeal of MOSANAT and other resistance movements. Both in Ndjameña and in the provinces failure to produce a UNIR party card is regarded as an offence. Peace is all very well, but for some it means paying heavier taxes. These include civil tax, a special war levy, contributions to help war victims in the north, party contributions, and so on. Customs and police controls are mushrooming. The status of tax demands is often unclear as some officials are unpaid and rely on their pickings for survival. Gorane soldiers and officials behave with arrogance towards other Chadians whom they despise as a lesser race.

The divide between the Habré adepts and the others also applies to the army. True, the FAN have been dissolved in the symbolically-named FANT, the *Forces armées nationales tchadiennes*, whose numbers are swollen by the remnants of various militias and armed factions who have rallied to Habré's cause and been incorporated into this army. But the newcomers now find themselves second-class soldiers compared with Habré's Gorane nucleus, known as the 'presidential section.' They get the best guns, the best food and the best deals.

The grievances of the Hadjerai date back to the death of their formidable leader Idriss Miskine in 1984. Miskine was a prime actor in the Chadian drama, a long-standing Habré ally and FAN chief of staff, and also a man much appreciated by French officials who saw him as a potential third force in Chadian politics round the impasse between Habré and Goukouni Weddeye, the opposing presidential candidates at the time. Miskine, a giant of a man, was much in evidence in Ndjameña as he drove around in his BMW car, occasionally getting out

to discipline any FAN soldiers he saw misbehaving. Some Hadjeraï still attribute Miskine's death to intrigue rather than malaria, the official cause. His death was followed by a worsening of relations between Habré's Gorane followers and Miskine's own Hadjeraï.

Since December, supporters of MOSANAT have been active in the regions of Salamat, Guéra and Moyen-Chari, the stamping-ground of the First Army during Chad's two decades of insurrection and warlordism. On 5 December a MOSANAT group fought a skirmish in Sarh with a detachment of Gorane FANT. The MOSANAT group was led by Godi Donanga, a FANT commander in Sarh, the most important southern town. Donanga fled into the bush of Moyen-Chari and gathered a number of First Army veterans from Moyen-Chari and Salamat. In early February they moved into the Guéra in two groups, about 2,000 strong in total. They have neither a political programme nor an ideology. They are battle-hardened and have a good knowledge of the terrain. Most of the combattants are illiterate, but they accept the control of the MOSANAT intelligentsia, many of whom are French-trained. They have potential support from the Hadjeraï, Boulala and Baguirmi of central Chad who are still in the FANT. The national army is fragile, consisting as it does of a mass of individual groups commanded by their clan chiefs.

Most of the First Army veterans who have transferred their allegiance to MOSANAT have light arms, especially Kalachnikovs. They move on foot or horseback and lack equipment and ammunition. They claim to have supporters in Ndjamena. The reign of the warlords may be over, but the Habré government does not reassure all Chadians ●

/9317

CSO: 34000217

## MADAGASCAR

### PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 21 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The Malagasy delegation attending the 75th birthday celebration of the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Kim Il-Song, left Pyongyang Sunday for Paris. The delegation, headed by the president of Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Mr Didier Ratsiraka and his wife, arrived in Paris at 1900 hours (Malagasy time) after a technical landing in Moscow.

During his second stay in Paris, the Malagasy head of state will meet the French prime minister, Jacques Chirac. President Didier Ratsiraka indicated before his departure from Madagascar that the meeting would take place on his return from the DPRK.

#### In Pyongyang

The president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Mr Didier Ratsiraka, and the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Mr Kim Il-Song, met for nearly two hours of discussions Saturday morning in the Kemsousan palace.

It was a meeting of two brothers. The tone of the discussions was good-humored, frank and cordial.

The Malagasy presidential couple was then invited [to lunch] by the great Korean leader and his wife and gifts were exchanged.

The Malagasy president also met for an hour with a member of the central committee of the Cuban Communist Party, member of the political bureau and secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Saturday morning around 0900 local time (0300 Malagasy time).

Mrs Celine Ratsiraka, for her part, participated in discussions Saturday morning in Paumun Djeuni, a city located on the border between the DPRK and South Korea.

9825

CSO: 3419/196

## COOPERATION WITH CHINESE NEWS AGENCY

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 18 Apr 87 pp 4, 5

[Excerpts] Antananarivo--A ceremony marking the donation of equipment for receiving, diffusing and publishing news, a gift of the New China News agency (XINHUA) to the National News Agency TARATRA (ANTA) was held Thursday at ANTA's headquarters in Behoririka.

The secretary-general of the Ministry of Information, Mr Armand Ramambazafy, president of the board of directors, represented the minister of Information for the occasion. He was flanked by the technical advisor, Feno Jeannot, and ANTA's director, Mrs Noro Elisabeth Robinson Andriamarolahy. The Chinese side was represented by Yang Guirong, the People's Republic of China's plenipotentiary ambassador to Antananarivo, and the XINHUA team headed by Mr Xu Zhi.

A codicil to the cooperation accord between the agencies was signed during the ceremony. Mrs Noro Robinson Elisabeth Andriamarolahy, director of the agency, signed for TARATRA and Mr Xu Zhi signed for the Chinese side.

At the end of the codicil, the folley wrote, "Everyone is here ma  
"To further strengthen the friendship between the Chinese and Malagasy people and to better implement the news cooperation agreement signed 10 June 1976 in Beijing, the XINHUA News Agency of the People's Republic of China (hereafter referred to as XINHUA Agency) and the National News Agency "TARATRA" of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (hereafter called ANTA) are agreed, after friendly discussions, to sign the present codicil to the abovementioned accord:

1. XINHUA Agency agrees to provide receiving equipment to ANTA to enable the latter to pick up and copy information diffused in French by the XINHUA Agency.
2. XINHUA Agency agrees to purchase this receiving equipment and to pay the transportation costs to Antananarivo (Tanana bank). ANTA agrees to install and maintain it and to procure any needed spare parts and accessories.

3. In exchange, ANTA will continue to provide free of charge a copy of ANTA's daily bulletin and a copy of news broadcast by XINHUA Agency and picked up by ANTA, to the XINHUA Agency bureau in Antananarivo.

4. ANTA will relay to the best of its abilities and in any manner it wishes the news it picks up from XINHUA Agency to the Madagascar Radio and Television Company (RTM), to the local press and to its other subscribers.

5. The present codicil becomes part of the cooperation accord signed in Beijing 10 June 1976 between XINHUA Agency and ANTA.

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CSO: 3419/196

## AVAILABILITY, PRICE OF FOOD DISCUSSED

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 22 Apr 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by A. Razafy: "The "Risoriso" Continues to Lose Ground"]

[Excerpts] An abundance of rice, a shortfall of gasoline... Never has the old Malagasy saying that life is a round of happiness and sorrow been as true as these last few days. The drop in the price of rice to 420, then 390 and finally 360 Malagasy francs a kilo prompted jubilation, quickly followed by consternation when the cost of gasoline was hiked to 420 francs per liter. When the price of rice was simultaneously cut back to 360 francs, disconcerted consumers no longer knew what attitude to take. Prices were fluctuating at such dizzying speeds that people were thrown off balance. The drop in the cost of rice, a vital staple which strains family budgets, opened up new horizons, but the jump in the price of gasoline, an economic nerve whose "domino effect" is well-known, was the cause of much concern. For now, after seeing prices blow hot and cold, the feeling is one of anxious expectancy.

Although the mood is one of uncertainty, the current food situation has improved and the black periods of widespread scarcity seem over for many. The quantity of a given product available on the market has its high and low points, but the supply of most foodstuffs has changed for the better. The widespread shortages that gave the island's economy an air of indigence and misery at the beginning of the eighties are behind us.

## Rice

The situation has reached a point undreamed of 2 or 3 years ago: supplies of rice are cropping up everywhere and the regulatory effect of the buffer stock has curbed the escalation in prices. A slight increase in national production and an influx of gifts from nations or international organizations interested in supporting the buffer stock experiment led to accumulated reserves which influence the rice market and curtail prices. The effects were promptly felt: the black market is losing ground everywhere while prices tumble. Moreover, the recent decree fixing the buffer stock cost at 360 francs has not yet been implemented everywhere (many merchants have not yet sold their rice stocks bought at 400 francs for consumer resale at 420 francs). But the psychological effect has already made itself felt: street vendors have readjusted their prices to escape tough competition from buffer stocks.



Recently, the cost of rice has abruptly tapered off and stabilized at between 350 and 380 francs, instead of 400. Tough luck, certainly, for "profiteering" rice merchants who took advantage of the periods of scarcity to line their own pockets. It is regrettable, however, that honest vendors, shaken by these successive drops, are unable to recover their costs.

#### Bread

Thanks to a more regular schedule of flour imports and improved operation of our flour-mills, bread is no longer a scarce food item. One-pound loaves, round loaves and loaves of sandwich bread sold at legal prices are piled atop one other in pyramids in groceries and food stores. The morning lines and throngs of people clustered around bakery doors are no more than unpleasant memories. The black marketeers who brazenly spread their goods in the center of Zoma have discreetly packed up and left. The abundance of bakery and pastry treats (rolls, croissants, shortbread cookies...), but also of macaroni and pasta, confirm the increase in the flour supply. Flour, however, is not in universal supply in groceries and those who wish to bake small cakes or pastries will have to wait for better times. In any case, the blissful state of affairs with respect to rice and bread has a positive effect on the price of other grains, such as corn, whose "kapoaka" price has dropped from 135 to 75 francs in 2 weeks.

#### Cooking Oil

There are few signs of greater public availability of table oil, an essential food staple. Promotion of the cultivation of oil-producing plants (soya beans, palm trees, peanuts, cotton...), research subsidies on extraction of oils for human consumption (scholarship grants to students working along these lines), and government attention to our oil factories are beginning to pay off, but in an intermittent and incoherent fashion. One week a palm oil in solid form, which must be melted before use (and which is apparently only good for frying and cooking) arrives in the stores, the next, a beautiful yellow soya oil which emits a rather acrid odor when used, and still another week, an opaque, reddish-brown refined cotton oil, not really enticing to customers.

Occasionally, a peanut oil of exceptional quality is distributed. To prevent profiteering and a black market in the product, which is only available on occasion, its distribution has been assigned to specialized companies (SOMACODIS, COROI...). Working from a list established by the Trade Ministry, they deliver the oil to different institutions (boarding-houses, hospitals, barracks, service and company personnel, hotels...), but also to Fokontany food supply centers and approved retail stores.

Since soya, palm, cotton and peanut harvests do not occur simultaneously, oil production spans the entire year, with a number of gaps, however. The black years when oil was only sold just before the year-end celebrations are finished. The situation, however, is not ideal, as is demonstrated by the throngs of buyers at the doors of sales outlets and the continued existence of the black market.

### "Ramanonoka"

Although the usual cost per liter is around 1,600 francs, it is resold on the Zama esplanade at the rate of 2,200 francs for soya oil and 2,000 francs for cotton oil of undesirable color. These relatively small price differences and the abundant supply of traditional oil-fried cookies (ramanonoka, menakely...) as well as hair oils and home-made beauty creams indicate that the supply of oil is past the critical period.

### Sugar

The system for distributing sugar was patterned on that used to distribute oil, to prevent this extremely basic staple from falling under the influence of the black market. But the insufficient quantity made available on the market inspires much pushing and shoving at sales outlets and encourages illicit commercial practices. In Zoma, a 1-kilo bag of sugar, which should normally be surrendered for 395 francs, is sold under the table for 1,000 francs. Such a disparity needs no comment, and rumors of shut-downs in some sugar factories along the coast do not promise any immediate improvement.

The current food supply situation is not the best, but we have known worse. The supply of rice, the brightest star in this constellation, encourages optimism and proves that inflation and the black market are not inevitable. In any case, the application of "shock treatments" such as buffer stocks have proven their effectiveness and the same or similiar measures could be extended to other foodstuffs to restore market health. Which is undoubtedly what consumers would like to see.

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CSO:3419/196

## MADAGASCAR

### BRIEFS

EAST GERMAN SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT--The working program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Madagascar was signed yesterday for the 1987-89 period. The GDR ambassador, Klaus Ernst, took the opportunity to mention the "ties of friendship that unite the two countries" and to emphasize that one of the strong points of this cooperation was training of Madagascan managers in a wide variety of sectors. He also announced that in the area of university studies, 30 young Madagascans had already completed their training program in the GDR and a good 100 others were currently studying there. Klaus Ernst also mentioned that Madagascan television would very shortly be broadcasting the recent Dresden Festival in which Rossy participated. The secretary-general of foreign affairs, Mr Jean-Jacques Harinjatovo, expressed his pleasure at the excellent relations between the RDM and the GDR, particularly in the cultural and scientific realms. On this point, he cited the many exchanges that have occurred these last few years and which have contributed to better mutual understanding. Signing of the program is a logical follow-up to the agreement reached between the RDM and the GDR on cultural and scientific cooperation 7 November 1979. [Text] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 17 Apr 87 p 8] 9825

CSO: 3419/196

## MAURITIUS

### FRANCE TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL AID

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 25 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] In the next 2 years, France will provide 82 million rupees in technical assistance. During that same period, study grants and training courses will amount to 49 million rupees. The Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) has set aside 80 million rupees in aid, not counting 8-million rupees in educational support and the gift of a new Alouette III helicopter for the police force.

