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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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14 MAY 1987

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SOVIET PROFESSORS PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCE IN BENGUELA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Benguela--Yuri Klimov, a Soviet doctor of historical sciences, reasserted the decision of his country to increase aid to and relations of friendship and cooperation with countries in the process of development, in particular Angola, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Afghanistan, in a statement made in this city Monday.

Yuri Klimov, who spoke at a conference on the causes and goals of the new measures adopted by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with a view to the reorganization of Soviet society, emphasized that his country is also aiding such countries as Cuba, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The Soviet expert said that the measures which have now been adopted in his country are designed basically to create a new dynamics capable of measuring up to the requirements presently imposed by the advances in technology and science, on the one hand, and on the other hand, in order to cope more effectively with the maneuvers of the imperialists.

He also said that there is great concern about raising the standard of living of the peoples, among other things, and ensuring that the citizens participate more in the administration of the country.

During his lecture, which lasted about 3 hours, Dr Yuri Klimov emphasized that the Soviet Union will continue to make every effort in the search for solutions to the problem of peace in the world, despite the fact that his country's moratorium on nuclear tests has officially expired.

The lecture, which was held in the municipal commissariat, was attended by Maj Joao Lourenco, provincial commissioner of Benguela, members of the Provincial Party Committee, representatives of the government and the mass and social organizations and invited guests.

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CABINDA PROVINCE ESTABLISHES WORK COMMISSIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Cabinda---The first special session of the Cabinda Provincial People's Assembly held in this city Friday completed its work with the establishment of its six work commissions.

The commissions appointed will deal with planning, finance, foreign trade, banking and international cooperation; agriculture, fishing, domestic trade, housing and tourism; urban development, housing, water, construction and self-construction; and industry, transportation and communications, energy and oil.

Other commissions will deal with health, labor and social security; education, culture, sports, social affairs and veterans; and justice, security, public order, citizens claims and suggestions.

The 63 deputies who participated in the session at which Jorge Barros Tchimpuati, a member of the CC of the MPLA-PT, presided, also approved the program of activities to be pursued during this year, and they were informed about the technical-economic plan for the 1987-88 2-year period.

Apart from the working sessions, the deputies participated in a training seminar in which subjects connected with the activities of the deputies in their working commissions were taken up, along with the basic legal organizational form of the activities of the organs of the people's regime.

The regulations governing the working commissions, the guide for the sphere of activities of these commissions, and direct contact with the workers were other subjects with which the seminar also dealt.

Installation

Cabinda Provincial Commissioner Jorge Barros Tchimpuaty recently installed the new provincial representatives of the Ministry of Justice and the Secretariat of State for Urban Development, Housing and Water, Joao da Cruz Pitra and Lourenco Vasconcelos, respectively.

On the same occasion, Jorge Tchimpuaty installed Paulo Rosa Antonio, Pedro Ioba and Andre Manuel Tay as the communal commissioners of Inhuca, Malembo and

Tando-Zinze, respectively. In turn, Gervasio Antonio was installed as Cacongo municipal representative for sports, and Victor Mabilia was installed as social affairs representative for the same municipality.

Twelve people's advisors were also installed in their posts, where they will work with the Cabinda District Court.

AAEM Assembly

The first special session of the Secondary School Students' Association (AAEM) in this province, which was held in Cabinda recently, completed its work with the election of the members of the secretariats at the technical schools for health and basic normal training.

The participants in the session, at which the president of the provincial council of that youth organization, Joao Baptista Muel, presided, recommended a study of the organization and cadre-training documents of the intermediary and base-level structures which have now been created, as well as their mobilization for the process of technical-vocational consciousness raising.

Intensification of consciousness-raising work with the students, evaluation visits and control of the operation of these structures, as well as active and conscious participation in the tasks of the revolution were also recommended in the conclusions of the gathering.

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LARGE GROUP OF FAPLA OFFICERS PROMOTED IN RANK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Simao Roberto]

[Text] According to the provisions of Article 45 of the regulations governing the fulfillment of military service by the officers in the FAPLA, 72 officers were promoted to the ranks of lieutenant colonel and major last Saturday at the MINDEF. The promotions were made during a ceremony at which the minister of defense, Col Gen Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), presided, representing the commander in chief and general of the army, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The group of newly promoted officers, including 27 majors promoted to lieutenant colonel and 45 captains promoted to major, Bornito de Sousa Baltazar Diogo (lieutenant colonel) and Luzia de Sousa Ingles Van-Dunem (Inga) (major), both of whom are members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, were notable.

Speaking at the ceremony, Col Gen Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale) stated that this promotion ceremony is the result of the changes being made in the hierarchic framework of our armed forces which began with the establishment of the officers class in 1976, and has been deepened with the recent establishment of the general officers class, consistent with the instructions issued by the Central Committee of the Party on 12 January 1985.

He went on to say that our armed forces have made very important advances in their development, ranging from qualitative deepening and broadening of the ranks to the perfecting of the technical-material base.

As is evident, he went on to say, this accelerated forward movement will continue, since the goal is to transform our armed forces into a powerful modern army capable of measuring up to the current demands of the way being unjustly imposed upon us by the imperialists and their proteges. This has created the need for a better hierarchic organization consistent with the level of development achieved by our armed forces.

Within this context, he emphasized, this is a task of reconciliation and organization inevitably requiring the establishment of new categories in the armed forces hierarchy, such as the establishment of the general officers

class and the promotion and graduation of certain cadres and officers to the next higher level, to meet the requirement of making military rank correspond to the post occupied by each officer.

In his address, the minister of defense also warned the new officers that the honor of the ranks they have been given, far from merely conferring upon them the authority and the capacity inherent in the posts they occupy, also represents an evidence of the recognition of their great contribution to the fatherland, as well as evidence of the confidence placed in them by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in the name of the entire Angolan people.

This important ceremony was attended by members of the Central Committee of the Party and the general staff of the FAPLA, as well as commanders and officers of our army.

Ceremonies for the promotion of officers to high ranks in the FAPLA were also held in Huambo and Benguela, readers can find a report on these events on page 3.

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FAPLA OFFICERS PROMOTED IN HUAMBO, BENGUELA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Huambo--A number of members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) were promoted in this city Saturday. They were advanced to higher rank as a result of the sacrifice demonstrated in the execution of their tasks at a ceremony at which the president of the Regional Council of the Fourth Region, Col Marques Monakupui (Bassovava), a member of the Central Committee of the party.

Speaking at the ceremony, which was held in the Fourth Region command premises, Colonel Bassovava said that "at the present time, the Angolan revolution depends in part on the level of organization, the growth and the tactical-operational development of the FAPLA in order to measure up to the demands of the present phase in the popular democratic revolution.

"The commanders and political commissioners of the armed forces must ensure the political and ideological maturity of the troops by engaging in profound work with them, in view of the current demands," the president of the Fourth Region added.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was also attended by the head of the Chemical Defense Office of the General Staff, Maj Gen Ciel da Conceicao (Gato), a number of captains were promoted to the rank of major.

Promotions in Benguela

Meanwhile, in Benguela, a number of Angolan Army officers were promoted Saturday in a ceremony at which Maj Joao Lourenco, president of the Seventh Region Military Council, presided.

At the ceremony, which took place in the auditorium of the Palace of the People, the commander of the troops in the Seventh Region, Armando da Cruz Neto, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, while the directors of the Military Projects Construction Enterprise (ECOMIL) and the Commander Benedito General Troop School, Filipe Berart and Antonio Mario Guimaraes, respectively, were promoted to the rank of major.

At the ceremony, Maj Joao Lourenco spoke about the development seen in the Angolan Armed Forces in the course of recent years, such as to make it a strong army today capable of bravely and heroically defending the soil of the fatherland and the territorial integrity of the nation.

The president of the Seventh Military Region said that greater responsibilities fall to the officers promoted, because they head important sectors in the armed branch of the people, for which reason the tasks they carry out must always be oriented toward the satisfaction of the most legitimate desires of the people.

The ceremony was attended by members of the executive commission of the party provincial committee, representatives of the government, and also Army Cols Paulo Miguel Junior and Agostinho Tchonhi (Mazembe).

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VIOLENT INCIDENT INVOLVING TOCOIST SECT REPORTED

Sect Leaders Condemn Incident

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Carlos Miranda]

[Text] The general representative of the Tocoist Church (the name by which the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ in the World is better known), Luzaisso Lutango, said yesterday in Luanda that the incident which occurred on the 15th of this month, resulting in the death of several persons, "was the work of individuals who left the church 3 years ago, but who continue to use its name."

Luzaisso Lutango, who spoke during a press conference to domestic and foreign journalists, said that the leadership of that religious sect has repudiated these actions in statements delivered to the pertinent authorities, stressing on the other hand that Tocoism is not a counterrevolutionary doctrine.

He admitted, however, that since the death of the spiritual leader of that church, Simao Toco, in 1984, there have in fact been internal conflicts, with the result that various groups have been formed.

"The leadership of our church was not aware of these plans nor did it have any knowledge of the facts... We repudiate the incidents which occurred in Terra-Nova (municipality of Rangel)," Luzaisso Lutango maintained. On this occasion, he insistently urged the domestic and foreign media to publicize the fact that the Tocoist doctrine has not violated the laws of the secular Angolan state.

The press conference was held in the Angolan National Radio auditorium to clarify "a very sad situation which has aroused the concern of the public in Luanda and the nation," the general representative of the so-called Tocoist Church said.

It will be remembered that members (which the leadership of the Tocoist Church now says had left the organization) were also responsible for disturbances in the Catete region at the end of last year, during which some citizens died and the forces of law and order arrested these "former" sect members.

The National Religious Affairs Office, in a communique made public last Tuesday, condemned the actions initiated by these individuals and reiterated the policy established by the Angolan government, which confers full freedom upon each citizen to profess any religion, provided that freedom does not serve as a pretext for infringing upon or challenging the laws of the Angolan state.

High-level advisers and representatives of the Tocoist religious sect also participated in the press conferences.

Government Issues Communique

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The National Religious Affairs Office, in a communique which has been made public, listed a series of illicit activities pursued since 1984 by the so-called Tocoist Church, and on the other hand, again set forth the position established by the government of the People's Republic of Angola, which confers on the individual citizen full freedom to profess any religious belief, with the reservation, however, that "this freedom may not serve as a pretext for infringement upon or a challenge of the laws of the Angolan state."

The following is the text of the statement received by our editorial office yesterday.

"Communique:

The National Religious Affairs Office is taking this means of making the following known to all the people:

1. Since the death of its spiritual leader, Simao Toco, in 1984, the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ in the World, a religious sect better known as the Tocoist Church, has passed through a rather confused period, with the development of internal clashes among various groups on the succession issue.
2. At the end of last year, some disturbances caused by these individuals were reported in the region of Catete, province of Bengo, and in Luanda. Because these incidents created disturbances of the public order, they caused the death of several citizens and the forces of law and order had to intervene. Some of the individuals involved were arrested so that the necessary investigations could be pursued.
3. Following these events, a group of these religious individuals, some of them armed, was seen on the morning of the 15th of this month to be proceeding toward the penal establishment in which their fellow church members are still being held, and despite efforts of all sorts to dissuade them, an exchange of shots occurred, again producing a number of victims, including three policemen, who were killed.
4. The National Religious Affairs Office reiterates the position defined by the government of the People's Republic of Angola on this occasion, which

provides that every citizen enjoys the fullest freedom to profess any religious belief dictated by his convictions. However, the freedom conferred upon the citizen may not serve as a pretext for infringement or a challenge of the laws of the Angolan state, and every attempt to disturb the public order and tranquillity of our people will inevitably evoke the proper response from the pertinent bodies.