The helicopter is expected to arrive in parts in June or July, to be assembled in Mauritius. The cost of this helicopter is estimated at 8 million rupees.

The various types of aid add up to 235 million rupees in grants from France, following the 10th session of the joint Franco-Mauritian commission in Paris last 24 and 25 March.

#### Top Lender

The 235 million rupees in grants are in addition to the average annual loans of 200 million from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE), which put France in the position of the number one donor to Mauritius.

France will be involved in new sectors such as computerization of government services, the stock exchange, and support for efforts to curb smuggling and drug trafficking.

#### Computerization of Some Ministries

The data processing sector will be receiving about 12-million rupees in aid from France over the next 2 years. A French expert is expected to arrive soon to study the government project to computerize certain ministries and government departments, including social security and customs. An inter-ministerial data processing committee will be set up to ensure all the necessary coordination.

#### 43 Technical Assistants

France will again be providing support to education and culture, particularly Flacq Polytechnical High School and Ondes College. As part of its technical

assistance program, France will make 43 experts available to the Mauritian authorities, in addition to financing the services of the 25 French instructors at Labourdonnais High School and the activities of the Charles Baudelaire Cultural Center.

#### Study Grants and Training Courses

France is currently financing some 250 study and training grants, and has confirmed its intention to devote a major effort to training Mauritian students. In this context, it will be financing 50 new scholarships a year.

#### Protecting Mauritius' Heritage

France indicated its interest in protecting Mauritius' heritage by agreeing to help restore Chateau de Mon Plaisir in Pamplemousses.

#### Data Processing

To come back to the data processing sector, which will receive substantial assistance, a data processing structure will be established at Sir Guy Forget Polytechnical High School in Flacq. This school will also receive equipment enabling it to open an electronics department. A grant of computer equipment will be made to the Mauritius Institute of Education (MIE). France will participate in a project to draw up a book of maps and in establishing a music conservatory.

#### Support for FIM

France has committed its support in organizing the International Festival of the Sea (FIM) to be held in September. France's aid, for this project is estimated at Fr5.5 million (11 million rupees), not counting the contributions from the Ministry of Culture.

#### Ourite Cannery in Rodrigues

In the rural development sector, France will finance an ourite cannery in Rodrigues, and will supply medicine for veterinary services. The cost of building this cannery has not yet been determined, but France is prepared to provide 1.2 to 2 million rupees for this project. It will also finance the project promoted by the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

#### Livestock Breeders' Groups, Sheep Pen, Laboratory...

Livestock Breeders' Groups, construction of a sheep pen in Salazie and a laboratory for artificial insemination, a project to irrigate by small plots in Bel Ombre and creation of a Farmers Service Center are projects of interest to the French authorities.

Besides feasibility studies on road networks and aid for road maintenance, the FAC has agreed to finance a master plan for draining rain water in Port Louis, a project to modernize telecommunications, a property management project and a water use planning project.

Officers of the Mauritius Marine Authority (MMA) will have an opportunity to train at Rouen Port, and missions of experts will be coming for the project to fill another portion of the Red Sea. The meteorology department of the Mauritius Standard Bureau (MSB), Flacq hospital, and the SSR medical research center are further recipients of French assistance which will also focus on industrial cooperation between the two countries and regional cooperation in this part of the Indian Ocean.

Two other projects in addition to the ourite cannery have been approved for Rodrigues: extension of the "Mobile Fishing Training Unit" and equipment for community television.

[Box, p 5]

Foreign Affairs Minister Sir Satcam Boolell and French Ambassador Philippe Petit signed a financing agreement for construction of the Phoenix-La Vigie-Nouvelle France highway yesterday morning.

French aid agreed yesterday will amount to 12 million rupees. Thierry Burkard, mission chief in charge of technical assistance at the French Embassy, and his assistant Robert Ormand attended the ceremony where this financing agreement was signed.

9805/12951

CSO: 3419/244

## MAURITIUS

### INCREASED COOPERATION WITH PRC, JORDAN SOUGHT

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 6 May 87 p 8

[Text] "Mauritius will make every effort to obtain more aid from the People's Republic of China than what it received in 1985." This statement was made yesterday by Planning Minister Dwarkanath Gungah several days prior to the start of the meeting of the Joint China-Mauritius Commission to be held this year in Beijing 11-13 May.

Mr Gungah added that the meeting of the Joint Commission in Port Louis granted Mauritius an aid package of 181 million rupees. The minister indicated that the proposal Mauritius will be submitting to the next meeting will include a series of other projects involving education, social and sports infrastructure, and culture.

The project to develop a modern stadium at Belle-Vue-Harel at a cost of 45 million rupees and the realignment of a canal at Magenta are two priority requests of the Mauritian delegation to be headed by the planning minister and made up of officials from his ministry and Finance Ministry.

Recalling his recent mission to Jordan where he attended celebrations making the 25th anniversary of the African and Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO), Mr Gungah said that in light of the country's exemplary contribution to advancing the agency's ideals, Mauritius was unanimously chosen for the post of first vice-president, after having yielded the presidency to the host country.

Taking advantage of his stay in Jordan, Gungah, who was accompanied by RDU Deputy Commissioner B. Gunessee, held a series of talks with officials from that country on possibilities for increasing trade between Mauritius and the Hashimite nation.

9805/12951

CSO: 3419/244

## MAURITIUS

### BRIEFS

ISRAELI COOPERATIVES EXPERT VISITS--Victor Rekah, an Israeli expert on cooperatives who worked for the Ministry of Cooperatives in the seventies when Mauritius still had diplomatic relations with Israel, is currently here on a visit. A member of the board of directors of Histadrut, the Israeli labor syndicate, Rekah is in Mauritius for 2 weeks at the invitation of the Mauritius Labour Congress [MLC]. During his stay Rekah will evaluate the work done by the Cooperatives Department of the MLC. He will study the financial operations of the Woodworking and Light Metal Furniture Cooperative Society, the Quatre-Bornes cooperative of workers licensed by the firm Blanche Birger established by the MLC, and will make appropriate recommendations. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 May 87 p 3] 9805/12951

PRC AGRICULTURAL AID RENEWED--Relations with the People's Republic of China are especially fruitful at the present time, as witnessed by a cultural troop on tour and the official announcement of a meeting of the joint commission in July. Yesterday Madun Dulloo, minister of agriculture, and Chen Duan, Chinese ambassador to Mauritius, ended a meeting at the Belle Vue experimental agricultural center with the announcement that the agricultural protocol of the agreement between the People's Republic of China and Mauritius would be renewed for a 2-year period. The new agreement will focus this time on growing rice and mushrooms, and will increase fruit and vegetable production, including litchis, melons, pineapple and soybeans. The agriculture minister said that this would fit in with the next stage of his agricultural development program. Stress will be placed on the export market. Another aspect of agricultural cooperation between the PRC and Mauritius will be mechanization, and light machinery lending itself to farming in the country will be identified. Mauritius will seek Chinese assistance for breeding fish and ducks. The protocol for agricultural cooperation is part of the 1972 agreement on economic and technical cooperation between Mauritius and the PRC. The protocol on agriculture came into force in September 1974. [Excerpts] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Apr 87 pp 1, 8] 9805/12951

CSO: 3419/244



## MOZAMBIQUE

### LOCAL JOURNALISTS COMPLETE COURSE IN MOSCOW

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Five Mozambicans were among the group of 31 journalists from Portuguese-speaking African countries who have been in Moscow since April, attending a 3-month course at the Soviet Institute of International Journalism, and who received their diplomas on Friday.

They are Edmundo Matos, reporter for Radio Mocambique; NOTICIAS reporter Alfredo Macaringue; Basilio Langa, correspondent for the Mozambican news agency AIM; Cecilia Vilanculos, of the BOLETIM of the OMM [Organization of Moz. mbican Women]; and Zacarias Picane, of the OTM [Organization of Mozambican Workers].

The course consisted of daily lectures and conferences offered by professors of Soviet faculties of journalism; practical training at the Moscow Press Center; a study of the Soviet mass media, including radio and television, the press agency Novosti and TASS (Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union); and trips to two republics: Azerbaydzhan and the Belorussian SSR.

At the end of the course, the Soviet authorities gave a dinner for the participants at the Havana Restaruant.

In statements to the AIM correspondent in the Soviet Union, Serguei Chvetsov, who was involved with the course as a member of the CSSAA (Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Africa and Asia), said this was the second of three sourses planned for this year in the USSR for African countries. The first course, at the beginning of the year, was for journalists from English-speaking African countries. The course for the PALOPE [Portuguese-speaking African countries] will be followed by another one for journalists from African-Arab countries in which French is the official language.

He added that this CSSAA initiative is in furtherance of the decisions of the OSPAA (Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia), recommending the technical training of journalists from the Third World, looking to the establishment of a New International Order in Communications.

The CSSAA administered the course, in cooperation with the Soviet Peace Fund, the USSR Union of Journalists, the Federation of Unions and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade (Ministry of Communication). The course was financed by the Soviet Peace Fund, formed with voluntary donations from the citizens of the country.

6362

CSO: 3442/223

SUCSESSES OF TECHNICAL STUDENTS IN GDR NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] The Mozambican students taking various specialized technical courses in the German Democratic Republic under the terms of the agreement concluded for this purpose that exists between the two countries are showing a high rate of accuracy and hence good academic results. This observation was made by the state secretary of technical-occupational education, Mrs Maria dos Anjos do Rosario, upon returning from her visit to that country.

Maria dos Anjos do Rosario visited, in the German Democratic Republic, both educational establishments and companies at which hundreds of Mozambican youths are learning various technical occupations.

According to the state secretary of technical-occupational education, those students are producing practical tools with great precision, useful for industry, in their classrooms.

At the School of Mozambique-GDR Friendship, in Stasfurt, the state secretary of technical-occupational education noted the work done by nearly 860 Mozambican students taking 34 specialized courses.

As the head of technical education in our country claimed, the German leaders told her that those students are observing exemplary behavior and are showing good results in their production.

In the opinion of the state secretary of technical-occupational education, those features are a result of the increased political monitoring of our workers and students in that country, which reduces disciplinary and political problems.

In the GDR, Mrs Maria dos Anjos do Rosario took part in the First International Congress on Development, Improvement, and Perfection of Technical-Occupational Education, held in Berlin, with 64 countries participating, 16 of them African.

The main topics at this congress were concentrated on the various contributions made by the different participating countries to introduce into technical-occupational education the role of technical education in national development, and the contribution that technical education makes to the democratization of education on the social level and in the development of national human resources.

The state secretary of technical-occupational education commented: "The cooperation between the agencies directing technical-occupational education and all the economic sectors was discussed by us. Nearly all the countries adopted plans similar to the one which our country has adopted, aimed at introducing these features not only through the schools, but also through the macro-leadership agencies."

Mrs Maria dos Anjos do Rosario added that the congress also observed the need for establishing areas of international cooperation, particularly for training teachers in the creation of technical and terminological data bases for the introduction of training programs, and the use of the international data system in the field of technical-occupational training.

Because certain areas are far beyond the reach of African countries, the 16 participants from our continent held a small-scale meeting apart from the congress, at which they decided to conduct a continental seminar to analyze individual issues in the realm of technical-occupational education on the continent level, such as rural development and the illiteracy rate.

2909

CSO: 3442/234

PEMBA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT AGREEMENT WITH ITALY, DENMARK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] In the middle of next month, the execution will start on a definitive project to supply water to the city of Pemba, provincial capital of Cabo Delgado. For this purpose, last Friday the contract awarding the project, budgeted at \$22 million, was signed in that city. In addition to the Mozambican Government, Italy and Denmark are financing the project.

Signing the award agreement was the national director of water, Arnaldo Lopes Pereira, as owner of the project, as well as the directors of CETA [Structures, Leveling and Asphaltting Building Company], and Integral Construction of Cabo Delgado (CIDAC), Rocha Lobo and Agostinho do Rosario, respectively. These companies constitute a contractors' association for the project, known as CICET.

Also present at the function were the minister of construction and water, Joao Salomao, on a working visit to Cabo Delgado, and the governor of the province, Antonio Simbine.

According to engineer Miguel Angelo, representative of the National Directorate of Water in the province, the total cost of the undertaking has been estimated at \$22 million, including all the components, namely, the main system and the sub-systems that will supply water to the communities through which the system will be run.