5. The National Religious Affairs Office takes this opportunity to urge the members of the party and the JMPLA-Party Youth, in particular, as well as the Popular Vigilante Brigades, the mass and social organizations and the entirety of the people in general to be on the alert for these demonstrations of an extremist and divisive nature, so as to assist in their prompt exposure.

6. The National Religious Affairs Office issues an appeal to members of all religious groups for the exercise of great vigilance, so that they cannot be exploited, with religious beliefs as the pretext, to assist in the practice of illegal activities serving the counterrevolutionaries and enemies of the Angolan people.

7. The National Religious Affairs Office extends its most heartfelt condolences to the grieving families.

Luanda, 16 February 1987, Year of the 10th Anniversary of the Party and the Consolidation of the People's Regime.

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FISHING INDUSTRY STATISTICS ANNOUNCED FOR NAMIBE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Namibe--The Namibe Provincial Office of the Ministry of Fishing took in monetary income totaling 2,300,000,000 kwanzas during 1986. Of this total, 550 million kwanzas went to the state coffers, the ANGOP learned recently from the provincial fishing representative, Vasco Martins.

Of the total mentioned above, 1.5 billion kwanzas came from the sale by the EDIPESCA of 10,140 tons of dried and half-cured fish, 25,597 tons of frozen fish and 1,500 tons of canned fish to the provinces in the southern, central and eastern part of the country.

According to Vasco Martins, the production indices reported for last year came to 10,000 tons of salted and dried fish, 10,800,000 of frozen fish, 1,284,000 of canned fish and 980,000 of fish meal.

The Namibe provincial representative of the Ministry of Fishing also spoke about some projects financed by the European Economic Community (EEC), such as the rebuilding of four vessels, rehabilitation of the fish freezing complex, with a capacity of 100,000 tons, and the commissioning of a production line for the canning of bumper in the municipality of Tombwa.

Vasco Martins also announced the arrival, expected shortly, of four of the 14 vessels purchased from Spain, the rehabilitation of three fish meal plants and the establishment of a canning line at the N'gola Kiluange factory.

Moreover, the provincial delegate said, in connection with salt production, that the various units located in the municipalities of Tombwa and Namibe and in the commune of Lucira have reached a total of about 40 tons.

In speaking of the various projects proposed for the commune of Lucira, Vasco Martins said that the Ministry of Fishing intends to expand the salting and drying units there and also to build a cold storage complex.

Concerning the reactivation of fishing in Baia dos Tigres, a locality situation south of Tombwa, the provincial representative said that any statement would be premature, because, he stressed, "it is necessary to justify the efforts the party and government leadership have put into the areas of Namibe, Tombwa and Lucira with concrete actions."

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BRIEFS

NEW PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS--Luena--Last weekend, Moxico Provincial Commissioner Jaime Baptista Donge, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, installed three new provincial officials appointed following a reorganization of the provincial government in Luena. Bobo Balde, Daniel Barnabe and Fernando Rosario were installed as provincial domestic trade representative, provincial domestic transportation representative and provincial planning office director, respectively. On this same occasion, seven other public officials in the provincial commissariat were also installed in office during a ceremony attended by members of the party and the government and commissariat employees. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Feb 87 p 12] 5157

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RAWLINGS ON NEED FOR PRODUCTIVITY, WORK ETHIC

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

CHAIRMAN Jerry John Rawlings has said that the nation can realise improvement in the standard of living of the working people, if only the old and unproductive ways of doing things are abandoned. And in place new ways and attitudes which are oriented to increased production are developed.

He regretted that in both private and public sector enterprises, there are still too many practices which are simply incompatible with the creation of the right economic and social atmosphere, for increased production and productivity.

Chairman Rawlings was addressing the closing session of the third course in productivity improvement for the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution (CDRs) and workers' leaders at the Posts and Telecommunications Training School in Accra yesterday.

The Leader of the Revolution cited the example of a factory in the country where the workers after initiating an exercise to rehabilitate their broken-down machinery, approached the management for funds to purchase raw materials to increase production but were given a paltry sum of C2 million.

At the same time, he said, a subsidiary of the company was given C11 million to celebrate its silver jubilee.

Chairman Rawlings said there was no logic or justification for such an action because even though the potential was there for sustaining the sister company and making it a viable venture without any immediate foreign input, the lack of management ability to correctly recognise and assist such positive initiative, led to the closure of that company.

He told the participants that wastage, apathy and lack of sense of duty are in fact some of the country's deeply rooted national diseases, which the people always end up paying dearly for.

Chairman Rawlings also spoke on the State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) which he said, tends to reward mediocrity and penalise efforts and initiative.

He said this situation has given rise to another phenomenon because it has produced workers in these enterprises who know and demand privileges, they normally call benefits.

He said some of the

workers are invariably blind to the effect these demands have on the state enterprises and their consequent damage to the national economy as a whole.

Chairman Rawlings stated that, the prevailing norms among the working people have created a certain work culture, deeply rooted in unnecessary wage and salary demands without ensuring that a balance is created between such wage demands and actual work output.

The Leader of the Revolution further told the participants that, this is the context within which they must perceive the importance of the series of courses on productivity improvement for the CDR and workers' leaders.

Chairman Rawlings said the way to counter these tendencies lies in rejecting certain prevailing assumptions and replacing them by some fresh thinking, new lines of action.

"We need to consciously shed the idea that no progress can be achieved in a participatory framework, we need to aim at creating a new economic system that not only produces for the mass of the people but one in which, the mass of the people are also the producers", he added.

Chairman Rawlings reminded them that the main objectives of these courses is to give them basic tools and the analytical ability that would enable them to intervene meaningfully and at the right times in decisions that affect the economy and to create the right atmosphere,

re, for working as a team.

He said at the work place participation must assist in creating structures from shop floor level through to the Joint Consultative Council (JCC) level.

The Leader of the Revolution said the productivity improvement courses are gradually and systematically raising the cultural and educational levels of the workers and their leaderships.

But, he added, while these positive changes are being brought about, managerial culture on the whole, must undergo a thorough review to enable the evolution of a positive relationship between workers, CDR, Union personnel and management.

Mr G. Quaynor-Mettle, Under Secretary for Greater Accra, said changes in the country would remain a mere wish if a very vital element needed for scientific socio-economic transformation of the society is not well addressed.

This is the reason why, he stated, the CDR has set up specific political as well as economic tasks to create a new Ghanaian worker to become a master of production.

Mr Francis Cartey, Managing Director of the Management, Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI), said feedback coming to his organisation indicates that the courses they are running for the CDR and workers, leaders are achieving results.

SCHEDULE FOR OPENING TEHRAN EMBASSY ANNOUNCED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Apr 87 p 3

[Text]

GHANA and the Islamic Republic of Iran have signed a protocol agreement under which Ghana will open an embassy in Tehran next year.

The protocol covers a joint political, technical, economic, cultural and military co-operation.

A commission to co-ordinate these areas of co-operation will be formed and will hold annual sessions in Tehran and Accra on rotational basis.

The agreement was signed by Dr Obed Asamoah, Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Mr Ali Akbar Velayati Iranian Foreign Minister when the former paid an official visit to Iran.

The agreement also touched on the possibility for mutual co-operation in the use of Ghana's oil refinery and Iran prospecting for gas and oil in Ghana.

The two countries also discussed expansion of commercial, agricultural and medical co-operation.

Ghana and Iran also pledged to co-operate and co-ordinate their stands on issues of Africa, especially Southern Africa.

Dr Asamoah also called on President Ali Khameni and delivered a special message from PNDC Chairman Flt-Lt J. J. Rawlings.

He also extended an invitation from the Chairman to President Khameni to visit Ghana.

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CSO: 3400/595

JOINT COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH NICARAGUA FORMED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Faustina Ashirifie]

[Text]

GHANA and Nicaragua have agreed in principle to establish a Permanent Joint Commission for Co-operation in order to strengthen the relations between them.

Father Miguel d'Escoto, Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, disclosed this to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport prior to his departure to Benin after a four-day visit to Ghana.

He said his country will explore ways and means of co-operating with Ghana in the fields of agriculture and textile manufacturing.

Father d'Escoto told the press that in view of the foreign exchange problems facing both countries, Nicaragua can also engage in a barter trade with Ghana in the spirit of South-South co-operation.

He described his visit as extremely worthwhile and said he was leaving with a happy feeling that Ghana's revolution is an unquestionable and irreversible process.

He reiterated that the revolutionary process in Ghana is not for Ghanaians alone but all the oppressed people of the world. "A revolution is very hard but it ensures

the greatest joy in the end", he declared.

Father d'Escoto described his discussions with Chairman Rawlings and other government officials as very fruitful and encouraging.

In an interview, Miss Barbara Omier, Special Assistant to Father d'Escoto and a member of the delegation, urged Ghanaian women to join the CDRs to enable them to participate more fully in defending the revolution.

She said women are teachers by nature and should therefore help to remove ignorance from "our societies by teaching the people to read and write"

In Nicaragua, before the overthrow of the Somoza regime, Miss Omier said, women were isolated.

In the case of the black people of Nicaragua, she hinted that the Somoza regime perpetuated racial segregation to the extent that blacks were not allowed in several places in the country before the revolution. The Sandinista Revolution has corrected this discrimination.

"Now women participate 100 per cent in military and militia training and also in all aspects of the revolution. We do everything with the men", the Special Assistant who is also with the Nicaraguan Mission at the U.N. asserted.

Father d'Escoto was seen off at the airport by Mr Kwamena Ahwoi, acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

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CSO: 3400/594

ARHWOI ON DEBT TERMS, STUDENT ROLES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Article by Faustina Ashirifie]

[Text]

MR Kwamena Ahwoi, acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has urged students to support the move by debtor-developing countries to demand favourable conditions for the payment of debts they owe donor countries and institutions.

He said, instead of accusing governments for taking loans from the World Bank, they should critically analyse the economic conditions of their respective countries. This will prove to them that there is no option.

Mr Ahwoi, who is also the Co-ordinator, Investigations and Office of Revenue Commissioners was talking to a three-member delegation of the International Union of Students (IUS) based in Prague, Czechoslovakia when it called on him in Accra yesterday.

The delegation is in the country to exchange views with the All Africa Students Union (AASU).

He further suggested that students can act as watch-dogs of their various economies and monitor how governments utilise the loans they receive from the World Bank, adding that in doing so, if the governments are criticised, they should accept them in good faith.