The execution of the project to supply the city of Pemba with water, starting in Metuge, nearly 50 kilometers from the provincial capital, is due to be completed by August 1989; and the signing of the award for the project officially marked the start of the enterprise. However, it will not be until the middle of next month that the work will actually begin.

Meanwhile, on Friday, a ship arriving from Italy and carrying the construction material to be used on the project was expected; while on the site one already observes a great activity on the part of people and machinery involved in the project.

## Financing and Features of the Project

The Italian Government is financing the project with a total amount of \$11.453 million, involving four components, namely, the conduit, with the respective materials, and other accessories for the system, as well as the rest of the equipment that is incorporated. With the second component Italy is financing the purchase of construction material to reinforce the capacity of the contractor; and, with the others, the financing is intended for technical assistance to the enterprise.

Another country involved is Denmark, which made \$2 million available, aimed specifically at installing four sub-systems that will supply water to populations residing in the suburban areas.

The Mozambican Government is participating in the project with a sum of \$8 million.

In terms of the population to be benefited, during the first phase it is estimated that the number will be 60,000 persons, with 20 percent of the city to be provided using cement works, 30 percent by means of faucets, and the other inhabitants located in the suburban and rural areas, as has been noted, to be supplied through fountains.

During the second phase, in the city alone 100,000 persons will benefit from the system, while in the other areas 80,000 inhabitants will be included.

As for impoundment, from the standpoint of water supply to households and services, it is estimated at 190 liters per day, with 80 liters per day per person from faucets, and 30 liters per day from fountains.

A few hours before the signing of the agreement, the minister of construction and water, accompanied by Governor Antonio Simbine and Italian technicians involved in the project, visited the warehouses and sites on which the yards will be installed.

## Water Shortage Will Be Solved

One of the worst problems that the city of Pemba is confronting is that of the short water supply for this city; because the 800,000 cubic meters that the Pemba Water Enterprise provides sporadically are insufficient, and not all parts of the city are covered.

This fact has prompted the provincial government to carry out an emergency project that could raise the supply capacity to 2,400 cubic meters per day. Nevertheless, this volume will still be unsufficient to satisfy all the residents, because there will also be certain restrictions. Only upon the completion of the definitive project in 1989 will the capital city of Cabo Delgado have the shortage of the precious liquid in this city of approximately 40,000 inhabitants finally solved.

2909

CSO: 3442/234

## MOZAMBIQUE

### ARMED FORCES REORGANIZATION, DEMOBILIZATION IN NIASSA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by David Felipe]

[Text] Some 100 soldiers have been demobilized and 12 veterans of the armed struggle for liberation have been retired in Niassa Province, having completed their service in the Mozambican Armed Forces [FAM-FPLM]. In the ceremony marking the demobilization of the troops, held in Lichinga during the first week in June, with Governor Julio N'Tchola in attendance, the creation of a Provincial Commission for Reduction of Forces was announced.

During the ceremony, the governor of Niassa Province, speaking for the people of his province, saluted the soldiers who were being demobilized or retired, referring to their "heroic and valiant efforts in the defense of the country, which is under attack by the armed bandits in the service of imperialism."

Julio N'Tchola noted on that occasion that the tasks of these soldiers in defense of the country were not ending with their demobilization, because, as he explained, they were simply being transferred to another work front.

"You are now going to work on the production front, where you should participate actively to ensure that the country will be stronger, more prosperous and more developed," stressed Governor N'Tchola, who explained that this is quite a difficult task, which necessarily involves producing more food and eradicating illiteracy in Mozambique.

The general also appealed to the demobilized troops to pass on their knowledge of military arts and national defense to the young people who will carry on our revolution, so that they will grow up with the conviction that the country must be defended, in both peace time and war time.

In his address, the highest party and government leader in Niassa Province said further that the Economic Recovery Program in progress in the country requires new diligence and determination from the men who have now been demobilized

The governor assured that the Provincial Commission for Manpower Reduction in the Armed Forces would make every effort to find suitable employment for the men.

## Complement People's Militia

"The retirement of the veterans and the demobilization of those who have completed their compulsory military service is the beginning of a continuing and duly organized process which is an integral part of the present phase of reorganization of our Armed Forces," stressed Lieutenant General Pedro Galvao Odallah, who also spoke at the ceremony, in his capacity as chief of the National Commission for Reduction of Forces in the FAM/FPLM for the northern region of the country.

An Order of Service read on that occasion noted, incidentally, that the purpose of the reduction in force in the FAM/FPLM, which is proceeding throughout the country as part of the Economic Recovery Program, is to balance financial expenditures and to permit a reorganization of our Armed Forces.

Lt Gen Odallah also stressed the contribution of the newly retired and demobilized men to the liberation and the defense of the country, as well as to the consolidation of national unity and sovereignty; he remarked that their patriotic duty did not end with their retirement or demobilization.

"Much to the contrary," he said, "the comrades now have a special mission of honor, which is to assist in the mobilization, organization and direction of the people's militias, so the latter will be truly capable of defending our work places and neighborhoods."

Noting that the final victory in the struggle against the armed bandits does not depend solely on the active Armed Forces, Lt Gen Odallah advised the retired and demobilized men to be the most active and exemplary militants in their neighborhoods and in the work places in which they will be enlisted.

"You should continue with your studies, increase production and intensify vigilance," advised Lt Gen Pedro Odallah, who assured that the party and government at all levels would "ensure that you are properly integrated and employed in the society."

"Devote every effort to living happily with your families, for whom you have a great responsibility to create the conditions for the future," urged this high officer of the Mozambican Army, in his final remarks.

Among the demobilized men, 12 are veterans of the armed struggle for national liberation, who have been retired, and the remaining 100 are young men who were drafted into our army within the framework of compulsory military service.

In the message which the men presented at the ceremony, they expressed their conviction that "the party and government will know how to integrate and employ us in the tasks of the Economic Recovery Program, where, using our intelligence and our skills, we will once again demonstrate our patriotism."

They also voiced their certainty that our Armed Forces, reorganized and disciplined, would surely drive out the South African armed bandits, liberating our native soil from these criminals in the service of "apartheid."

"As we did there where we have been, we will continue to give our best efforts in support of the FAM, joining the people's militias and providing accurate information to facilitate the actions of our forces," they stressed in their message, noting that the task of defending the country is the "most sacred duty of all of us; so we urge all the young people of military age to enlist voluntarily in the Armed Forces of Mozambique-FPLM."

6362

CS0: 3442/223



MOZAMBIQUE

NORTHERN INHAMBANE DISTRICTS NEED EMERGENCY AID

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] The famine and the actions of the armed bandits are affecting more than 223,000 people in the four northern districts of Inhambane Province, our reporter learned from Meirinho Justino Meirinho, director of the Regional DPCCN [Department for Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters] in Vilanculo. There are also about 6,500 people who have fled from Gaza, Manica and Sofala provinces in search of more secure living conditions.

According to the speaker, the severe drought in the northern zone of Inhambane Province has persisted since 1980, when the rainfall first became sporadic. According to Justino Meirinho, from 1985 to 1986 there was some improvement, "but this year the situation is tending to worsen, because of the lack of rainfall, on one hand, and the actions of the armed bandits, on the other," he said.

Another problem which is aggravating the situation in five districts in northern Inhambane is the water shortage, because, as we learned from our source, there are zones in which the people must travel from 15 to 20 kilometers in search of it.

"We should be giving all five districts consideration in our work, but because of our poor transport capacity, combined with the inadequate access roads, we are only covering Vilanculo, Mabote, Inhassoro and Goveiro. For the reasons I mentioned, we are not serving Funhalouro District, which receives its provincial quota through Massinga District," Director Meirinho said.

The food aid to the residents of the northern zone of the province is shipped by two routes: by land and by sea. In the latter case, the ships unload cargo in Vilanculo and Inhassoro districts.

"Normally, the products that are unloaded in Inhassoro are destined for the residents of both this district and of Govuro. Because Inhassoro does not have the storage capacity to handle the merchandise, Vilanculo also assists the residents of those zones," Meirinho said.

The speaker added that the famine and the actions of the armed bandits in Vilanculo, Mabote, Inhassoro and Govuro districts are currently affecting 229,953 people, 6,404 of whom are refugees from their native areas in Manica,

Sofala and Gaza provinces. It is noted that these figures do not include the people affected in Funhalouro District because, as reported, it receives assistance directly from the Provincial DPCCN, based in Inhambane.

Referring specifically to Vilanculo, our source noted that in the zones of Belane and Muabsa, in the south of the district, the famine is more severe, since the people have scattered because of the atrocities committed by the armed bandits from South Africa.

Our reporter also met with Ricardo Gueze Carre, district administrator of Vilanculo, who told him that the combat against the armed bandits in these zones is proceeding along two parallel lines: liberating the people and reorganizing them in communal villages, so that, later, they can receive food aid.

6362

CSO: 3442/223

EMERGENCY COMMISSION FOR CABO DELGADO CREATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Last Friday, in Cabo Delgado, a Provincial Emergency Commission was created for the purpose of coordinating the activities to aid the population stricken by the drought and the atrocities of the armed bandits in that part of the country. This event was announced during a meeting headed by the governor of the province, Antonio Simbine, at which the chief of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters was appointed.

At present, over 82,000 persons are living under unstable conditions in the province, requiring urgent assistance in the form of clothing, medicines, and food.

According to reports released by the head of the Defense Department at the Cabo Delgado Provincial Committee headquarters, the populations which are most needy, owing to situations caused by the armed bandits' activity are distributed mainly among the districts of Namuno, Montepuez, Chiure, Ancuabe, Meluco, Quissanga, and Macomia, where it is estimated that a minimum of about 300 tons of grain and 70 of sanitary products, in addition to clothing and medicines, would be required.

Meanwhile, some non-governmental international organizations with projects in that section of the country, contacted by local authorities, expressed willingness to back the relief activities for the populations stricken by the war; and they require only systematized information on the current situation.

Quite recently, the provincial government met in a special session to create the Provincial Emergency Commission, and analyzed the situation generally, concluding that, although no drought has been declared in the province, there is a considerable and growing number of persons displaced by the war, who require urgent assistance.

At last Friday's meeting, some activities to aid the needy populations were scheduled, for the purpose of providing them locally and immediately with certain facilities and food products.

The Provincial Emergency Commission will be required to engage in a group of immediate tasks, specifically, to ensure the fulfillment of the instructions of the National Emergency Commission, and analyze the emergency situation in the province, as well as guaranteeing the planning and implementation of agricultural projects, among other activities.

2909

CSO: 3442/234

MOZAMBIQUE

BOROMA CENTER IN TETE TO HAVE ELECTRICITY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] The Mozambique Electricity Enterprise in Tete is installing an electric power distribution line for the Boroma Center. The work has been financed by an FRG non-governmental organization.

The new power transport line is 20 kilometers long, and was scheduled for completion over a year ago; but this was impossible owing to the lack of tires for the vehicles assigned to the project. The workers still face the lack of an excavating machine, because in some areas the ground is very hard and they cannot dig it up manually. The Mozambique Electricity Enterprise promised to send a machine to be used on this project within a short time.

Our people's correspondent in Tete reported that, on the site, topographical surveys, and the demarcation, staking out, and digging of holes for the posts have already been completed. The workers have pledged to finish the installation work this year.

The power will also benefit the lime factory in Boroma, the Rural Development Program, and other local ones that are situated adjacent to the site.

2909

CSO: 3442/238

## MOZAMBIQUE

### PEMBA WATER SUPPLY TO BE IMPROVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jul 87 p 8

[Text] The Cabo Delgado Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water and the Pemba Water Company will carry out an emergency program to substantially increase the water supply to the city of Pemba by late this August. The aim of the project, which will be financed by the provincial government at an estimated cost of 12 million meticals, is to increase the water supply from the current 800 cubic meters to 2,400 cubic meters per day.

The emergency program for the Pemba city water supply consists basically in partially rehabilitating the system, which was installed more than 20 years ago, and opening four new wells to capture water from the Chuiba zone. HIDROMOC [State Hydraulics Enterprise] and GEOMOC [State Geological Enterprise] are also involved in the project.

According to our correspondent, citing Adelino Ribeiro, provincial director of construction and water, the program was initiated in April and is now at a stage which is quite encouraging. The technical teams from GEOMOC and HIDROMOC are already in Pemba, as is most of the material.

By last week, GEOMOC had drilled a new well and had begun preparations to drill another one, according to our colleague, who was in Chuiba, where most of the work is taking place.

A GEOMOC technician told NOTICIAS that, although he had not made a final evaluation, he believed that the flow should vary between 10 and 14 cubic meters per hour, a volume considered excellent for the present system.

The same source reported that the predicted depth of the wells is from 32 to 34 meters. One particularly important factor is that all the estimates and studies conducted indicated that the water brought up from these wells will not be brackish, unlike the water which the system is now supplying to the province capital.