Mr Ahwoi noted that in view of the recognition of the role students play in the country, the government encourages their activities both at the local and international levels.

He pointed out that the PNDC has the largest number of student activists than any other government has ever had.

On the education reforms, Mr Ahwoi reiterated that they are meant to make education available to more people to enable majority of Ghanaians to

enjoy it as a right.

He therefore, asked Ghanaian students to discuss the education reforms in relation to available resources and not to protest against it under the pretext that the new system is a World Bank package.

With regard to the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, the acting Foreign Secretary expressed Ghana's commitment to the struggle and said the students have been playing an important role in the imperialist struggle.

The leader of the delegation, Mr Giorgos Michaelides, Secretary-General of the IUS called on students all over the world to try and influence public opinion in the United States about the Namibian and South African struggles by protesting more seriously.

He advised student movements to look at international issues from the

right perspective and mobilise their members to protest against the billions of dollars used for strategic defence initiative (Star Wars) instead of using them to help the poor nations of the world.

Mr Michaelides stated that the practical way through which students can contribute to the development of their countries is by taking up responsibilities in the society, adding that they should be expected to give of their best.

The major emphasis, he said, should be put on the new type of relations between nations so as to ensure that no nation interferes with the affairs of others in respect of security.

The IUS Secretary-General therefore called on students to re-direct their aspirations from shouting slogans and to take practical steps which will assist in the total development of Third World countries.

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CSO: 3400/594

YOUTH BRIGADE SUSPENDS OFFICIALS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Mar 87 p 8

[Text]

THE national executive committee of the African Youth Brigade (AYB) has suspended indefinitely Mr Kwabla Davor, national secretary of the Brigade and Mr Seidu Toure, director of Ketu District Patrol Unit for allegations of various abuses of power levelled against them.

A release issued by the AYB national secretariat and signed by its national president, Mr Eugene Ampene said the committee decided to suspend Mr Davor whom several charges of financial abuse and moral decay have been levelled against by various branches of the Brigade of which the committee is investigating.

On Mr Toure, the release stated that 300 cadres under his control preferred various charges of financial abuse and incompetence.

In the meantime, an Interim Management Committee (IMC) has been appointed to run the affairs of the Ketu District of the Brigade with immediate effect.

The members are Madam Auguster Mensah, Leader/Adviser, Mr Emmanuel Kofi Kissi, Operational Commander and Mr Nkansah Dwamena, President.

The rest are Mr Christopher Akatsah, secretary, Miss Elizabeth Bosu, treasurer and Miss Florence Brako, member.

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CSO: 3400/595

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS SCHOLARSHIPS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Apr 87 p 7

[Text] The National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS) yesterday announced that it had limited number of scholarships for postgraduate and undergraduate studies in some foreign countries.

A release issued in Accra yesterday by the Permanent Secretariat of NUGS, said the scholarships, under the International Union of Students (IUS) scholarship project for 1987-88 academic year, were available in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, Poland, Syria, USSR and Vietnam.

The release requested interested students from member institutions, including Secondary Schools, to apply stating clearly their preferred fields of study, curriculum vitae and the extent of participation in students' activities.

The application, the release said, should be handed in personally at the Office of the Head of the Civil Service in Accra, or the SRC office at the University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, or posted to the Organizing Secretary of NUGS Committee on Students Welfare, P.O. Box 157, Legon.

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CSO: 3400/595

CIVIL DEFENCE CELEBRATES NATIONAL AWARENESS DAY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Apr 87 pp 1, 8

[Text]

THE Civil Defence Organisation (CDO) yesterday observed a nation-wide Awareness Day.

The day was to expose the public to the role and activities of the CDO and to correct any negative impression the public has on the organisation.

Various activities and functions were undertaken to mark the day in various parts of the country.

Speaking at one of such functions in Accra, Mr George Quaynor-Mettle, Under Secretary for the Greater Accra Region, advised the public to refrain from using personnel of the People's Militia to settle personal scores, reports Abigail Bonsu.

He said the public should rather co-operate with the militia in the discharge of its duties.

He said that the militia was established to protect every Ghanaian and to ensure that social justice prevails.

"It will therefore be against the very objective for which it has been established if the militia is involved in settling personal scores and used to perpetrate acts of injustice," he pointed out.

He explained that one of the main objectives for the establishment of the CDO, of which the militia is an integral part, is to provide a common platform for a meaningful and purposeful interaction between the

security agencies, the militia and the civilian population.

This, he said, is to promote mutual trust, confidence and co-operation necessary for stability, peace and progress.

The Under Secretary said for the militia to be able to achieve that objective, it is imperative that personnel recruited into it are properly screened and their activities reviewed from time to time to ensure a high sense of discipline and commitment.

Much as Mr Quaynor-Mettle commended the useful contribution the militia has made towards checking dissident and smuggling activities and the execution of development projects, he expressed concern about the activities of some militia personnel which are disgusting to the public and make it resent the organisation.

He said some militiamen use weapons to terrorise the people and collaborate with bandits to rob the people instead of protecting them.

He urged the leadership of the CDO to continue to deal swiftly and drastically with such personnel, whenever they are identified.

Mr Quaynor-Mettle advised militiamen to show love, humility and firmness of purpose when dealing with the public,

adding that it is only when they exhibit discipline and efficiency that they would be easily accepted by the public.

In his contribution, Mr Yaw Akrasi-Sarpong, Secretary at the Office of the Chairman of Committee of Secretaries said a revolution cannot be successfully defended by the security agencies alone, but by the people as well.

He reiterated therefore that it is important for the People's Militia to be organised in a manner that will make the public accept and love it.

The Secretary pointed out that unlike the other security agencies to which the militia is expected to offer supporting services, the militia emerged out of a revolutionary process, a situation which he stressed, should constantly remind them of their duties to society.

He said whereas most people, such as the farmers of this country may not have the chance to wear the militia uniform, they have constantly defended the economy of this nation though they have enjoyed little economic benefits over the years.

He said it will be very unjust therefore if the militia harasses such people or instils such fear into them as would make them keep silent in the face of injustice.

In Kumasi, the CDO organised a clean-up exercise

at the Maternal and Child Health Centre (MCHC) as part of activities to mark the National Awareness Day, reports' **Asiedu Marfo.**

The CDO spent about three hours cleaning the precincts of the centre. The members cleared weeds, scrubbed the floor and removed cobwebs at the Children's Ward and bathrooms and desilted choked gutters at the centre.

After the exercise, W.O.I Duah-Frimpong, District Operational Assistant of CDO in-charge of Kumasi District, said it is their duty to ensure general cleanliness and good health of the people.

This, he said, would save the government from spending money on disease that could be avoided through clean environment.

The Senior Medical Officer in-charge of the Centre, Dr (Mrs) I. Des Bores, commended the efforts of the CDOs which, she said, would create the awareness of workers at the centre to contribute their quota to ensure proper sanitation.

She appealed to other organisations to emulate their shining example to ensure the welfare of the people.

In a similar exercise, Dispensary Technician Students of the Kumasi Polytechnic (STUDTAG)

spent three hours cleaning the Children's Hospital.

The students later presented a carton of milk and some fruits worth C7,000 to the Kumasi Children's Home.

From Bolgatanga Abdul Aziz reports that W.O. II Bob Atiah, Deputy District Organising Assistant of the CDO said that the organisation is not an avenue for the acquisition of material wealth.

He said the CDO aims at developing militants who are prepared to lay down their lives in defence of the nation.

W.O. II Atiah gave this advice at a rally in Bolgatanga yesterday as part of activities marking the National Awareness Day of the CDO.

He said the CDO is a disciplined organisation but expressed regret that discipline had not prevailed among the members of the District CDO because they undertake unassigned operations.

In this regard, he urged both security agencies and members of the public to expose such members by demanding identification passes from them.

The members had earlier in the morning undertaken clean-up exercises around the Bolgatanga Central Hospital and went on a route march through the principal streets in the town.

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CSO: 3400/596

CIVIL DEFENCE SUPPLEMENTS SECURITY AGENCIES ACTIVITIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Apr 87 p 7

[Article by Abigail Bonsa]

[Text]

DR Sanat Panford, Public Affairs Director of the Civil Defence Organisation (CDO), has said that the organisation does not seek to displace established security organs of the state but to provide general support services to them.

He said though the CDO system was initially instituted in response to popular public demand in the face of imminent dissident threat, it is also to afford people the chance to effectively participate in national programmes for development.

He was briefing newsmen at the CDO national headquarters in Accra yesterday about the objectives and activities marking the organisation's newly introduced "National Awareness Day" which falls today.

He reiterated the PNDC's commitment to ensure the involvement of all Ghanaians in both the development and defence of the country and said in view of this, the CDO seeks to educate workers and communities on what to do in the face of certain emergencies.

This, according to Dr Panford, is to ensure that the public is both mentally and physically prepared to combat emergencies in a manner that would minimise fear in the society.

He explained that while the CDO concept is modelled on the style of the Asafo companies in the country, the organisation adds to its training programmes, the study of political science, fieldcraft, weapon training among others to prepare members to stand up to all kinds of situations.

Dr Panford pointed out that though the organisation is a voluntary one for persons with high moral standards and genuine patriotism, persons wishing to enter need to satisfy other conditions as well.

On the recent public outcry against some of the activities of CDO personnel, Dr Panford said the CDO like every human institution has its peculiar problems.

He said among a number of measures introduced to forestall such situations, are severe discipline, outright dismissals and the establishment of the militia police which is to act as a check on the activities of members.

He said as a further step to achieve a disciplined and well cultured organisation, entry into the militia is now based on se- condment of persons from

their places of work. These people also go through series of vetting.

Dr Panford added that a number of unemployed persons already in the militia who have satisfied all the conditions for membership are now being trained in such vocations as tailoring and construction work.

He called on the public to challenge any member of the CDO who harasses them without authority and to report such cases to the CDO head office.

Activities planned for the occasion include a route march through the principal streets of Accra, a clean up exercise at the Ridge Hospital on Monday, April 6, 1987 and a symposium at the Social Advance Institute on Wednesday, April 8, 1987.

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EMERGENCY FOOD AID DONATION TO MOZAMBIQUE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Apr 87 p 1

[Text]

GHANA has presented a cheque for \$100,000 to Mozambique as part of \$250,000 she pledged as her contribution to help Mozambique combat its emergency food situation. The remaining sum would be paid later.

This was contained in a statement issued by the Ministry of Information in Accra yesterday.

Mr Chris Hesse, Ghana's High Commissioner in Zimbabwe and also accredited to Mozambique, presented the cheque to Mr

Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira, Mozambique Ambassador in Zimbabwe.

According to the statement, Mr Hesse said Ghana had experienced food shortages before and could understand the hardship Mozambique is now facing with food shortage which is worsened by destabilisation attempts by the apartheid regime and banditry.

He said the donation is a humble gesture by Ghana to show solidarity with the government and people of Mozambique and their cause to establish social justice, true independence and to eradicate the evil apartheid system.

Mr Madeira, in response, said he received the donation with satisfaction and appreciation on behalf of the government and people of Mozambique.