"If the four wells being drilled now are intensively exploited and the flow of sweet water is diminished as a result, it could affect the quality of the water which will be supplied to the city of Pemba starting next month," the source explained. He added that the cost of the well drilling alone is calculated at 6 million meticals.

Other parallel projects should be initiated shortly, consisting in repairing the faulty electric pumps, installing groups of pumps, cleaning the existing wells and replacing some of the water mains, particularly in a 3-kilometer stretch where the conduits are severely damaged.

#### Rusty Pipes

Another difficulty that concerns the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water relate to problems that could arise in the distribution system when the water pressure is increased, because of the excessive oxidation of the pipes.

According to Adelino Ribeiro, the plan is to replace some of the pipes in areas where the situation is absolutely irremediable. "However, the material at our disposal will not cover all the needs."

On completion of this project, Pemba will have water every day in almost every zone, although with some restrictions in use.

Currently, the Pemba Water Company supplies water to Pemba's consumers on alternate days and, even so, there are zones where the water never reaches.

This is considered an emergency program, in view of the critical situation in the Cabo Delgado Province capital. For this reason, the provincial government decided to concentrate all available means on the immediate recovery of the current system, despite the existence of a program defined by the central government for a definitive solution to the water shortage. This program is already in progress. It is being financed by the Italian Government and should be completed in 3 years.

The 2,400 cubic meters of water expected after August is not sufficient, however, writes our Pemba correspondent, because the volume required for a normal supply to the city's 40,000 residents is calculated at 3,360 cubic meters per day.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

**FRENCH DONATION TO BEIRA**--A French donation should be presented within the next few days in the Sofala capital, to aid the victims of the natural disasters. The gift from the French people consisting of 4,380 tons of wheat flour, 2 Renault trucks, various articles of clothing, surgical instruments and medicines, is in response to the Emergency Program in Mozambique. Charles Louis Le Guern, attache for culture and for scientific and technical cooperation at the French Embassy in Mozambique, has gone to Beira to present the gift, which he said came from contributions by the government and by private organizations in his country. Louis Le Guern was received by Governor Francisco Masquil. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

**MASQUIL THANKS USSR FOR AID TO BEIRA**--Francisco Masquil, governor of Sofala Province, has thanked the Soviet Union, through the Soviet Consulate in Beira, for the assistance given to our country, particularly to Sofala Province, as part of the Emergency Aid Program. Meeting a few days ago in his office with Anatoliy Bulanov, representative of the Soviet Consulate in this province, Governor Masquil said: "The provincial government is making every effort to see that the donations are reaching the neediest people." He added that the AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity Among Peoples] will soon open an office in Beira, to reinforce this work in support of the neediest residents of the province. For his part, Anatoliy Bulanov noted that more aid would be channeled to our country, specifically to Sofala, and would include means of transportation to ensure more efficient distribution of the products to the neediest, such as the victims of the armed bandits. Later, on behalf of his government and himself, he congratulated the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the FRELIMO and the 12th anniversary of national independence. Bulanov also announced a donation of 1,300 books of a social-political nature to the party's provincial library in Sofala. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jul 87 p 3] 6362

**BARGES FOR DREDGING**--Recently, two barges to be used to raise the local dredging capacity, for the purpose of maintaining the navigability of the access channel, were unloaded in the port of Beira. According to the general director of EMODRAGA [Mozambican Dredging Enterprise], the two barges will make it possible to ensure minimal maintenance of the access channel, the maneuvering basins, the approachable docks, and the anchorages. The floating barges were acquired from a Dutch company, Slub, with financing from that country, in the context of the commercial contracts signed at the proper time. The aforementioned EMODRAGA official also announced that a team of naval engineers and architects from the Dutch firm Bus is supervising and serving as a consultant for this transaction. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jul 87 p 3] 2909



NEW MILITARY COMMANDANT FOR PEMBA--Last Saturday in Pemba, the new military commandant for Cabo Delgado Province, Col Mateus Oscar Kida, assumed his new duties, at a ceremony headed by Lt Gen Pedro Gaivao Odala. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the party and state, officers from the Provincial Military Command, as well as petty officers and troops. Speaking on this occasion, Lt Gen Pedro Odala said that the new military commandant has the fundamental task of changing the military situation in the region, for the battle against the armed bandits, and of guaranteeing that the Economic Recovery Program in Cabo Delgado is carried out successfully. At the same time, he must create conditions to enable the Cabo Delgado population to produce. That superior officer of the FAM [Mozambican Armed Forces] remarked: "There must be a constant renovation, with new, dynamic, organized people, who will combat and destroy the armed bandits. They must create conditions to allow for travel on all the province's roads, making it possible for all the lovely beaches in this region to be visited and used for recreation." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 87 p 3] 2909

MILITARY COURTS TO BE FORMED--The Armed Forces of Mozambique will start having military magistrates beginning this August, after a specialized course that has been given for this purpose since the beginning of this year ends. In its latest edition, the magazine 24 DE SETEMBRO states that the course is the result of the efforts of the late president, Samora Machel, to create military courts that will address the complex situations of a juridical nature that occur daily. The principal tasks for the future military magistrates will be to make the ideas of justice prevail, not only among the Armed Forces, but also among the other defense and security forces. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 87 p 1] 2909

CSO: 3442/234

## NATIONAL PARTY PRESSES FOR EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS FOR WHITES

### Annual Congress Elects Pretorius

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Jul 87 p 1

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

### **A MILITANT National Party has emerged from its annual congress determined to press ahead unrepentantly in ensuring exclusive rights for whites.**

This was the message from SWA/NP leader Kosie Pretorius at a media briefing in Windhoek last night.

Pretorius, who was unanimously re-elected to the leadership post, reaffirmed the party's commitment to separate development, particularly in the field of group rights and exclusive education.

As other parties represented in the TG attempt to move away from an ethnic-bound constitution, the Nats have set a bottom-line for constitutional negotiations, and have articulated and defined their stand on education from pre-prep and upwards.

Another issue it will take an aggressive stand on is minority rights.

Pretorius said that, in effect, their minority constitution submitted to the Cabinet together with the Constitu-

tional Council's majority-approved draft, was their "bottom-line".

The majority draft reportedly moves away from a separatist constitution and places the emphasis, rather, on a unitary state.

Pretorius said last night that the party congress had approved the NP 'minority' constitution as a working document for any further negotiation.

He said that in it they had "tried hard" to make a compromise between the concept of the the CC and "our idea of group representation and group autonomy".

He called for a constitutional committee to facilitate further negotiations on the constitution.

The party's stand on being allowed 'exclusivity' is probably encapsulated in the motion proposed by the Keetmanshoop branch, and approved by the party.

It states that the white population group regards minority rights as the highest priority in a future constitutional dispensation, with the emphasis on group rights:

- the right to exclusive education; the care of the aged as well as pensions; the right to care for 'own' sick; the right to own taxation; and, 'own say' over land ownership, training research, personnel, elections and election officials and housing.

Pretorius also pledged co-operation with other ethnic authorities "where we can be of help".

On the controversial under-utilised White Teachers' Training College, the NP leader said the White Admin had no plans to hand it over to the central government.

It would, in future, be more fully utilised, he said. For instance, training of secondary school teachers would be carried out there.

- The party congress adopted strong disciplinary action against NP rebels Frans van Zyl and Thinus Blaauw, who voted with the Republican Party on the education issue during the last sitting of the white legislative assembly.

Pretorius declined to elaborate "as it is an internal party matter".

- Two party vice-chairmen were elected at the two day congress, which ended yesterday.

## Group Representation Sought

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jul 87 p 8

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** — Delegates from the National Party of South West Africa listened intently as the NGK dominee gave them a few thoughts and a prayer before the opening of the party's annual congress in Windhoek recently.

Citing the Biblical story of the arrival of the Israelites in the "land of milk and honey", the preacher told the politicians that, like the Israelites, whites should not be afraid because they are a minority.

God, the dominee stated, is not necessarily on the side of the

majority, but is on the side of those who are right.

After two days of debate in the church hall of the NGK Windhoek East Gemeente, the "South West Nats" emerged to let the world know they believe they are right, and that "the way, the truth and the light" for them will always be separate development.

Speaking at a Press briefing after the congress, party leader Mr Kosie Pretorius said the "bottom line" for the NP-SWA was the principle of "group

representation and group autonomy."

Resolutions passed at the congress reaffirmed this principle, which has been embedded in the NP-SWA proposals for a future constitution for the territory. Delegates also decided that the vote should be given to black and coloured ratepayers, but that they should vote only in their specific "homogenic" areas. In other words, Windhoek and other main centres would probably have three separate municipalities and councils, in the white, black and coloured zones.

The NP-SWA congress also made it clear that the party would not tolerate any change to the current system where they have control over the segregated health and education facilities of the white community.

## **Voted**

The congress came at a crucial juncture in the constitutional tinkering process inside Namibia, and was brought forward by almost a month. According to Mr Pretorius, this was done to enable the party's representatives on the constitutional council to report back.

Last month, the council completed 17 months of work on a draft constitution for the territory. The NP-SWA's two representatives voted, along with two members of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, against the 14-member majority proposal which favoured one-man, one-vote and a unitary state system.

That the NP-SWA can sit in on a body like the constitutional council for 17 months, and then reject the majority decision - by handing in its own "minority" draft document - is an indication of its clout.

In economic terms, the party is probably the most influential in the country, while in terms of support, it is second only to SWAPO (many political analysts believe that in any free and fair election, most blacks would vote SWAPO and most whites would vote "Nat").

Apart from being one of the most well-organised parties in Namibia, the NP-SWA also has a very powerful friend - Pretoria.

## **Support**

This was amply demonstrated recently when South African foreign minister Pik Botha and defence chief General Magnus Malan came to Windhoek and gave their support to the NP-SWA's stand on "protection of minority rights". "Big Brother's"

support for the South West Nats must have irritated the other parties in Windhoek's transitional government, who feel strongly that the NP-SWA's support for protection of minority rights is political shorthand for "defence of apartheid".

For the National Party in South Africa, their cousins across the Orange River are important in more than historical and kinship terms. Conscious of its growing right-wing opposition at home, Pretoria has always been careful to avoid being accused of "selling out" the whites here. Also, the acceptance by the NP-SWA of certain "reform policies" can pave the way for similar measures in South Africa.

Yet, it is in the very process of reform, which began its first faltering steps in Windhoek in the late 1970s, which has imposed stresses and strains on the NP-SWA. In 1979, Dirk Mudge and other verligtes within the

party split to form the Republican Party, which in turn became part of the multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Right-Left tensions still exist to this day. Mr A H "Oom Doep" Du Plessis, whose name was synonymous with the NP-SWA in the "oudae", joined the Conservative Party when he retired to a farm in South Africa in the early 1980s. Obviously irked by P W Botha's programme of change.

This year, the NP-SWA has been shaken by the case of Mr Eben van Zyl, the Stellenbosch University-trained lawyer who, in January this year, was relieved of his post as the party's representative on the cabinet of the transitional government.

Mr Van Zyl's crime against the party, apparently, was voting with his government colleagues last year on a motion which said that, in future, race and colour would no longer be used as requirements for admissions to schools.

/9317

CSO: 34000211

POACHERS SAID TO NET FORTUNES IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Jul 87 p 8

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

One of Namibia's most important natural resources — fish — is being ripped off at the rate of more than a billion rands a year, and the profits are going mostly into the pockets of foreigners.

The cold waters of the Benguela Current washing up along Namibia's 1 600 km Namib Desert coastline are one of the richest fishing grounds in the world. Close inshore, anglers on the beach and in pleasure boats catch galjoen, steenbras and other gamefish. Pelagic fish such as sardines and pilchards are caught further out, while in very deep waters, hake, maasbanker and mackerel are the main catches of sophisticated trawlers.

Each day, thousands of tons of fish that rightly belong to Namibians are hauled out of the water by fishing boats from a variety of nations, including South Africa, Spain, Russia, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Portugal, Japan, West Germany and France.

Yet, until the territory finally attains internationally-recognised independence, there is little it can do to stop the ripoff or claim financial compensation.

In early 1980, South Africa, through its Administrator-General in Windhoek, declared a 200 nautical mile "economic zone" along the Namibian coast — a common practice among fishing nations and in accordance with international codes agreed at various "law of the sea" conferences.

Because South Africa is regarded as illegally occupying and administering Namibia, virtually everybody ignored the new decree. An attempt last year by the United Nations Council for Namibia — the "caretaker" body for the territory — to enforce the 200-mile zone met with resistance from some surprising quarters. Both Swapo and Russia opposed the motion and the matter was dropped. Swapo argued that agreeing to the economic zone would be giving tacit recognition to South African administration of the country.