He personally expressed his gratitude to Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings, PNDC Chairman and the people of Ghana since he is aware of the foreign exchange difficulties facing the country.

Mr Madeira said the donation will therefore be used for the intended purpose to improve on the food situation in Mozambique.

He said he was in Ghana in 1985 during the OAU Liberation Committee conference and could therefore not doubt Ghana's commitment to African liberation.

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CSO: 3400/595

REACTION TO VITM PROGRAM

VITM President Discusses Program

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 3 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] The beginning of the festivities and work of the Fourth National Council of the Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky Revolutionary Party (VITM) was marked by a highly applauded speech by Dr Razanabahiny Marojama, national president of the group. He was accompanied by Minister Sambson Gilbert, Deputy Odon Rafenoarisoa and members of the party leadership on the occasion celebrating the 14th anniversary of 28 February 1973, when the VITM was founded. Mrs Andrianaivo Monique was also present among the leaders on Saturday morning.

In his opening address, Razanabahiny endeavored to "orient positions in the light of analyses of the evolution of the economic and political situation during the 14 years" of the organization's life. "A responsible organization must not remain silent," he said, "and thus become an accomplice of the negative factors that might maintain a situation of national regression." Our credibility in the world depends upon it.

"It was in keeping with this idea" that the National Council assembled in Antananarivo, gathering together over 400 delegations from 110 fivondronana [villages]. During their committee work, leaders had to respond to national concerns "in order that we might have a better understanding on which to base the work of building the future of our country over the next 10 years," he said. The essential question before party leaders 12 years after the euphoria of 21 December 1975 was: "Where are we now?" in order to "have an idea of the results obtained and see whether they have been a failure or a success." After such a long period, one must be able to "make a valid judgment on the negative or positive effects of the interaction of the decisive factors determining the success of the revolution."

Following Deputy Odon Rafenoarisoa, delegates from the groups affiliated with the Vonjy also spoke. The national president of the VITM then proceeded to give an overall view of our national situation through an analysis of the organization. He recognized that "the reforms have partly succeeded in checking all manner of difficulties. In addition, inflation has been slowed down and the budget deficit reduced."

In addition, for him, "the purely technical responses" to our problems "have succeeded in halting the economic decline, without thereby creating the indispensable conditions for real growth and without which the modest gains of the current stabilization program will have no future."

He is firmly convinced that "the international crisis does not explain everything because we share that situation with other Third World countries." We must therefore have "a radical and adequate solution," a solution "of an economic and political nature." To do so, we must use our own resources to find solutions through reallocation and more rigorous budgeting, "instead of plunging into tax increases." It was evident in the motions passed that "the mobilization of the people within a democratic institutional framework" went along with such a trend because more than ever, "production was the affair of the people" well organized to avoid a passive attitude.

"The economic takeoff needs new national confidence," which presumes a new approach to the framework of action of the entire nation, according to the VITM. This National Council meeting of the Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky revealed that leaders at all levels would do better to be inspired by the motions passed by the Council. They must proceed to make "a valid and far-sighted self-criticism," the only way to arrive at positive solutions.

For example, on the political and administrative level, these motions recommend that one avoid "the confusion of competencies in the exercise of power" and seek an independent legal system on the same footing as existing institutions in order to prevent deplorable meddling. For elections at all levels, Razanabahiny's group will present candidates even for the presidency.

In the economic field, civic, moral and social development must serve as a basic principle for all activities in which the taste for risk and the spirit of initiative will lead liberalization toward rational growth. For industry, a more flexible framework is recommended by the VITM with a banking sector that must not paralyze the private sector.

On the social level, youth affiliated with the group have issued very pertinent resolutions concerning the civil service, work and employment, health, education, culture, art and information. In these different sectors, they ask that a system better adapted to real needs be set up, first of all in order to absorb unemployment, but also to ensure the physical and moral health of the population. Regarding information, disinformation was strongly condemned and the need to use the media in a less restrictive spirit from all standpoints was stressed. Concerning education, the young Vonjy members affirmed their support for the drafting of a thorough reorganization so as to have unified action from the elementary grades through the university.

What can be said about this National Council meeting of 28 February 1987? A great deal. The platform enabled the members of a revolutionary group to loudly proclaim truths that others only dared think. They are the members of a group that asks for a "revision of the constitution" without thereby denying the socialist choice. They note that the Front for the Defense of the Revolution is operating poorly and that the National People's Assembly is now no

more than "an appendage of the Executive Branch," when it should have played the role of guide for the decentralized collectives and overseer for the Executive Branch. In short, the VITM deems that the entire system must be revised and corrected because, among other things, it believes that the country has more need for a president-arbiter rather than a chief of state who is at the same time head of the government, thus being both a "judge and litigant."

Madagascar needs remedies for its people and institutions. Who else needs to say so when it is a doctor called Razanabahiny Marojama who publicly states it in unison with representatives of the rank-and-file cells of the VITM, the bearers of the aspirations of the back country? There can be no further doubt unless the patient is a candidate for suicide, which is surely not the case.

Program Termed Unrealistic

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 9 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by Ratiajerijery]

[Text] The Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky or "Vonjy" for short or even its initials, the VITM. One may or may not like it, but it cannot leave one indifferent. Nor is there any lack of detractors. It is said, for example, that the VITM is not alien to the current situation of the blockage of the university. It is even said that although one of the ideals of the party is to preserve national unity, its current political ploy borders on tribalism. Furthermore, it is said that there is a great deal of demagogy and propaganda in the statements of the VITM leaders.

Without going to such extremes and despite our articles early last week reporting the work of the Vonjy National Council, we are now publishing -- a week later, following an indispensable lapse of time -- two articles to show that indeed, one may not like the VITM, but also that the party sometimes gives a feeling of *deja vu* (see the article by J. Rakotonirina on page 6).

Following the recent meeting of the National Council of the Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky Party on the problems and proposals relative to the administration of public affair, one had to expect it: The reactions were not long in merging and they came from all factions. Some were enthusiastic, while the others were frankly skeptical and some of them absolutely outrageous, not to mention those that had to be put off until they could be put through the filters of "analysis."

Once the initial shock had passed, neither the tone nor the commitment of the group could prevent seasoned observers from reviewing the questions taken up, lucidly and with their feet on the ground. The distance provided a kind of delayed-action lucidity, especially since Razanabahiny's "credo" was not at all exempt from a strong dose of propaganda, certainly due to the proximity of the elections. On this point, no one was taken in. But all is fair in love and war and let us therefore move on.

The people of this country had already heard the historic, memorable and catastrophic declarations, the grandiose and the most banal. They have now all been relegated to the archives or to the back of our minds. Closer to home, the speech that marked the date of 28 February 1987, anniversary of the creation of the Vonjy, provided grist for the mill of the media, little used to the type of language spoken that day by the national president of the VITM.

The position of the leader of that party has in fact been the subject of wide-ranging commentaries. Everyone has had his say, depending on his philosophical or political affinity, social class and -- why not? -- his emotional predisposition.

The bolder ones, enticed by considerations on the constitution and its "revision," were quickly forced to change their tune, noting that such procedures had to go through the National People's Assembly before taking shape. In the precise case of the proposal asking for a revision of the constitution, arithmetics must come to the aid of dialectics in order to tip the balance of the voting in the direction wished by the greatest number of deputies.

However, everyone knows very well that in order to reach that point, one must consider the wishes of AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] elected officials. The result: One goes back to scratch.

Previously, concerning the precise distribution of government institutions, arguments that fueled the debate did not only serve to break the ice in the foul-mouthed drawing room conversations of politicians or business executives or even the intelligentsia. While some never run out of praise, others nevertheless find the idea of placing the decentralized collectives under new tutelage a bit far-fetched. And at every turn, there is always one objector who insists on expressing reservations about the very personality of the speaker. As a result, no discussion will be possible until he has done with what he calls "the story of Vangaindrano during the 1982 presidential elections." It is as if he were holding a grudge. The latter and his traveling companions even went so far as to blatantly claim that for the choice of the VITM candidate for the next presidential election, someone else should be found. In the face of the surprise of their interlocutors, they are content to cite a few not very convincing facts, but facts that are sufficiently revealing to change the mind of any free thinker.

The mistake of the person in question is not that such a well-known politician can have supreme pretensions and speak in such a calculated fashion. One has a distaste for the individual who makes a precise diagnosis without yet being capable of administering the suitable medication for the maladies exposed. In this connection, one thinks of the obstetrician who does not have the means to perform a Caesarian. Far from an operating room, he is in a desert where all he can do is preach.

On this subject, there are attitudes that often surprise more than the seasoned observer. Why is the plan or the budget often unanimously approved by the Cabinet and the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] when one does not find the

ame unanimity when these matters are debated in the National People's Assembly? Do certain parties belonging to the Front play the game differently when on a different field? And why wait 12 years to notice that *Boky Mena* (Red Book) and *Lalam panorenana* (constitution) are two somewhat discordant scores? There are countless questions whose answers might be both simple and complicated, but let us not dwell on them.

If participants in this National Council found in the speeches "that a glimmer of hope will appear when the motions passed are published, one must understand that even in the midst of the anguish, we must not lose hope because "the sweetest meat is next to the bone." Those blissful souls who play their hand so optimistically do not intend to be lured or lulled by fine words and fancy promises, whatever the source. They are used to hearing the siren's song. In all sincerity, these officials elected by the people withstood their test during the wrenching times of the difficult votes and choices in Tsimbazaza.

As for the application or implementation of the most generous or most radical ideas, all those who have ears to hear what has been said, repeated and proclaimed at the Antanimena Falda at the beginning and close of the work of the Vonjy National Council expect accomplishments or changes. Jokers beware! The verdict of the voters is final, even if it is true that there are those who sometimes resort to fraud.

Most of our fellow countrymen did not wait until the end of February to be convinced that the "policy of the belly" is vital to them! Never mind the right-minded persons who find this kind of ideology to be related to a lower form of political awareness. Whatever one might think and even if it has been proved that it is not always true, the ground floor also has its attractions, which the man falling from the penthouse can appreciate, albeit much too late.

As the elections approach, one must not forget that everyone is attractive and everyone is nice, but we must remember above all, since the date of 25 December 1975, who did what and who did not! No need to go any further. One has but review one's memories to find each of those personalities who, suddenly cured of their insomnia, know how to touch our sensitivities on development with a capital "D" and prosperity with a capital "P". We would so like to believe the prescriptions of those miracle healers, but they must first have the courage to undress! And while they undress? We would like a closer look because "the best joke in the world" is to "tell the truth."

Program Criticized as Confused

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 9 Mar 87 p 6

[Article by J. Rakotonirina: "Deja Vu"]

[Text] The Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky (VITM) recently held its National Council in Antananarivo, an assembly which, whatever the substance, had the merit of reviving political debate and providing certain clarifications and additional information on the current situation, which has been made confusing by the events of recent weeks.

Confusing because one no longer knew what to go by with all the tracts (or rather, *dazibao*, since they are not distributed but posted nearly everywhere) and the rumors (the eternal rumors) that came from everywhere and nowhere.

The VITM has said a great deal about these national affairs and these problems inasmuch as, according to leader Razanabahiny Marojama, "a responsible organization must not remain silent and thus become an accomplice of negative factors that can maintain a situation of national regression...."

First of all, there was much criticism relating to the various aspects of national life, criticism that is not superficial because it deals directly with the constitution, the institutions and perhaps the fundamental orientation of the country.

Thus it is that "without going back on the socialist choice or the ideological basis of the revolution," the VITM aspires to a constitutional and institutional reform.

Moreover, that reform emerges as one of the main solutions to existing problems advanced by the party.

For example, concerning socialism but democracy as well, the VITM has been absolutely clear: It remains a supporter of the multi-party system, the right to opposition, to have a chance at power. In short, it would appear that it wishes to restore certain guiding principles of Western-style democracy, therefore including their economic corollaries such as "the abolition of state capitalism, opening the national banks to foreign banks, along with the 'Malagazation' of the economy and such legal corollaries as the effective application of the separation of powers...."

In addition, the VITM criticizes numerous points dealing with the management of enterprises, education, unemployment problems, while proposing certain solutions or formulating its desires.

Obviously it was all presented with the aid of radical, incisive formulas, but formulas that do not go beyond the conventional framework, for it was not yet a precise and detailed program (as it should have been when one wants to enter such serious domains as the constitution and our institutions), but rather -- and despite the criticisms -- an overall (negative) appreciation of the situation.

Naturally, the difficulties, problems and the crisis brought up by this National Council do exist. Moreover, it is difficult to hide the shortages, the malaise affecting social life in general and education in particular, unemployment, the high cost of living, the trafficking and *risoriso*, the corruption, and so on. Never mind that President Ratsiraka already gave the responses to these problems in January!

All of this is (unfortunately) endured by the people and a mere reference to them would only break down an open door.

Let us say rather that what these people so harshly tested are demanding is truly radical material solutions, for they fear that with the approach of elections, they may witness the usual "awakening" of political parties, with all that entails in the way of verbal wars, election promises and enough controversy to make one dizzy.

What we do expect, in fact, is that the VITM will not be the only political party to try to wake up as the elections approach. There will certainly be others and they will certainly all formulate criticisms that are supposed to be objective.

We have no particular grudge against the VITM, which began the series of great political events of this year 1987 with such remarks. We merely wish to draw the attention of political leaders to the fact that henceforth, the people will no longer be content with empty words and no concrete results, for in 27 years of independence, they have also learned to analyze and appreciate situations.

If a political party wishes to stand apart from the others, it must therefore demonstrate the rightness of its position, not just by criticism and other objective analyses, but by concrete action and practices moving in the direction of the very logic of the position it has adopted. This is necessary so that the party itself will not be condemned for opportunism and inconsistency.

11,464

CSO: 3419/132

BRITISH AID GROUP TOURS FAMINE AREAS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 87 p 8

[Text] The delegation from a British humanitarian aid organization known as Christian Aid has been in Tete Province since yesterday following a 4-day visit to a number of areas in Gaza and Inhambane Provinces that are suffering severely from the prolonged drought.

The delegation also visited the localities where the Mozambique Christian Council intends to build a clinic and a primary school in Gaza Province and the agricultural development project in Chinjinguir, Inhambane Province.

According to Joao Muthombene, director of the Projects Department of the Mozambique Christian Council, the basic purpose of the delegation's visit to those two provinces was to get a firsthand look at the situation of hunger and nakedness affecting the inhabitants of a few regions in Gaza and Inhambane so that it could later study the possibility of specific aid.

In Gaza Province, the Christian Aid delegation visited Chibuto, Maqueze, and the communal villages of Mukotwene and 25 de Junho, localities where the Mozambique Christian Council plans to build a clinic and a primary school respectively.

In the village of Maqueze, where a glaring situation of famine exists, 14 metric tons of corn were distributed to the local inhabitants.

In Inhambane, the delegation visited the agricultural development project in Chinjinguir in the Homoine District. It also visited the village of Chicomo, where it was deeply shocked by the situation of hunger and nakedness affecting the inhabitants of that region in the Massinga District.

To cope with the situation, the Mozambique Christian Council will soon ship 20 bales of clothing and a sizable number of blankets to the village of Chicomo.

In both provinces, the visiting delegation was accompanied by members of the Mozambique Christian Council and of the FRELIMO Party's district structures.

11798

CSO: 3442/117

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION CONDITIONS OUTLINED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] (AIM)--The AIM has learned from an authorized source that Mozambique will need \$195.7 million in foreign funds this year if the goals of the program for rehabilitating industry are to be met.

Of that amount, \$120 million are for the acquisition of raw materials, \$23.7 million are for spare parts, and \$52.1 million are for investments in rehabilitation.

According to the government program for industrial rehabilitation, it is hoped that the rate of growth in the total current value of industrial production will average 13 percent annually through 1990, it being estimated that the value will total \$833 million in that year if the stipulated goals are met.

Regarded as strategic industries are those producing textiles, blankets, clothing, footwear, household utensils, batteries, edible oil, soap, corn and wheat flour, and other things.

Generally speaking, they are all part of light industry: the food industry, metalworking and electronics, chemicals, and building materials.

The idea behind the government program is to rehabilitate industry while at the same time dealing with the economic crisis and contributing to growth in food production, exports, all means of production considered vital to an increase in agricultural production, and those which, in the context of current tax policy, will help increase the state's revenues.

After 1 month of experience with the program, the government is beginning to encounter a number of problems in industry, particularly as regards the ability of the latter to respond rapidly to the need for correct inventory management and accounting discipline.

To deal with this, the authorities are thinking of hiring managers, but biding their time seems to be the philosophy of the moment as a way of better testing the responsiveness of the state apparatus and the enterprises to the rehabilitation measures.

11798

CSO: 3442/117

THREE MORE NUTRITIONAL REHABILITATION CENTERS OPENED IN GAZA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] The Nutritional Rehabilitation Center in Manjacaze district of Gaza Province recently created three camps in Macuacua, Chiducuaue, and Alto Changane, aimed at improving control of and permanent assistance for children who are famine victims recently liberated from the armed bandits. This information was disclosed by Benvinda de Jesus Bila, head of the aforementioned center, while speaking with our reporter a few days ago.

According to Benvinda Bila, these camps make it easier to locate the relatives of the recovered children, so that they may later be established in households.

At present, the Nutritional Rehabilitation Center is facing immense difficulties in visiting the camps; which, according to the subject of our interview, prevents making a survey of the real situation and evacuating to the district headquarters children whose state of health requires further medical treatment.

On this occasion, Benvinda Bila said that there was an urgent need to assign that center a vehicle because, she claimed, the Gaza Provincial Health Directorate has only given period assistance, with the Child Support Fund's vehicle, which prevents them from obtaining real information on the status of the camps.

Many activists from the Mozambican Women's Organization have been trained to provide first aid to the newly liberated children, giving them medical care and food; having received basic information on health and hygiene at the center.

Concurrently with this, the Mozambican Red Cross, the Christian community, and the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters have provided backing for the center's normal operation, through donations of foodstuffs, clothing, and medicines.

Benvinda Bila underscored the support given by the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters which, in addition to material backing, has provided financial aid to maintain the center and to pay the salaries of the six workers assigned there.

The Nutritional Rehabilitation Center in Manjacaze was created in February 1984, intended to cure the weakness of children orphaned and recovered from the areas stricken by the war in the district, as well as those from various parts of Chibuto.

At present, the Nutritional Rehabilitation Center has 36 children recovering from malnutrition, who are waiting for their incorporation soon into the respective families. Another 20, of school age, for whom the center is responsible, have already been enrolled in their schools, in the district headquarters, as Benvinda Bila explained.

She added that, since its creation, the center has succeeded in curing nearly 800 children with malnutrition from various parts of the districts of Manjacaze and Chibuto.

2909

CSO: 3442/140

EEC FINANCES REHABILITATION OF HOSPITALS IN VILANCULO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 87 p 8

[Text] At the present time, the work to rehabilitate three rural hospitals is under way in the district of Vilanculo, Inhambane Province.

They are the hospital center of the Vilanculo district headquarters, the Mambone hospital, and the Inhassoro hospital, involved in a social enterprise estimated at nearly \$1 million.

The work is being handled by two non-governmental organizations, with financing from the EEC.

The work to rehabilitate those three hospital centers was begun in October of last year, as our newspaper was told by Candido Maria, provincial health director in Vilanculo and the one responsible for the execution of this program in the region.

He added that the program to rehabilitate the three hospitals is aimed at improving the health coverage conditions in the rural areas. The project is being executed by two non-governmental organizations, Bioforce and OHI.

That physician noted that all the equipment and other materials for the rehabilitation of the three health units have already been acquired.

This activity also includes the construction of new buildings annexed to the hospitals, to be used for the introduction of new services which were non-existent before.

Included in the same program is activity to train Mozambicans, noteworthy in which is the establishment of a combined shop-center for making crutches and prostheses for the physically disabled.

The shop installed in the Vilanculo district headquarters already has five Mozambican workers who are being trained as aides in this branch of activity.

According to Candido Maria, the creation of a shop-center in Vilanculo is intended to serve the population of the northern region of Inhambane Province; while the center installed at the Provincial Hospital will serve the southern area's population.

This activity has been coordinated with the Red Cross of Mozambique (CVM), which intends to initiate a national program for the manufacture of prostheses to aid the maimed victims of the war.

MOZAMBIQUE

'DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS' ACTIVE IN INHAMBANE PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] "Doctors without Borders," a non-governmental Belgian organization, is working with the Mozambican Health Ministry with the aim of expanding its activities throughout Inhambane Province. The organization, which receives funding from the EEC, is currently active in only five districts: Vilanculo, Inhassoro, Nova Mambone, Funhalouro and Mabote.

The information was supplied to this newspaper by Herman de Schutter, administrator of "Doctors without Borders" in Maputo, who added that there are currently 10 cooperants at work, including 5 physicians, 2 nurses, an architect and 2 logistical officers, one in Maputo and the other in Vilanculo, where the headquarters of the organization in Inhambane Province is located.

The Belgian "Doctors without Borders" have been working in our country for about 14 months. Their first project involved the training of medical personnel; technical assistance; rehabilitation of the Vilanculo Rural Hospital and the health centers of Inhassoro and Nova Mambone; expansion of the infrastructures of these health facilities; and provision of medicines, hospital material, technical equipment and health materials, among other items.

The private Belgian organization receives funding from the EEC and initiated its first project in 1986, with the rehabilitation of the Vilanculo Hospital, where work is in an advanced stage, awaiting only the installation of pipes and electricity. Everything should be completed by the end of this month.

"The EEC made \$750,000 available for this first program, which we spent on activities in those zones of the province. Last year we supplied \$250,000 worth of medicines and other medical equipment to the Central Hospital of Beira," Herman de Schutter said.

He added that, this year, in addition to the EEC funding, "Doctors without Borders" will also receive support from the Belgian Government, primarily in medicines and hospital material to enhance the effectiveness of the organization's activities in Inhambane Province. "The second project, which was initiated in January, will run until June. It will give continuity to the work of the first project and will have \$530,000 in financing from the EEC and the Belgian Government, said de Schutter.