Other UN bodies have also focused on what they say is the over-exploitation of Namibia's fish resources without direct benefit to the country's inhabitants. Most reports of the world body have tended to concentrate on the South African fishing operations in the area.

But the 18 member nations of the International Conference on South East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) between them pull out about 1.3 million tons a year from the waters off the Namibian coast. And that is only the official figure.

Windhoek's director of Sea Fisheries, Dr Jan Jurgens, said recently that careful study of Spanish fishing company reports led him to believe that fish harvests in the ICSEAF area could be as much as twice as high as the official figures and quotas.

He said it was only South Africa's presence in ICSEAF — Namibia is

not represented — which helped prevent an even greater plunder of the Atlantic fishing grounds. Last year, South African delegates, who are highly respected by their colleagues, managed to hold the fish quota to 100 000 tons lower than the figure wanted by other members of the organisation.

Not that South Africa is blameless in the exploitation of Namibia's fish. For almost two decades from the early 1950s, South African fishing companies made millions from sardine and pilchard catches.

Quotas were set then, but often the cloud of suspected corruption hung over the whole affair. In 1971, the late Mr John Wiley (who went on to become Environment and Sea Fisheries Minister) claimed as an opposition MP that the South African Government was allocating fishing concession to its "cronies".

Dr Jurgens admitted that control of fishing in those days was very loose, and even those fishing inspectors supposedly checking catches

landed at Walvis Bay were susceptible to bribes.

The result of that frantic South African over-fishing was, as a number of marine scientists had predicted to a deaf audience, a disastrous fish population crash, from which stocks have still not recovered. Now, quotas are strictly controlled.

Stellenbosch-trained Dr Jurgens took over the local Sea Fisheries Directorate four years ago, becoming its third member. It has expanded since then, but is still badly understaffed. Each year, about R1,3 million is spent on patrol and policing duties along the coast, checking that both the huge foreign trawlers and local fishermen alike are not breaking the rules.

Since the introduction of regular patrols by Namibian Sea Fisheries boats a few years ago, the number of offences noted had declined significantly, said Dr Jurgens. Most of the violators of Namibian territorial waters were vessels from Eastern Bloc countries, and in 1985 Rumanian trawlers were guilty of 90 percent of the reported transgressions.

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CSO: 34000212

## TOM LODGE GIVES NUMBER OF ANC PERSONNEL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Jul 87 p 15

[Article by Janine Simon]

[Text]

There are between 300 and 500 African National Congress (ANC) fighters as well as numerous non-militants in South Africa at any one time, according to Dr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in the University of the Witwatersrand's Department of Political Studies.

He said last night the ANC had about 13 000 personnel in camps in Angola as well as administrative, diplomatic and financial offices in Lusaka and educational facilities in Tanzania.

It also had a string of diplomatic offices in 25 countries, including western and eastern Europe, Australia, America and Africa.

## GENERAL EFFECTS

"The ANC in exile resembles a mini-state," he told a meeting organised by Club 44 of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies.

Dr Lodge was speaking on aspects of recent developments in black politics and gave a brief outline of the positions of the Pan Africanist Congress, the United Democratic Front (UDF), trade unions, black consciousness organisations and the black "right", as well as the general effects of the second state of emergency on each.

While ANC activities had not been greatly interrupted by the second state of emergency — which concentrated on open organisations such as the UDF — it had found it difficult to keep its men supplied and to keep stable organisational structures in Frontline states.

## NEGOTIATING TABLE

Dr Lodge said the ANC could not abandon its armed struggle until the start of real negotiations as it would lose its political self-respect but negotiations would not happen until the present balance of power changed.

Part of the ANC leadership, he said, seemed to recognise the limits of military action and this suggested they believed a crisis would bring the South African Government to sit around a negotiating table.

However the Government felt no need to come to the negotiating table as it still believed it could hold on to power, he said in reply to a question from the floor.

In the last four years both the ANC and its offshoot the AC had been eclipsed by the popular, legal movement of the UDF. However the UDF had been badly hit by the emergency, which demonstrated the Government's array of coercive resources.

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CSO: 34000222

## UDF AFFILIATES IN WESTERN CAPE LISTED

Cape Town GRASS ROOTS in English Jun 87, Jul 87

[PART I: Jun 87 p 2]

[Text]

IN just under four years the United Democratic Front has united thousands of struggling South Africans under its banner. The UDF brought together a wide range of community, sports, youth, worker and religious organisations who all had a common aim - the destruction of the evil and inhuman apartheid system and the establishment of a free and democratic South Africa.

For its opposition to apartheid those who are part of the UDF are paying a heavy price. Presently thousands of UDF members and supporters are in detention, thousands more are in hiding and daily UDF sympathisers are killed or harassed by vigilante groups and the South African security forces.

But despite being dealt severe blows the UDF continues to fight back, and in many instances emerges even stronger than before.

Organisations in many part of the country have had to meet in secret under the most harsh circumstances.

In Cape Town, the UDF Western Cape recently held its AGM. Because of security considerations the number of delegates had to be limited to 70. Weeks of discussion had preceded the AGM in townships throughout the Western Cape. Grassroots looks at the organisations which make up the UDF in the Western Cape and gives a brief history of each.

A number of organisations were represented at the AGM.

**CAPE AREAS HOUSING  
ACTION COMMITTEE  
(CAHAC)**

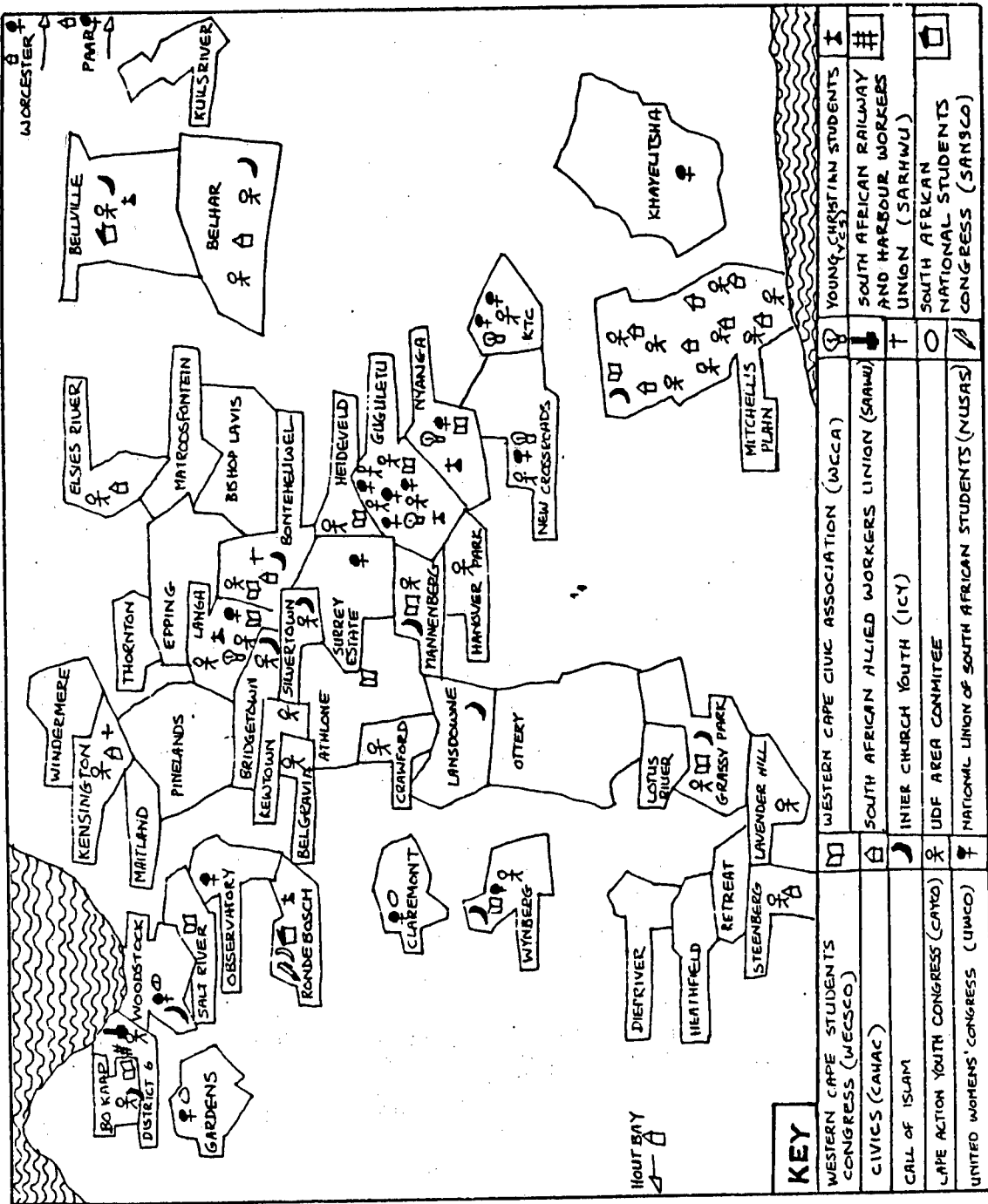
THE Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac) is an organisation which unites civic organisations and residents action committees in many areas of the Western Cape.

Cahac was formed in 1981 and took up big campaigns for the maintenance of council houses, for rents that people could afford, and for houses, security and comfort for all. Thousands of Western Cape tenants supported these campaigns.

Cahac played an important part in the formation of the UDF in 1983 and some of its members were elected to executive positions.

Today Cahac continues its struggle for houses security and comfort. Cahac strongly opposes the Government's plans to further divide people by setting up a new system of local government, the Regional Services Councils.





## **WESTERN CAPE CIVIC ASSOCIATION**

WCCA operates in areas like Guguletu, Langa, KTC, Nyanga, New Crossroads and as far afield as Mbekweni (Paarl) and Zwelethemba in Worcester.

WCCA is a civic organisation with branches in these areas. It has operated in a similar way to Cahac and has led the people in active struggles around housing. One of its main campaigns was during 1984 and 1985 when it united thousands of township residents who were determined not to move to Khayelitsha.

WCCA, a leading member of the UDF, is to hold discussions with Cahac as to how the two organisations can work more closely.

## **CAPE YOUTH CONGRESS**

THE Cape Youth Congress was formed in 1983 and currently has about 35 branches spread throughout Cape Town with a membership of close to 1000. Cayco is affiliated to the half-a-million strong South African Youth Congress (Sayco) which was launched in Cape Town in March.

Cayco is probably the strongest UDF affiliate in the Western Cape. It aims to unite the youth of the Western Cape, to represent the social, economic and political aspirations of the youth, to normalise relationships between youth and parents and to create a spirit of trust, responsibility, understanding and love for the people amongst the youth.

Cayco has many plans for the future. The most immediate would be to prepare for the commemoration of June 16 known as South African Youth Day, to join Cosatu in its fight for a living wage and to popularise Sayco.

## **SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STUDENTS CONGRESS (SANSCO)**

THE South African National Students Congress is a national organisation for students at universi-

ties and colleges. In the Western Cape it has branches at UWC, UCT, Peninsula Technikon and other educational institutions.

Sanso has played a very active role at the universities in the last few months. It was centrally involved in the academic boycott issue when Connor Cruise o'Brien lectured at South African campuses. Sanso works closely with Nusas, the Western Cape Students Congress (Wecso) and Cayco. Sanso is part of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC).

## **UNITED WOMENS CONGRESS**

IN 1986, the United Womens Organisation and Womens Front came together to form the United Womens Congress (UWCO).

UWO and Womens Front had actively organised around social, political and womens issues in the communities.

Today UWCO has about fifteen branches in areas like Langa, Guguletu, Woodstock, KTC, Surrey Estate, Wynberg and New Crossroads.

UWCO is part of the national UDF Womens Congress formed recently. Together with Womens organisations countrywide UWCO will be working hard in the next few months towards the formation of a National Womens Federation.

## **DETAINEES PARENTS SUPPORT COMMITTEE (DPSC)**

THE Detainees Parents Support Committee fulfills an extremely important function nationwide giving support to thousands of detainees and their families.

Since the DPSC was formed in the early eighties, DPSC structures have been formed in virtually every corner of our land. It usually

consists of family members of detainees as well as concerned members of the community.

The work of DPSC has been so effective that the Government was forced to bring out new laws making it illegal to call for the release of detainees or show solidarity with them.

In Cape Town, DPSC is active and regularly brings together families of detainees.

## **CALL OF ISLAM**

SINCE its inception in 1984 the Call of Islam has worked closely with the UDF and affiliated formally at the recent AGM.

The organisation was formed to bring Muslims back on the path of God by making them conscious of their duties, especially in so far as it concerns the establishment of a just society, and to spread an understanding of Islam amongst non-Muslims.

From Cape Town the Call of Islam has spread to other parts of the country, especially the Transvaal. The organisation has grown rapidly in a short period of time.