The administrator of "Doctors without Borders" noted that his staff is distributed over five provinces: three physicians are in Vilancula, while Nova Mambone and Inhassoro districts have each been assigned a doctor and a nurse. Physicians are sent to Mabote and Funhalouro districts one a month, for a stay of 1 week.

"We are now working with the Health Ministry, seeking to expand our activities throughout Inhambane Province. At this time, we are waiting for the funding to go forward with this project," he noted.

According to Herman de Schutter, two private French organizations are also working in these zones of Inhambane Province; they are OHI and Bioforce, which also conduct programs in various health fields.

6362

CSO: 3442/147

MOZAMBIQUE

600,000 SAID AFFECTED BY FOOD CRISIS IN SOFALA PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The combined effects of the South African destabilization and the prolonged drought have resulted in severe food shortages, affecting more than 600,000 people in Sofala Province, according to a spokesman for the Provincial DPCCN [Department for the Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters].

This is more than half the population of Sofala Province.

Manuel Nogueira, DPCCN director in Sofala, told the Mozambican news agency AIM that, as a result of the lack of rainfall in most of the province, the seed sown last October did not germinate.

A report from the provincial DPCCN notes that the hopes placed in drought-resistant crops were not fulfilled, "because the production areas were destroyed by the war, which forced people to emigrate from the zones where they were living and working to others which had not been affected by the war, but in which the conditions are not favorable for agriculture."

Nogueira said the situation is most alarming in the north of the province, specifically in Caia, Chemba, Maringue and Cheringoma districts. These are precisely the areas most affected by the activities of the armed bandits in the pay of South Africa.

A recent combined offensive by Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces drove the bandits out of a vast area in the north of the province, leading to the discovery of an even more widespread hunger problem. The peasants liberated from bandit captivity were in desperate condition, surviving on jungle fruits and roots.

The DPCCN director said that communications between these districts and Beira, the province capital, have been interrupted, since the roads leading to the south have been destroyed and the bandits have sabotaged the rail line between Beira and Zambeze, putting it out of operation.

The only possible route for shipping large quantities of food to these regions is through Malawi. This means that trains from Malawi must cross the railway bridge over the Zambeze River and deposit the food in Sena, on the southern bank of the river. The town and the bridge are now firmly controlled by the Mozambican Armed Forces.

From Sena, it is possible to reach all the districts in the north of the province. Since there is no longer a highway bridge at Sena, the trucks needed to transport the emergency aid must cross the river by train.

Projects are already underway to repair the highway and rail line linking Beira City with the north of the province, but Manuel Nogueira said: "We cannot wait for this. We run the risk of losing many lives before the work is completed."

In the south of the province, it is possible to reach Buzi and Machanga districts by sea and by river, whereas Dondo and Nhamatanda districts can be supplied via the Beira-Zimbabwe railway and highway routes.

The major problem is Chibabava District, in the interior of the province, since its ground connections are in very bad shape.

The Provincial DPC CN estimates that Sofala urgently needs 66,000 tons of grains, 11,000 tons of beans, 11,000 tons of vegetable oil and 27,000 tons of powdered milk.

The Department adds that clothing is needed. Many of the peasants in the north of Sofala Province have nothing but tattered scraps of burlap to cover themselves, Nogueira told AIM. Sofala needs at least 1.7 million articles of clothing and 610,000 pairs of shoes.

The DPCCN report reveals that one of the districts has a tractor, a Land Rover and two trucks to make connections between the district capitals and the localities. According to the report, another 25 trucks are needed to ship all the aid from Beira to the districts. At this time, the DPCCN has only eight trucks in operation, which is not sufficient to meet the present volume of requests, or for future needs, when the access roads are reopened.

According to the report, there is also a need for 13 more tractors, 13 jeeps, 51 trucks, 50,000 liters of diesel fuel and 72,000 liters of gasoline.

The DPCCN points out that, to prevent a disaster, "immediate international aid" is essential and that this support should not be "limited to food and clothing, but should also include incentives for agriculture, to make the people self-sufficient."

6362

CSO: 3442/147

MOZAMBIQUE

USSR DONATES MEDICINES, EQUIPMENT TO FIGHT MALARIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] This year, the Soviet Union will offer our country various types of equipment, transport means and chemical products to support the second phase of the program to combat malaria, NOTICIAS learned from Yuri Zaika, leader of the team of Soviet physicians in service in our country.

Zaika, who spoke of the cooperation between the two countries in the 10 years of the Friendship Treaty, said that the Soviet Union is currently arranging a huge shipment of medicines for Mozambique, to minimize the shortage in the country's various hospitals.

Speaking about his country's aid to Mozambique, Yuri Zaika explained that the Soviet Union works in four health areas, including the program to combat malaria, training of Mozambican cadres here and abroad and the provision of health care by Soviet specialists, within the framework of an agreement between the health ministries of the two countries.

Within this agreement, the Soviet Union recently granted 10 scholarships for the training of Mozambican physicians for 6 years in that Socialist country; at this time, the selection of the scholarship recipients is in progress, our source explained. He added that the scholarship students are being selected by our Ministry of Health.

Last year, the Soviet Union provided Mozambique with 100 tons of chemical agents (DDT), transport means and various equipment to support the Anti-Vector Campaign, initiated in 1985. The campaign was launched in five cities and zones of economic importance, specifically in Maputo, Beira, Nampula, Moatize and the Limpopo Valley, under the auspices of the Health Ministry, in collaboration with the WHO and the USSR; the campaign has already benefited 1.5 million people.

6362

CSO: 3442/147

JESUIT PRIEST RECOUNTS CAPTURE BY RENAMO, FORCED MARCH

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Feb 87 pp 40-41

[Report on interview with Father Antonio Reis, former captive of Renamo, by Joao Paulo Cotrim; date and place not specified; lines of poetry enclosed in parentheses are from "Song of the Dry Land," by Francisco de Sousa Neves, originally published in CALIBAN Nos 3-4, June 1972]

[Text] ("Vast, long, dry fields/And rough rocks in the night/The months run past like the notes/Of a sidereal song of mourning.")

Father Antonio Reis, one of three members of the Jesuit community kidnapped by Renamo on 8 November 1986, said: "We were living on the Angonia Plateau in Tete Province in northwestern Mozambique. We were living in the district administrative center, Ulongue (formerly Vila Coutinho), which had 20,000 inhabitants.

"There was never any talk of war in Tete Province. (Very little or nothing is learned from the official media.) But the war in Tete has been going on for 20 years. It began with the war of liberation in 1967 and then continued with Zimbabwe's war, which ended in 1980, when Renamo started up. That is a long time not to know what it means to live in peace. It is a long time not to be able to plan a trip in peace."

The one telling us in broken Portuguese about his adventure as a hostage is a tired man. He is a man who does not conceal the marks of suffering and who is unable to forget the images of a land and people shattered by drought, famine, and war. Formerly secretary of the Diocese of Tete and pastor of its cathedral, chief of the Jesuit missionaries and pastor of Ulongue, Father Antonio Reis had cooperated in the growth of his community for 23 years and was now witnessing its destruction. It was he who identified the Jesuits murdered in October 1985. It was he who heard the news that other priests had been kidnapped. And it was he who was now telling us stories of daily life in wartime.

("The river dried up/The womb of the recently married woman dried up/The sun stood still, the wind stood still/And so did movement on the roads.")

"That is a long time not to be able to plan a trip in peace. We lived constantly in fear of an attack. All the new district administrative centers had already been attacked. And oddly enough, it was not only the inhabitants but also the officials who were afraid that it was going to happen. Self-defense was organized in the form of night watchmen who were civilians and even students. They stood guard routinely between 2000 hours and 0500 hours. At 0600 hours we could breathe a sigh of relief. That was when we said: 'Thank God for 1 more day without war.' And we breathed easy.

"But it was at exactly that hour of the day on 8 November that the first cannonfire was heard, and it was followed by a monstrous exchange of gunfire with light weapons--it sounded to me like a tremendous blaze. It lasted until 0815 hours. After that we heard only a few bursts of fire. But no one came to our house or church, and no one fled. We had no reason at all to suspect what was happening. We stayed in the house. We thought: it might also be a false alarm or a counterattack.

"Things stayed that way until 1100 hours, when I became certain that it was an attack because I heard them breaking into the jail and releasing the prisoners to take along with them. Nothing could be done about it. Those were moments of tension within ourselves: we knew that we were not going to escape and that we would be going with them. But when? And where?

"The answer came at 1715 hours, when we heard someone kicking at the door and shouts of 'Come out or we will fire.' Outside were three well-armed guerrilla fighters, and I mean they were well armed. They threatened to kill us on the spot if we were hiding any soldiers. Here they became violent, even after we told them that no one else was in the house. They ransacked everything and gave us 1 minute to get ready to leave, and that was why I left just the way I was, in shirtsleeves. From there they took us to the barracks they had made their base. They warned us immediately: 'Watch it. Don't try to escape or we will kill you.' We found the top leaders angry: 'Why didn't you come here until now?' We explained who we were and what we were doing, and said that we had had no reason whatever to surrender. They accepted that explanation and from that moment on, we were treated differently. Meanwhile, they had set fire to the huts surrounding the town. (Owing to the circumstances of the war, many people--either because they did not agree with Renamo or because they were afraid of FRELIMO--had settled in the town.) They said it was a communal village. We went to sleep at a spot 5 kilometers from the town, where we found the inhabitants (many hundreds of people) and the foreigners. We saw the fire and could hear gunshots. It was a night of waiting, without knowing what they were doing to the town. There were many families who had become separated."

("Serpents fell from the full moon/Beetles and ill-omened blood/The seed yielded grains of sand/Instead of corn and green pasture.")

"We stayed there until midnight, when the order came to move out. We walked toward Zimbabwe until 0730 hours. We would walk Indian file inside the military column. All we heard were orders: 'Halt,' 'Fall back,' and 'Forward.' Our captors were gruff, but not rough. We would start out early

in the morning--sometime between 0630 hours and 0800 hours. The march would last 7 or 8 hours, and finally we would get something to eat--if there was food for the commanders. The inhabitants got along on mush, plants, and roots. Sometimes they butchered four or five head of captured livestock and distributed the meat to the inhabitants. A very close guard was mounted at night, deployed in a circle so that there would be no attacks. During the march, I was afraid of absolutely nothing. They were carrying an antiaircraft gun which they would set up!

"During the last stage of our march, we had to climb and descend two 1,500-meter mountains. We were exhausted. And the inhabitants were carrying from 20 to 30 kilograms of captured weapons and food on their heads. Many people fell, especially as we were coming down the mountains. After traveling for 9 days, we reached the base at Cazula in the very heart of the province.

"While waiting to be freed, we had access to everything. And they even called us over 'to see the arms South Africa sent us!' The weapons they use are similar to those used by FRELIMO. They say that their supplier is FRELIMO.