## **INTER-CHURCH YOUTH (ICY)**

The inter-church youth (ICY) was initiated by the Churches Urban Planning Commission (Cupc) in 1983 to mobilise young Christians against the proposed Koomhof Bills and the Presidents Council. It functions on an area level (Athlone, Bonteheuwel etc.) and a Western Cape level, thus including areas like Worcester and Grabouw.

ICY is made up of youth groups, youth unions and young people from the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, AME, DRC, Moravian and other denominations.

IN the next edition, Grassroots will focus on other UDF Western Cape affiliates. These include the South African Allied Workers Union, Young Christian Students, Merge, Women for Peace, Western Cape Traders Association, Al-Jihad and the South African Railway and Harbour Workers Union (Sarhwu).

[Text]

*IN the last edition of Grassroots, we took a look at some of the organisations that form part of the UDF in the Western Cape. They were the Western Cape Civic Association, the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee(Cahac), the United Womens Congress(UWCO), the Call of Islam,Inter-Church Youth(ICY), the Cape Youth Congress (Cayco),the South African National Students Congress(Sansco) and the Detainees Parents Support Committee(DPSC). In this issue , we give brief summaries of the activities and aims of other organisations affiliated to the UDF in the Western Cape.*

#### THE WESTERN CAPE STUDENTS CONGRESS(WECSCO)

Weesco was formally launched earlier this year but has its roots in the courageous student struggles which took place during 1985.

Weesco has a presence at schools in Mitchells Plain, the Northern Suburbs, Bonteheuwel, Athlone, Manenberg, Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga, the Southern Suburbs and as far afield as Paarl.

Weesco held its first public rally at UCT earlier this year to protest against the harsh sentences handed out to students and youth for public violence.

The main task of the organisation is to build democratic SRC's at all schools as well as strong Weesco branches.

Weesco joins up with other student organisations striving for a equal, non-racial and democratic system of education in a free and democratic South Africa.

#### THE SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS WORKERS UNION (SARWHU)

Sarhwi is an old union which was formed in the 1950's to unite railway workers.

The union was however crushed by the state. An attempt to revive Sarhwi in 1976 received a serious blow when key organiser Lawrence Ndzanga died in

detention. In October 1986, Sarhwi was once again revived and since then, it has not looked back.

Today, Sarhwi has a national membership of 27 000. During the bitter, but victorious railway strike, railway workers joined Sarhwi in their thousands.

Sarhwi is strongest in the Transvaal. The Cape membership presently stands at 1 200. Sarhwi is affiliated to both the UDF and Cosatu.

#### YOUNG CHRISTIAN STUDENTS

YCS is a national organisation for young Christians at high schools,colleges, seminaries and universities.

It aims to organise Christian students who strive towards a non-racial and democratic South Africa and the establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth. In Cape Town, YCS is active in Nyanga, Guguletu, UWC and UCT.

The organisation grew rapidly during the uprisings of 1985. Presently it is working on the Education Charter Campaign and trying to relate it work to the Kairos document.

#### WOMEN'S MOVEMENT FOR PEACE

Established in 1976, the Womens Movement for Peace itself the task of encouraging contact between South African women from different walks of life.

The members of the organisations thought this was important in the light of the events of 1976. The women's movement for peace was formally accepted as a UDF affiliate early in 1984 and is committed to an open, democratic South Africa. It organises house meetings, childrens afternoons and partakes in the activities of the UDF and ECC.

#### WESTERN CAPE TRADERS ASSOCIATION

WCTA has been part of the UDF since the inception of the Front in August 1983.

It represents approximately 2 000 traders in the Western Cape. The Western Cape Traders Association has played important support roles in community action. It has also consistently called on its members to observe important days such as June 15 by closing their shops. The majority of traders usually heed these calls.

## GOVERNMENT APPROACH TO ANC, UDF CRITICIZED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 24 Jun 87 p 2

[Article by Gawie in column "Perspektief": "The Big Deception About the ANC"]

[Text] In the past, the government has often used other bodies to take the first step when they wanted to change a policy. Investigative committees are the favorite method; just think about the Erika Theron Committee which preceded the whole process of constitutional reform. In the case of the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act, a chosen parliamentary committee was used ostensibly to take "evidence" as a prologue to the repeal of those laws.

The advantage of this method is that it creates the right climate for drastic policy changes. A certain matter is brought into public debate and positions which used to be unacceptable gradually become popular.

The same process seems to be going on with regard to talks with the ANC. To everyone's surprise, the important Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council has invited a prominent UDF [United Democratic Front] member to enter into conversation with them. This is the same United Democratic Front which, as late as 1984, was held responsible by the former minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, for numerous disturbances. As was reported last week on the front page, Mr Le Grange stated in a public speech that the UDF strives for the same revolutionary goals as the prohibited ANC and the South African Communist Party.

The government has denied that talks are being held with the UDF. The excuse being used is that it is the Presidential Council which is holding talks. That clarification carries precious little weight, however, because the Presidential Council is a legal institution. That body forms an integral part of the legislative power and it is impossible to escape the reality that the Presidential Council will not do anything which does not have the government's approval.

It is for the same reason that no Presidential Council committee will negotiate with the ANC. The Presidential Council knows all too well that at this particular point in time this would not receive government approval and that it would be embarrassing for Mr P.W. Botha. Moreover, the government would prohibit the Presidential Council from negotiating with the ANC at all.

But it does not do that in the case of the UDF.

The UDF is much safer. Even though it is merely the ANC with a mask on, the UDF at least has another name. Hence it will not be possible simply to accuse the government of negotiating with the ANC. And to play it even more safely, members of the government themselves do not talk with the UDF, but they use the relevant Presidential Council committee.

To everyone who looks at the situation analytically it is clear however: the government's assurance that they do not negotiate with organizations which advocate violence has been splintered. Because, if Mr Le Grange is to be believed, the UDF is responsible for much more violence in South Africa than the ANC. Although it does not spell out as clearly as the ANC that it advocates violence, the UDF definitely practises it more effectively than the ANC!

Furthermore, it is not a principle of the government that it does not deal with organizations which preach violence, even though it piously claims this now. A few years ago the government had already negotiated publicly with SWAPO on several occasions; once in Geneva and later on in the Cape Verde Islands. There is no real difference between the ANC and SWAPO; both are terrorist organizations which want to violently overthrow the existing political order. Hence, there is no basic principle by which the government can negotiate with SWAPO and not with the ANC.

Besides this, the Afrikaner Broederbond has also subtly stated that it favors the inclusion of the ANC in negotiations about South Africa's constitutional future. As a matter of fact, all the members of the administration are members of the AB, but not a single one of them felt strongly enough about the ANC to repudiate the AB.

Hence, the government has already compromised itself through its talks with SWAPO and its silence about the Broederbond document.

That is why the government has made the stumbling blocks preventing negotiations with the ANC as small as possible: the only thing the terrorist organization has to do is renounce violence. The large number of communists among its leaders and its radical policy does not deter the government; this is quite all right with an eye on negotiations.

No, the government is playing a transparent game with the ANC and it does not fool anyone who has eyes to see. The main element of this tactic is to conclude a domestic alliance with the Blacks outside the ANC, nearly after the patters of the DTA in Southwest Africa. This was already started early on in this decade with the announcement of the formation of a Black Council. This was a failure, and afterwards it was the turn of a so-called multiracial "forum." That did not get off the ground either, and since early last year plans have been forcefully developed for a National Council. I believe that the relative legislation will come up in August.

The fact that the DTA in Southwest Africa has failed as a counterweight to SWAPO and the doleful failure of the government's alliance with the Coloreds and the Indians do not deter Mr. P.W. Botha and his advisers. They are going to try once more. However, the guinea pigs for the "moderate alliance" are so afraid of the ANC that the large majority of them do not want to touch the National Council with a 10 foot pole.

The government's greatest handicap is its assurance to the white voters that it will not hold talks with the ANC before they renounce violence. But did not the government also faithfully believe that it would never abolish the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts? And did it not give a solemn assurance that it would never abolish job reservation? And would never allow mixed sports? And also would never eliminate influx-control?

Assurances have never yet been an obstacle for the government. With the ANC it is following exactly the same path it did with all its other broken assurances.

8463

CSO: 3401/46

## CRITICISM OF NATIONAL PARTY LEADERSHIP

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 24 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "State of Emergency Extended"]

[Text] The fact that the government was forced to extend the state of emergency is generally accepted. If this had not been done, South Africa would soon have been faced with a dangerous situation.

That is precisely the problem with this government: it has allowed things to go on for years, without the critical expectation that its slackness would create favorable circumstances for entrepreneurs and revolutionaries.

This started when Mr John Vorster boasted that he had eradicated communism in South Africa, applauded obliquely after organized symposiums on communism and exerted pressure to disband the National Council against communism. This was the preparation to weaken the National Party's struggle against the left and to shift the focus of enmity to the right, so that the National Party could begin its movement to the left.

This error and deliberate confusion was increased in the seventies by the cry of the NP propagandists that the danger from the right would be just as great as the danger from the left. That was the argument used to direct all the heavy artillery against the HNP [Reformed National Party] and to provide the communists with greater freedom of movement.

At that time, as General Smuts put it, communism as the gospel of revolution crept more deeply and more broadly into those circles where revolutionary politics finds its most productive soil--the educational institutions, the church organizations and the writers corps. The Harvard historian Crane Brinton calls them the teachers, preachers and writers.

Either the NP leaders knew little about the theory and practice of revolution, or they were so troubled with domestic fights within the National Afrikanerdom that they were unable to spot the real threats. Whatever the case may be, this has disqualified them as rulers. The fact that a protracted state of emergency must be maintained in South Africa now is proof of this incompetence.

As long as the government only grabs oppressors and organizers of disturbances and strikes and neglects to take a closer look and intervene in the communist cells where the real planners and revolutionaries can be found, the state of emergency will have to continue. But the state of emergency should serve precisely to end up at the source, otherwise the vicious circle of disturbances and states of emergency will become endless.

The government also shrinks from taking steps against church personalities who preach inside the country and abroad with the obvious aim of giving legitimacy and encouragement to those who cause disturbances and commit violence. It is about time that people hiding behind clerical garb also be grabbed, otherwise church positions will become a license for instigation and undermining.

Strong action will also have to be taken in universities. It is unthinkable that the tax payers must pay the salaries of lecturers, teachers and professors who from their desks subtly or less subtly create the intellectual climate for rebellion.

Last but not least, a full review of publication policy must come about in South Africa. The fact that the Appellate Council for Publications has never found any fault with the ANC Freedom Charter is proof of an almost unbelievable naivety, if not a deliberate closing of their eyes to reality.

The re-imposition of the state of emergency was necessary and is right, but there is still no evidence that the government is capable of stopping the course of the revolution.

8463

CSO: 3401/46



## COMMENTATOR EXAMINES EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS' VIEWS, AIMS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jul 87 p 10

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

There exists an ill-defined area of extra-parliamentary politics in South Africa commonly referred to as "the middle ground" — an area political observers once believed was being rapidly eroded but which now faces the problem of overcrowding.

The area is ill-defined partly because many of the organisations which would seem to fit its criteria often deny they do and partly because rival economic systems blur political lines.

In broad terms this "middle ground" would seem to be a conceptual area between those organisations and political parties who accept or demand apartheid or some form of shared rule which would keep most of the power in white hands and those who demand a totally unqualified universal franchise in a unitary state — one man, one vote.

### **Blaze of publicity**

The "middle ground" received yet another recruit last week when an organisation calling itself the Federal Democratic Independent Alliance (Fida) moved on stage in a blaze of publicity, courtesy of the SABC.

Mr John Gogotya (49), the man at the helm of Fida, said he was expecting the usual barrage of "sell-out" and "stoolie" which normally accompanied the formation of political groupings, but it was untrue and of no concern to him.

The Soweto businessman, theologian and "self-made" politician described himself as a "realist" when he told television viewers no one could expect everything to happen at once in a changing South Africa.

Virtually unknown until now, Mr Gogotya and his organisation have moved into an area in South African politics that they must share with several other organisations, most of which have only recently arrived themselves.

Perhaps the only true middle ground organisation and by far the strongest, oldest and most established is Inkatha, led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of kwaZulu in Natal. Inkatha sees itself as totally opposed to apartheid but the organisation nevertheless operates within the homeland system and its membership is almost exclusive Zulu.

Several other organisations are also crowded into this space, the most important of which are the United Christian Conciliation Party under Bishop Isaac Mokoena; the United Municipalities of SA under town councillor and long-time Daveyton "mayor" Mr Tom Boya; the Urban Councils of SA, a similar organisation under the leadership of Mr Steve Kgame; and organisations such as the Lekoa Council which seems to have an influence far beyond the borders of the Vaal Triangle townships.

All condemn apartheid and "radical" organisations.

The space also has to carry dozens of township council officials and various black religious/political organisations.

Like many of the leaders of the above organisations Mr Gogotya has travelled overseas where he has campaigned against disinvestment, sanctions and argued against the African National Congress and similar "radical" organisations.

Also in common with some of his companion organisations, Mr Gogotya has denied any link to the South African Government.

Fida is not Mr Gogotya's first entry into public life but is a lot less secret than the last one in 1983 which involved distributing anti-boycott pamphlets under the name OAU (Operation Advance and Upgrade) in Soweto and other black townships.

Mr Gogotya believes there is no point comparing his new party to organisations such as the ANC, United Democratic Front or Azapo as they were too busy fighting among themselves to do any work on a solution for the country's problems.

He feels that even sympathetic Western governments are pushing Pretoria harder and faster than the white electorate will allow it go.

Mr Gogotya said in an interview that no matter how unpopular the move proved to be Fida would take

part in President Botha's National Statutory Council (NSC).

He has little support for this decision among other middle ground organisations.

Fida's views on President Botha's "city-state" concept are also at odds with his companion organisations. While it has been rejected by Chief Buthelezi, Mr Boya and Mr Kgame, Mr Gogotya said he was prepared to accept both the homeland and city state concepts provided they were part of confederation.

In addition no other middle ground organisation has openly supported the state of emergency or the mass detentions which accompanied it. But Mr Gogotya said he believed the emergency had brought peace to many black South Africans and that children in detention were better off in prison away from "intimidation".

It is a position that few extra-parliamentary organisations would dare to take, but judging by his remarks Mr Gogotya's Fida is a good few steps to the political right of its companion organisations.

And while the "middle ground" may be getting a little wider, Fida may find the area is still too narrow to balance on its very edge.

/9317

CSO: 34000222

POLITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BACKING FOR ANC--Brussels--British Labour members of the European Parliament said today they had raised £17 000 (about R57 000) to support the banned African National Congress (ANC) campaign against white-led rule in South Africa. Mr David Martin, leader of the 32-strong British Labour group in the Parliament, announced that the money was to go towards health and information projects run by the ANC. The money would be presented in London next week to the ANC's representative there, he added.--Sapa-Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Jul 87 p 5] /9317

CSO: 34000222

## TOTAL GOVERNMENT DEBT CLIMBS DRAMATICALLY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Total government debt has climbed dramatically in recent years — from about R2,5bn in 1960 to about R47,5bn last year — a rand increase which would seem to reinforce criticism that government's involvement in the economy has remained excessive.

But, in its latest economic bulletin, Sanlam suggests this is a false premise and concludes the level of debt could comfortably be much higher.

Sanlam observes that although the rand value of government debt may have risen sharply, its percentage of gross domestic product has actually declined from an average of 44% in the 1960s to 34% in 1986.

In fact, Sanlam's economists argue that if the growth rate in real government debt had been significantly higher during the past two to three years, the recent economic recession would not have been nearly so severe and damaging.

Fiscal policy and the extent to which debt management was used as an instrument of economic policy, was probably far too restrictive during this period, and could have helped to aggravate the slump in the economy.

Sanlam suggests what is, perhaps, more important than the actual level of government debt — which merely reflects the extent to which it is being used as an economic policy instrument — is the composition of that debt.

Marketable stock remains government's most important source of financing that debt, and during the past few years there has been a pronounced change in the mix.

Although the Public Investment Commissioners remain the major single holder of government's long-term domestic marketable stock debt, their percentage share in the total debt has dropped considerably — from about 80% in the 1960s to just over 50% at present.

Against this, the interest of the major insurance companies and pension funds increased from an average 6% between 1960-64 to about 31% at the end of 1986 — mainly the consequence of successive increases in the prescribed asset requirements.

Another structural change has been the increasing percentage of short- and medium-term marketable stock debt — the result of pandering to investor preferences.

Sanlam suggests these changes may have an important bearing on the use of government debt as an instrument of broad monetary policy.

It notes that marketable short-term stock consists of highly liquid claims by the private and banking sectors against government. If there were too large a number of these claims, it would make the effective application of monetary policy measures extremely difficult.

## GAZANKULU SIGNS COMMERCIAL FARMING DEAL WITH ANGLO

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Jul 87 p 7

[Text]

Business must play a more dynamic role than ever in the reform process, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor H W E Ntsanwisi, said yesterday at the signing of a commercial farming agreement with Anglo American.

The Gazankulu government and Anglo American Farms Ltd (Amfarms) are to jointly develop 940 ha of irrigated land, providing more than 700 jobs.

Documents finalising the project were signed at Giyani yesterday by Professor Ntsanwisi and Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo American Corporation.

Professor Ntsanwisi said: "Reform is not the province of government alone, but the responsibility of each and every South African citizen. The captains of commerce and industry now, more than ever, are well-placed to dynamically enter the arena and by tangible acts within and outside of their own organisations, lend impetus to a process of real reform."

Amfarms holds a 75 percent share and Gazankulu the balance in the venture, which it is hoped will demonstrate farming techniques to local farmers.

At present 200 local people are employed in the scheme in which 750 ha of land has already been irrigated and planted with sweetcorn, dry beans, potatoes, wheat, pumpkins, mangoes and paw paws. Eventually fruit and vegetables will be produced for local and export markets.

The 940 ha is part of the larger Middle Letaba scheme which will put 5 400ha of prime soil under irrigation in the Hlaneki and Bend areas.

/9317

CSO: 34000215

## PRIVATE ENTERPRISE TO PLAY NEW ROLE IN CAPITAL GOODS EXPORT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Greta Steyn]

[Text]

PRIVATE enterprise is to play a major role in the export of capital goods and services by providing finance — formerly the preserve of the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) — in terms of an agreement signed yesterday.

Bankers regard the move as the privatisation of a function that should never really have been undertaken by the IDC in the first place.

They say it could possibly open the way for SA banks to participate in projects such as the multi-billion rand Lesotho Highlands water project.

Four merchant banks — Standard, UAL, Corporate and First National — and the Trade and Industry Department are party to the agreement.

SA's capital exports amounted to about 3% of total exports, a figure of roughly R1bn a year. The Trade and Industry Department said in a statement the participation of banks could assist capital export growth.

At a Press conference yesterday, the department's acting director general Frans Scheepers said government had been approached by the banks, which indicated they would be keen to promote exports.

Scheepers said this fitted in with the department's export promotion drive.

He said: "The banks' foreign contacts could mean that their direct participation in the scheme will help exporters win contracts. Exporters of capital goods face intense competition from in-

dustrialised countries."

The banks' participation could give exporters a boost when dealing with competition.

In turn, competition between the four private suppliers of credit could lead to reduced interest rates on the credit granted to foreign buyers of South African goods and projects, Scheepers said. "This will obviously enhance the attractiveness of South African tenders for this lucrative foreign business."

However, government would continue to play a role in the financing of capital exports by supporting and maintaining the export credit interest rates charged by the four merchant banks.

Scheepers said the IDC had provided credit since 1963 because the capital exports had been a very small slice of exports. He said administrative costs would not have made it worth the banks' while.

A condition of the scheme under which the private banks will finance capital exports is that credits granted by the banks will be covered by the Credit Guarantee Insurance (CGI) Corporation.

Scheepers said yesterday South African exporters sometimes had to deal with the un-creditworthiness of developing countries. CGI would cover exporters against bad debts.

UAL senior general manager Gavan Ryan said yesterday capital exports should be promoted as export growth in general was "a critical engine for economic growth". He said SA relied too much on exports of primary products.

## MESSINA TO GO AHEAD WITH NEW PLATINUM MINE

Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 17 Jul 87 p 13

[Article by Teigue Payne]

[Text]

Messina's announcement that it will go ahead with a R10 million programme of limited trial mining and establishment of a pilot plant heralds the likelihood of a substantial new platinum group metals producer.

Cash-strapped Messina has chosen to keep the development small while it assesses it further. The trial mining will be done on a basis which will allow expansion for future production.

Mr Tony Buchan, managing director of Messina, has said that Messina has not yet decided among a number of options on how to finance the development of the mine. The fact that the Merensky reef outcrops

would be mined from surface, resulting in relatively quick cash flow, may encourage Messina not to seek outside financing but to opt for a rights issue.

The grade of 6,4 g/t platinum group metals on the Merensky Reef is somewhat higher than some analysts predicted, although that of 6,2 g/t on the UG2 reef appears in line with expectations. Ore reserves already indicated are sufficient for a substantial mine.

An announcement of Rand Mines' decision on whether it will go ahead with the Vansa platinum prospect, about 100km south east of the Messina prospect, must be made by the end of this month.

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CSO: 34000215

## BRIEFS

**RICHARDS BAY BOOMING**--Richards Bay harbour has sailed through sanctions and the recession with traffic peaking at 48-million tons in the 1986/87 financial year. In contrast, smaller sister port Saldanha's goods throughput dropped to a record low of 8,8-million tons in the same year. Both harbours, in government-defined growth points, started off at similar levels, but Richards Bay had the advantage of being closer to Reef exporters and Saldanha relied too heavily on declining iron ore exports. In Sats' 1977/78 financial year, Richards Bay handled 12,9-million tons and Saldanha Bay 11,6-million tons. Sats has invested R500m in Richards Bay since 1974 and R212m in Saldanha since 1975. Neither is profitable yet, but Richards Bay has almost paid for itself. It is 95% of the way to cost-recovery and could go into the black next year if traffic increases, says SA Harbours assistant GM Mike Myburgh. "There is heavy demand for (handling) granular commodities," he says. The harbour cannot cope with the over-supply of certain types of export products, but will have three more berths (unitised, costing R57m) by 1990. Its performance is all the more remarkable in the light of the fact that the total spare tonnage capacity of all SA harbours runs to 40%. The row over small coal companies not being able to export through Richards Bay has shifted. Sats and a group of small firms are expected to reach agreement soon on exporting through Durban harbour. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jul 87 p 2] /9317

**NEW SYNTHETIC GYPSUM PLANT**--Two SA companies have made a breakthrough in the manufacture of synthetic gypsum for use in cement production. The R5,2m plant situated at Heriotdale, near Johannesburg, has a capacity of 90 000 tons a year. It is to be officially opened today by Deputy Economic Affairs Minister Theo Alant. A spokesman for joint developers Pretoria Portland Cement (PPC) and Simon Carves Africa says the industrial application is a world first. The entire process, from conception to plant start-up, has taken about 27 months. PPC group technical manager Dick Mantel says gypsum had previously to be railed from the northern Cape at considerable expense. "It takes millions of years to form sizable deposits of gypsum. At the Jupiter plant the process has been speeded up radically and the synthetic product almost exactly duplicates that found in nature. "Advantages of the new process are that transport costs have been dramatically reduced and high-grade gypsum is being manufactured both efficiently and economically," Mantel says. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Jul 87 p 2] /9317



# EEC AID FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA In English 3 Jul 87 p 1

[Text]

Meanwhile, the Lima Bank has allocated K4.7 million to Mazabuka council to loan to farmers.

During the 1986/87 season it gave out K5.48 million of which K3.68 million had been recovered by March 31.

In the new economic recovery programme the council hopes to embark on various projects worth more than K9 million and would employ a labour force of 1,604.

In its submissions to the recent second Southern Province Council meeting in Mazabuka said plans are underway to sink 120 new boreholes throughout the district. Four have already been sunk and since March it has maintained 105 wells though the water level was inadequate.

Another 12 boreholes have been sunk under a Japanese aid programme which provides for 14 boreholes

THE European Economic Community (EEC) has set aside \$14 million for a smallholder development scheme in Ndola Rural, acting commission delegate Mr Enhard Loher said in Lusaka yesterday.

The EEC had agreed to finance the project to help farmers on the Copperbelt most of whom are using traditional agricultural methods.

The project is aimed at increasing yields for 4,000 small-holder farmers through the improved technology.

The grant would be used to construct and rehabilitate buildings, water supplies, rural electrification, roads and to buy vehicles.

"The project is planned to last five years by that time it is anticipated that the production of maize in the area will be in excess of 2,000 tonnes a year."

The financing agreement is expected to be signed with Government in the near future.

/9317

CSO: 3400/659

## TWO VIEWS ON PICKETING TO LOWER PRICES

### Picketing by Youths Condemned

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jun 87 p 4

[Text]

LUSAKA Urban District Governor, Comrade Michael Sata has aroused a lot of fear and panic in the Lusaka business community by his directive to Lusaka youths to force down prices — by picketing shops, if necessary.

The thought of youths, under whatever command, running from one shop to another preventing customers from entering shops whose prices are considered illegal or too high conjures up images of unruly youths turning such an occasion into an orgy of looting.

And since vigilantes and Party militants Comrade Sata intends sending out to monitor and force down prices are not trained and authorised price inspectors, the chances of such people breaking loose and creating circumstances conducive to looting or harassing traders are real.