"As a military body, they are highly organized, with very strict discipline and very strong respect for the hierarchy, in keeping with their traditional customs (for example, a soldier salutes at a distance of 10 meters from an officer and requests permission to approach, then repeats the salute close up and requests permission to speak. After speaking, he requests permission to withdraw, and from a distance of 10 meters, he does it all over again--and that goes on all day: to wash his hands, drink water, and so on!).

"Their services were organized: medical care (with three orderlies), supplies, food, intelligence, and propaganda. They had an officer of the day, a sergeant of the day, and a corporal of the day--all wearing armbands. And they did a major job of counting heads in 1.5 days.

"Inside the base, they had a training camp with 100 Mozambican men and instructors (all the soldiers I saw were Mozambican and black and had come from the central region). Renamo was managing to turn the peasants into fearless guerrilla fighters with an impressive fondness for weapons. All the young men were there to become guerrilla fighters or cadres. And frequently they succeeded: after all, a military uniform!

"The base had a school. Literacy is the goal when one is not on duty, because the war takes precedence over school. For a few hours a day, they went on parade. We could hear talking and singing, but we could not understand the dialect. It was there, I believe, that they underwent mental conditioning.

"They never showed hostility, even if we expressed a different opinion. The only rule was that we could not say anything good about FRELIMO. FRELIMO had not a single virtue! 'A FRELIMO soldier who does not surrender is there to be killed'--the thinking is still only in terms of war. If the guerrilla fighters have any views on political matters or in terms of the future, they are not expressing them."

("The ground opened up to reveal fissures/The rain was stopped with flame and sealing wax/Ovcr one's eyes is a blindfold/Of cloth that is thick, strong, and acrid.")

"On the 13th, they told us: 'You are on your way to freedom.' Then they took the seven adults (three Portuguese, a German man and a Peruvian woman, and an Englishman [numbers as published]) and one 2-year-old child and sent them on their way to the Malawian frontier. By the 19th we had already covered a good 120 kilometers or so when, either out of anger or on a whim, they ordered us to fall back to a safe place at a forced march lasting 5 hours. We continued to retreat until 22 December, when they ordered us to move forward unconditionally. On the 23d we were at the frontier. At around 0700 hours, we were met by the Red Cross and started off for Blantyre, where our respective ambassadors were waiting for us."

Following a number of twists and turns (with everything ready for the return to Lisbon, an unexpected agreement between the governments of Malawi and Mozambique forced them to go to Maputo), Christmas was spent in the Mozambican capital. It was a time of sadness and distress with a ray of hope.

"The Mozambican Government is more receptive to the church and its criticisms, and some things are being corrected. And many important people in Maputo expect that of the church. The bishops have been attempting without fanfare to keep the government informed of the people's suffering."

Once in Lisbon, they learned that some of their fellow captives had been freed, but at a distance of 200 kilometers from Tete.

Maputo, 5 Dec (ANOP)--The Maputo government has requested that the United Nations begin an emergency program for the resettlement in Tete Province of about 70,000 Mozambicans who are currently refugees in Malawi because of the war.

The Mozambican Government intends to resettle the refugees 12 kilometers from the city of Tete in the Moatize area, where about 4,000 refugees from the war, which is intensifying in the province, are currently sleeping in the railroad station.

They are aware of the tragedy, and that is why they cannot help saying, like Father Antonio Reis, 50, that "I would very much like to go back there."

("Vast, long, dry fields/And rough rocks in the night/The months run past like the notes/Of a sidereal song of mourning.")

11798

CSO: 3442/119

CHANGANINE IN GAZA PROVINCE RECOVERING FROM BANDIT ACTIVITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] After 4 years of criminal activities on the part of the armed bandits at the Changanine Administrative Post, in the Chibuto District of Gaza, the population in that part of the country is currently undertaking a recovery of its belongings which had been stolen by the criminals, while at the same time engaging in the rebuilding of the various infrastructures destroyed. This activity is being carried out in coordination with our Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM), stationed in the province, after having worked on the search and pursuit of the bandits.

The Changanine Administrative Post is located nearly 120 kilometers from the district headquarters of Chibuto, with a population of 6,892 inhabitants, distributed among four communal villages, namely, Hati-Hati, Uaximicho, and Chitsuluine.

From 1982 until the middle of last year, the population of that administrative post experienced times of horror from the murderous rage of the armed bandits.

Col-Gen Fernando Matavel, provincial military commander of Gaza, told our reporter that, during that period, Changanine was an impassible and quite dangerous area, owing to the armed bandits' atrocities. The action by the Armed Forces of Mozambique stationed in Chibuto, in seeking, pursuing, and annihilating the evildoers, won the peace and calm that is being experienced in Changanine now.

A few days ago, the governor of Gaza Province, Francisco Pateguane, visited that region, where he was delighted by the projects under way there, initiated by the inhabitants themselves.

Already operating at the administrative post headquarters is a carpenter's shop to produce furniture for the inhabitants' household use. The aforementioned carpenter's shop is also engaged in making desks for the four primary schools, with 1,456 pupils and 13 teachers.

During the visit that we paid to Changanine, Armed Forces officers showed us makeshift barracks now destroyed, in which the armed bandits had set up

monitoring posts. At present, despite all the difficulties caused by the bandits, Changanine is awakening to a new life wherein work characterizes the people.

Despite the drought that has devastated this region, the population is engaged in starting farms in low and mountain areas, where they have been planting vegetables and drought-resistant crops, such as cassava, sweet potatoes, and nhemba beans.

The post administrator, Antonio Magueze, told our reporter that an intense effort is currently under way in the surrounding areas to organize and recruit the population liberated from the evildoers' captivity.

"All the families in this region are beginning a new life in all respects, whether by building houses or starting farms." The administrator noted with regret: "The loss of cattle and other domestic livestock species because of the armed bandits' activity is quite unfortunate."

The Changanine population is now surviving with gifts from the international organizations. Our source remarked: "We don't want this situation to last any longer. We must devote ourselves steadfastly to agricultural work. The assurance of success lies in human strength."

Another problem still besetting the inhabitants of Changanine is related to the lack of transportation for traveling to the district headquarters to deal with various matters, ranging from identity cards to clothing purchases.

It should be noted that several citizens had their documents burned and their clothing looted by the imperialist agents who terrorized Changanine for a long time.

The work for recruiting the population and building communal villages involves the party and government agencies of the district of Chibuto, as well as the Gaza provincial military command. During the second half of last year, ODM [Democratic Mass Organization] structures were created at that administrative post.

At present, the administrative post has five members of the Executive Council and 50 deputies, recruited in the communal villages, who are mobilizing the effort to recruit the population, to distribute farms, to build huts for classrooms, and to take other action aimed at the up-bringing and welfare of the citizens residing there.

Although there are various types of difficulties, the inhabitants of that post presented to Governor Francisco Pateguane, during his working visit, the sum of 11,000 meticals, to be used to support the Economic Recovery Program under way in our country.

Also, on the same occasion, the peasants donated various farm products and wooden articles symbolizing the work being done there. Prominent among the

items were two wooden chairs made locally, a ladle, sieves, squash, and watermelons.

The party's first secretary and governor of Gaza, Francisco Pareguane, lauded the initiative of those villagers, in improving their living conditions by relying on their own forces.

2909

CSO: 3442/125

58,000 LIBERATED FROM BANDITS IN SOFALA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Mar 87 p 1

[Article based on report by NOTICIAS correspondent Joel Jaime]

[Text] Another 58,000 people, liberated about 4 weeks ago from the armed bandits during military cleanup operations in Caia, Cena, Cheringoma and Maringue districts in Sofala Province, are in need of emergency food aid and medicines, writes reporter Joel Jaime, having toured several zones in that region on a special assignment for NOTICIAS. In Inhaminga, for example, the unfortunate victims declared: "We wish the aid would come faster, because our children can't take any more of this kind of suffering."

The reporter said that, according to the figures supplied by the Department for Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters [DPCCN] in Beira, Sofala Province is in urgent need of 14,000 tons of grains, to cope with this situation.

Our source notes that most of those liberated are minors, whose parents have been murdered by the armed bandits. Among the liberated population, there are all kinds of ailments, some of them serious, with venereal diseases prominent among them.

In addition to the grain figure, the DPCCN provided information about other needs. In fact, 200 tons of fish, 10 tons of soap and 650 sets of clothing are also needed, among other products and articles.

"The hunger problems caused by the bandits' activities are aggravated by the drought in the northern districts of Sofala Province," writes correspondent Joel Jaime.

Peter Simpkin, director of the World Food Program [WFP] for the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] countries, was recently in Sofala Province. He reported that there are already huge quantities of foodstuffs in Zimbabwe and Malawi to aid the population of Sofala Province.

The purpose of his visit was primarily to learn about the existing problems and to ascertain how the emergency aid could reach the locations in need as quickly as possible, either from Zimbabwe or Malawi or even via the city of Beira.

Military Victories

Caia, Sena, Cheringoma and Maringue districts, in northern Sofala Province, were recently the scene of successful joint military operations by units of the Armed Forces of Mozambique and the Zimbabwean Armed Forces.

Important locations and strategic points in that zone, specifically the railway bridge of Dona Ana, in Mutarara, which provides passage over the Zambeze River, were recaptured by units of the joint forces.

Reporter Joel Kaime writes that our forces "have been winning important battles against the armed bandits," which have also played a part in the liberation of another 58,000 people from bandit captivity.

Buildings and other infrastructures in the affected areas have either been destroyed or seriously damaged, which has already required large expenditures on their reconstruction.

Peter Simkim, WFP director for the SADCC countries, went to Inhaminga, seat of Cheringoma District, accompanied by Bronic Symalziki, WFP chief of aid services in Rome, and by Mozambican officials.

At the end of his visit, he had a lengthy meeting with some of the 3,500 families who are now in Inhaminga following their liberation from the armed bandits.

Speaking with these individuals, in whom the problems of hunger, disease and nakedness were very clearly visible, Simpkim asked what they were eating.

Three elderly women, Joel Jaime writes, left the locale where the meeting was taking place, while the WFP official waited for an answer.

Minutes later, the three women reappeared, each of them carrying a pot-shaped container. Inside was a mixture of ground "capim rasteiro" [type of flat sedge], green leaves of various trees and kernels extracted from mango pits.

Joel Jaime reports that, in that area, people eat any type of green leaf which, on experimentation, does not prove to be fatal. The kernels from mango pits have to be boiled at least 12 times before they are ground up for consumption.

During the meeting, the people made two requests: for immediate consumption, they asked to be sent corn and salt, considered priorities. They also asked that corn seed, "mapira," sweet potatoes, "nhemba" beans and butter beans be sent in the near future.

Simpkim assured the people that the WFP would take steps to see that the products which are now in Zimbabwe and Malawi will reach the needy areas as quickly as possible. He said:

"I will try to tell the world about the atrocities committed by the armed bandits in Mozambique, particularly here in Inhaminga, where I have had an opportunity to verify such acts."