Already Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry has said that picketing of shops to force price reductions can incite the masses.

True, picketing is illegal. But what frightens many people is not the illegality of such well-intentioned actions by youths but the possibility that overzealous youths may use such occasions to harass traders, or even loot shops.

We have no doubt that Comrade Sata means well in dealing with Lusaka traders who may indeed be overcharging or who fail to observe controlled prices. As he has observed, someone has to help the government to protect the consumers from exploitation by unscrupulous traders.

He will be quite in order in advising youths to report to appropriate authorities where they find that controlled prices are not observed.

But it is not the duty of youths, even vigilantes to conduct themselves as price inspectors. They would be committing a serious offence, against the law and against the rights of individuals if they were to picket shops or force price reductions.

We hope that Comrade Sata will not allow his youths to take the law into their own hands. This would, in fact, be contrary to President Kaunda's warning when he recently condemned looting. President Kaunda and all his colleagues have made it clear that monitoring of prices is the work of properly constituted government bodies.

Perhaps this is the time the Party and its government stated clearly the limits to which the district Party leaderships can go in educating people to avoid traders who overcharge on goods.

Unless this is done overzealous youths may overstep their responsibilities and cause more harm to the nation than it is intended through price reductions.

Recent cases of looting by youths on price reduction campaign on the Copperbelt may have been the result of a weak Party organisation. But it certainly demonstrates the dangers of using people who may have interests totally at variance with those of the Party and its government.

To the district governors and their officers the campaign against exploitative prices is quite clear. But how many of the youths they want to use understand the implications of forcing prices down?

Picketing and harassment of marketeers and traders may indeed bring down prices. But how would this measure against the alienation of the Party this may cause? This is what district governors should ask themselves.

#### Picketing To Continue

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jun 87 p 5

[Text]

THE Party in Lusaka will go ahead with its decision to picket shops and markets which will not reduce prices on controlled goods, governor Michael Sata vowed yesterday.

Reacting to sentiments expressed by Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry vice-chairman Dr Beejay Sharma that it would be illegal for vigilantes and Party militants to picket shops to force price reduction,

Cde Sata said the Party was determined to ensure that the common man was protected against price sharks.

He said the district was aware some businessmen were after sabotaging the Party's effort to make life of the common man easy by hiding essential commodities immediately President Kaunda announced price reduction of some goods.

/9317

CSO: 3400/153

# FARMERS, TRADERS COOPERATION MONITORED DURING DROUGHT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jul 87 p 3

[Text]

THE PARTY will deal ruthlessly with traders found frustrating the economic recovery programme, Southern Province Political Secretary Winston Kamwana warned in Livingstone at the weekend.

Cde Kamwana said the Party was getting concerned at reports that some businessmen were hoarding goods and refusing to lower prices.

Opening the Livingstone agriculture show, Cde Kamwana directed district governors to monitor traders and ensure that the presidential directive on the reduction of prices was strictly followed.

Businessmen, farmers and manufacturers should be in the forefront in ensuring that the economic recovery programme succeeded to guarantee their survival too.

He said the reluctance by some businessmen to reduce prices was tantamount to economic sabotage. Traders did not delay

in increasing prices when the government announced price hikes.

The Party and its government decided to ditch the International Monetary Fund (IMF) recovery programme because of the lack of economic growth, Cde Kamwana said.

On the drought which had devastated many fields in the province Cde Kamwana called on farmers to switch to drought resistant crops.

He also called for extensive development of water conservation structures and the tapping of underground water resources.

Farmers had tried their best to double food output but had been let down by the poor rainfall. The Party and its government had already taken measures to help famine stricken areas by providing relief food.

Farmers in Livingstone had planted 372 hectares of maize but the district only expects a marketable surplus of 2,000 90 kg

bags. This was less than half of last year's crop, Cde Kamwana said.

He was however, happy to note that although there was poor rainfall, cotton production last season was high. The district expected to harvest 11,000 kg of cotton from 22 hectares.

Meanwhile Eastern Province Political Secretary Jason Balashi has directed Petauke district council to maintain all feeder roads for smooth hauling of maize to depots, reports ZANA.

Cde Balashi said this when he opened the sixth Nyimba agricultural show on Saturday.

Cde Balashi who is also on a four-day tour of the district, said the economic survival of the country depended on production of more food and urged farmers to work hard.

He reminded farmers to increase the production of raw materials like tobacco, cotton and oil seeds.

/9317

CSO: 3400/660

## BRIEFS

**STUDENTS EXPELLED AFTER DISTURBANCES**--Three more students at the Zambia Institute of Technology (ZIT) in Kitwe have been expelled for their part in last year's campus disturbances, principal Comrade Elifa Ngoma confirmed yesterday. This brings to 11 the number of dismissed students. Cde Ngoma said out of 18 students earlier suspended three had been reinstated while the other four would be barred for a year. He declined to give names of those expelled as that would impair their chances of seeking employment or admission to other institutions of higher learning. And plans are underway for ZIT to generate funds and become self-supporting. "We have 60 hectares of land we intend to utilise for commercial farming and we intend to engage a qualified agricultural lecturer who will be in charge of the production unit," Cde Ngoma said. Short courses for workers in related industries would be introduced after compiling needs of various companies that had been approached. ZIT was now admitting foreign students, he said. "We already have six students from Botswana and some North Koreans studying at our campus and we intend to get more in order to generate foreign exchange." When ZIT was built it was meant to supply local industries with qualified manpower and Cde Ngoma said the institution had succeeded in that goal and was looking forward to extend its services to other countries. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 87 p 7] /9317

**WELLS DRYING UP**--Over 300 out of the 482 wells in Namwala district have dried up. In a report presented to the just ended provincial council meeting, area governor Cde Biggie Nkumbula also disclosed that a total of 31 out of 50 boreholes in the district have also dried up. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jul 87 p 5] /9317

**FAMINE IN MAZABUKA**--Over 4,500 families urgently need mealie meal in Mazabuka due to the severe drought which has crippled the district, area governor Osewll Phiri has said. The district needed at least 200,000 bags of mealie meal for the people threatened with starvation in Naluma, Nega Nega and Munenga. In a report to the Southern Province Council meeting which was held in Livingstone, Cde Phiri named other areas hit hard by the drought as Mbiya, Chizo, Itebe, Chikani, Namalundu, Lubombo, Nasennga and Naluma. Recently Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Fitzpatrick Chuula appealed to governors to identify villagers needing free food supplies. He told the Provincial Council meeting that the government had decided to give free food to people who could not afford to pay for it and governors should identify them. The district also faces a critical water shortage for both humans and animals because most wells had dried up. Mazabuka

council had managed to dig only four wells out of planned 120. The council has also failed to maintain boreholes because of lack of spare parts. The council had drawn up plans to sink 14 boreholes through a Japanese-funded programme. Twelve boreholes would be completed soon, Cde Phiri added. The governor also said most feeder roads had been graded but some graders had broken down or lacked spare parts. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jul 87 p 1] /9317

NO MILITARY AID TO MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo--Prime Minister Kebby Muso Musokotwane has discounted the possibility of Zambia offering military aid to Mozambique to help the government in the fight against South African sponsored rebels. --ZANA [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jul 87 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/659

## BLACK PROMOTION TO TOP POSTS CRITICIZED IN SOME AREAS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jul 87 p 10

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

Some say the appointment of blacks to top positions in Zimbabwean companies and organisations has been too slow. But more recently voices have been heard complaining that blacks who have made it to the higher rungs of the promotion ladder or to the top have not had sufficient preparation for their more responsible tasks.

In Parliament recently, Mr Naison Ndhlovu, a former Mayor of Bulawayo and a leading member of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu opposition party, put the cat among the pigeons when he said the police were more efficient during colonial days than now.

Mr Ndhlovu was shouted down when he said the police in those days had been properly trained, were good investigators and had excellent relations with the community. Now, he alleged, the police were unable to catch bank tellers and security guards who stole money entrusted to them because they had joined the game themselves.

**ROOT OF THE TROUBLE**

Earlier, a governing party member and former deputy minister in charge of the police, Mr A N Mudzingwa, said the trouble lay in the fact that people had been promoted to senior posts when they were not equipped with the knowledge to carry out their tasks.

The exodus of senior white members of the force had accelerated the promotion of blacks. But because of the system that existed before independence, blacks had not been allowed to hold responsible posts and the decisions were always referred to white officers.

Now, he maintained, people in the junior ranks feared promotion because they had seen what had happened to senior officers who had been suspended because of failure to do their work properly.

It is not just the police who have come in for criticism of bad management at the top. A committee of inquiry into the running of parastatal bodies such as the national airline, the railways and the country's steelworks has been highly critical of the new management, accusing it of nepotism, racism and downright incompetence.

Last year the Auditor-General reported that the general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, himself a black, seemed to have no confidence in his senior black staff and retained retiring white managers as consultants.

There is no question that lack of experience has been one of the major hurdles to be overcome in almost all areas where black executives have moved into a formerly white world.

The public service, after the presidential directive to promote blacks

to redress the racial imbalance, has suffered from an outbreak of corrupt practices and mismanagement.

But according to the only white minister in the Mugabe Government, Mr Chris Andersen, who is charge of the public service, the war against corruption and misconduct is being won. He says improved financial administration makes detection more likely and the number of cases is decreasing.

Permanent secretaries in charge of the ministries are now almost all black.

In the private sector, however, promotions have not come that quickly. A recent survey by the business section of the *Herald* newspaper in Harare found that in the financial sector, the lower ranks were filled with blacks but that the composition of staff became whiter as one moved up.

It concluded that it would take at least 10 more years at the current rate for blacks, or even locally domiciled whites, to dominate at chief executive level.

The survey quoted a senior bank executive as saying that an early rapid move to "Africanise" had brought problems of its own, the most common one being dishonesty.

Some people had gone straight to senior positions of trust from training before going through the mill and finding out if they were capable of dealing with large sums.

The banks and other organisations are thus having to find the balance between meeting the expectations of graduates and middle management officials and ensuring that those in the top ranks have had sufficient grounding. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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## COMMERCIAL FARMERS PRODUCE 99 PERCENT OF SOYABEAN CROP

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 17 Jul 87 p 19

[Text]

A GOOD 99% of this season's record 100 000-tonne soyabean crop delivered to the Grain Marketing Board was produced by large-scale commercial farmers, the chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority oilseeds committee said last week.

In a speech delivered on his behalf by GMB general manager Mr Ian Makone at the grain producers' congress recently, Mr Robinson Gapare said that, conversely, some 94% of the board's sunflower intake (14 000t) was from communal and smallscale farmers.

Groundnuts had found favour with both sectors, with 15 000t delivered (all figures up to the end of June), following the introduction of the seed-bulking exercise.

Mr Gapare said he hoped the knowledge and experience gained in groundnuts over the past two years — and the impetus for its future development — would never be allowed to lapse.

He also hoped all sectors of producers would try to balance their programmes, so there was never any suggestion of one commodity being predominantly produced by one sector.

Regarding local markets, Mr Gapare said Zimbabwe had not been adequately supplied with oilseeds for at least six years. Avail-

able supplies had to be stretched by a rigorous system of allocations amongst oil expressors. The AMA had hoped self-sufficiency would be achieved this year, but this had not happened.

Unshelled groundnuts and sunflower seeds were bulky. They were taken in at all GMB depots, but groundnuts were only processed at Cleveland Dam, Masvingo, and Rusape depots. Groundnuts had to be transported to these plants at twice the cost of carrying an equal weight of grains.

Expression was only done in Harare and Bulawayo, to where all groundnut crusher material, as well as sunflower seed and soya, had to be transported at no small cost.

The AMA was encouraging emergent rural oil expressors, especially for sunflower seed, which would complement established expressors' activities and cut transport costs.

The GMB had not been in the export market for any of the oilseeds for some time — since 1981 for soya and 1983 for groundnuts — but in the intervening period the market had changed considerably.

Little could now be said about opportunities for soya, although

some progress had been made on the Japanese market.

Regarding groundnut exports, a major British processor had advised two years ago that Flamingo-variety nuts could be viable for exports into Britain. However the 300t of confectionery nuts produced proved unacceptably diseased, so the consignment was sold to expressors rather than risk losing the single export opportunity presented so far.

However, said Mr Gapare, factory-scale tests were "at this very moment" being conducted in Britain on the current crop.

Following last year's ministry policy statement encouraging production, it became clear that the GMB would have to expand and improve its Cleveland Dam groundnut processing and handling facilities.

Cleveland was to handle groundnuts only, but this had proved difficult to arrange due to the vast stocks of other commodities there. The transfer of these was only now being completed.

Work was proceeding on improving crop-handling facilities and extending storage capacity for processed and unprocessed nuts, but the work conflicted with the heavy processing programme for the current crop.

END

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