6362

CSO: 3442/121

USSR WELL-DRILLING PROJECT BENEFITS 200,000 IN GAZA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 87 p 8

[Text] Nearly 200,000 persons in Gaza Province are already benefiting from the water impounded in the wells drilled in the area as a result of the project with the Soviet Union. Begun in 1983, the project made it possible to drill over 100 wells, with plans to have the same work done soon in Inhambane and Maputo Provinces.

Concurrently, there is under way the training of native cadres, who will later make their contribution in this area of vital importance to the lives of the population, particularly in our country's rural areas.

In an interview with Akhmat Irov, coordinator of the project to drill wells for the impoundment of water, NOTICIAS learned that, in addition to the wells already in operation, there is a program this year to expand this activity to other parts of Gaza, with emphasis on the locality of Dindiza, whose population is experiencing serious water shortage problems caused by the prolonged drought that has devastated several regions of our country.

The subject of our interview said that a total of 105 wells are currently in operation in all of Gaza Province, distributed among the districts of Xai-Xai, Chibuto, Mandlhakaze, Macia, Massingir, and Chicualacuala, benefiting nearly 200,000 persons.

The project, stipulated in the protocol concluded in 1983 between our country's Ministry of Agriculture and the Soviet Union, also calls for the training of Mozambican cadres who, in the near future, will contribute their share to the development of this well-drilling sector.

However, according to Akhmat Irov, in view of the type of work, last year the agreement was transferred to the Ministry of Construction and Water.

The first step taken for this project was the initiation of the study of the water potential in each area; which contributed considerably to the success of this work, of extremely great value to the lives of thousands of persons, especially those inhabiting the rural areas.

Akhmat Irov said that, in order to attain the goals of this project in Gaza Province, this year another protocol was signed, aimed at supplying technical equipment worth 1,000,200 rubles, or nearly 420,000 contos.

Maputo and Inhambane

This year, the project to drill wells for the impounding of water will be extended to Maputo and Inhambane Provinces, to supply the population of the aforementioned areas with water.

For this purpose, according to the Soviet technician, an agreement for an estimated 24 million rubles was signed recently. This sum, usable until 1990, will be applied to the provision of equipment to dig wells in both provinces, and also to the expansion and development of the well system existing in Gaza.

Akhmat Irov stressed: "Four specialists who will work in Inhambane Province are already in Mozambique, awaiting the arrival of the equipment to begin the work. We have scheduled the drilling of 50 wells per year in each of the three provinces, and this plan is contingent on the equipment."

He claimed that the wells would be manual and electric, the latter type contingent on the size of the population using the well.

He remarked: "In areas where there is a large population concentrated, we install electric pumps which make rapid water impoundment possible."

Commenting on the possibilities of using water from the wells to irrigate the farms, Akhmat Irov emphasized that this depends on the volumes of water existing in each area.

2909

CSO: 3442/140

FRG FINANCES VEHICLE REHABILITATION WAREHOUSE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] Last February, the Mozambique Commercial Warehouse initiated a program to rehabilitate the fleet of Mercedes-Benz trucks and wagons in Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane Provinces. The program has been financed by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, having been estimated at nearly 10.5 million marks, to be used to import spare parts and various equipment to provide the shop with better conditions for the execution of this program, scheduled for 2 years.

According to the director of the Mozambique Commercial Warehouse, engineer Manuel Jose, the rehabilitation program under way is an integral part of a project to recover the Mercedes-Benz and Volkswagen fleet, and the Bosch equipment, originating in the FRG, for which total financing of 20 million marks, over a period of 50 years, has been made available.

Manuel Jose also said that the program resulted from the need to find a solution to the problems existing in the area for spare parts, which has led to the immobilization of many vehicles, for the lack of parts.

With the equipment received that has been covered by this financing, the Commercial Warehouse has been given the capacity to do all the work to repair and recover vehicle bodies. Engineer Manuel Jose remarked: "This activity is very important, because many of those machines make it possible to make repairs and recoveries of used parts which, after they have been properly worked on, can again be installed in the vehicles, avoiding replacement with new ones."

The Mozambique Commercial Warehouse is engaged mainly in the import, distribution, and sale of vehicles, agricultural machinery, equipment for earth removal, and pump and engine sets for irrigation. Another important activity of the enterprise relates to the technical assistance for the brands for which it is responsible, rendered directly in its shops.

It has branches in Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, Nampula, Tete, Chimoio, and Pemba; the latter having been formed in October of last year. Preliminary work is under way to create a branch in Chokwe, aimed primarily at giving assistance to agricultural equipment.

Confidence in the Future

The warehouse management is paying particular heed to the matter of occupational training because, according to Manuel Jose, the improved rendering of service intended for the future depends on this.

It is within this context that permanent occupational training centers are operating in the Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, and Nampula branches. Two types of courses are given in these centers, namely, for basic training and for specialization.

The basic courses in auto-mechanics and injection pump mechanics, as well as for automotive vehicle electricians, last a year and 8 months, respectively, and are given to apprentices who, upon completing their training successfully, are considered professionals.

The specialized courses are generally given by monitors from the factories supplying the equipment themselves, under the responsibility of the Commercial Warehouse, and deal with specific fields, that is, the engine, the injection pumps, or other parts of vehicles.

These short-term courses are given by monitors from Mercedes-Benz, Peugeot, and Massey Ferguson, and workers from the warehouse and from state enterprises and agencies using vehicles of the aforementioned makes or irrigation equipment and pumps and engines, participate in them.

The entry into operation of the vehicle rehabilitation line offers new prospects for the future of the occupational training sector.

Commenting on this point, the director of that enterprise said that, from now on, the workers will be able to complement the knowledge acquired in the courses with practical work.

He also noted that the training has at times been hampered by the lack of spare parts, because it has not always been possible to implement in practice what the students learned in the theoretical courses.

Manuel Jose remarked: "We hope that, within the 2 years set for the execution of the program to rehabilitate the fleet, our workers will be equipped to make repairs on the engines, assemblies, and spare parts."

2909

CSO: 3442/140

LACK OF TRANSPORT HAMPERS VILANCULO MARKETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] The district of Vilanculo, in Inhambane Province, may double its cashew nut marketing goal during this campaign, as our correspondent learned from the local wholesale enterprise. To date, 130 tons of that product have been marketed in that district, 100 of which had been set as an overall goal for the area. However, the shortage of incentive items for barter is currently the main problem with which the marketing campaign is grappling in that northern section of Inhambane Province.

According to Suleimane Issufo, representative of the Vilanculo district warehouse facility, this success could be even greater were it not for the serious difficulties that have arisen, particularly with regard to the meager amount of products most sought by the peasants in connection with the bartering for nuts.

In this regard, the subject of our interview reported that, since the current harvest began in that district, in mid-November of last year, they have not yet received a single product or item of prime necessity to be used for cashew nut marketing.

He claims that, as an expedient, in cooperation with the local politico-administrative agencies, they have been diverting the normal quota of supplies for the population, in the form of items of prime necessity, to ensure that the campaign will take place in the best possible manner.

Also, in the search for solutions to the same problem, Suleimane Issufo said that some items produced locally are being placed in the barter process, such as salt and dried fish, which have had a good reception on the part of the population from the interior section of that district of northern Inhambane.

However, he noted that, from the start of the campaign until the present, he has received various goods (not counting soap, oil, and foodstuffs of all kinds) with a total value estimated at nearly 500 contos.

He explained that it was due to problems associated with the small volume of incentive products that, in the current harvest, they have been forced to establish a system with only 10 intermediaries, compared to a total of 20 who operated during the 1985-86 campaign.

From a production standpoint, Suleimane Issufo described the current campaign as the best in recent years for that district, particularly in the localities of Belane and Mungondzo, among others.

Transport Facilities and Cashew Nut Price

According to statements made by our interviewee, the process of removing the cashew nuts marketed in the district of Vilanculo has not made very positive progress, owing to the lack of facilities for this purpose.

In fact, he explained that, of the 48 tons which he purchased, only 23 have already been removed to the processing plant in the city of Inhambane; and another 6 tons are still on the marketing sites, without any information as to when they may be removed to the district warehouse.

Based on statements made by the subject of our interview, the problem lies in the fact that none of the 10 intermediaries have means of transportation, and the warehouse owner himself has only one Izuzu truck with a 3.5-ton capacity. This vehicle was given to him last year by the Ministry of Trade, as an incentive for the effort expended during the 1985-86 campaign. Nevertheless, this truck lacks a four-wheel drive system, hampering its capacity to penetrate the interior sections, which are very sandy.

That wholesaler observed: "I also have a broken tractor and two trucks, a Mercedes-Benz and a Volvo. However, these vehicles have been damaged, and hence cannot ensure removal of the products allocated for the district's supply which, in recent years, have been picked up in Inhambane and, in some cases, directly in Maputo." He added that the problem has become even worse because most of the localities are from 100 to 150 kilometers distant from the district headquarters.

He noted that the purchase of a large tonnage truck equipped with a four-wheel drive system is his great dream. Furthermore, in the future this would be a great step forward in the search for improved conditions to market cashew nuts in that district, because, at present, both the warehouse owner and the intermediaries are resorting to the leasing of private vehicles to remove their cashew nuts.

He commented: "Based on the current nut prices, considering the rise in prices of certain items in the PRE [Economic Recovery Program] area, the profits that we are accruing from marketing nuts are not compensatory."

He added that it would be feasible to set the price of the nuts variably, in the future, depending on the specific conditions under which they are marketed.

It should be recalled that the district of Vilanculo, one of those hardest hit by the drought in Inhambane, marketed 160 tons of cashew nuts in the 1985-96 harvest, with a total of 20 intermediaries from the 60 commercial establishments existing in the district as a whole.

2909

CSO: 3442/140

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN CIVIL AVIATION ANNOUNCED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 87 p 8

[Text] A reshuffling of management and technical cadres in important sectors of civil aviation was announced in Maputo last Saturday by Armando Guebuza, minister of transport and telecommunications.

Announcement of the appointments came at the close of the meeting by the Coordinating Council of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, which had been deliberating throughout last week.

Here are those appointments:

Civil Aviation

Dr Paulo Muxanga has been appointed national director of civil aviation.

Engineer Luis Azambujo has been appointed civil aviation director of management and planning.

Mozambique Airlines (LAM)

Engineer Jose Ricardo Viegas has been appointed director general.

Engineer Carlos Morgado has been appointed deputy director general and director of operations.

Jeremias Tchamo has been appointed assistant to the director general for economic and financial matters.

Maria Salome Figueiredo has been appointed director of the Department of Commercial Planning.

Vasco Morbey Ferro has been appointed representative in the Legal Office [sentence garbled; possibly director of legal affairs intended]

Luis Gonzaga Jeque has been appointed representative in Lisbon, Portugal.

Abdul Sacul has been appointed representative in Paris, France.

Alberto Bobo has been appointed representative in Berlin, FRG.

Mozambique Airports

Engineer Jose Salomone Cossa has been appointed director general.

Engineer Amade Mussagy has been appointed deputy director general and director of engineering.

Felismino Charras has been appointed director of the Maputo International Airport.

National Air Transport and Service Enterprise (TTA)

Engineer Lourenco Chilundo has been appointed deputy director general and managing engineer.

National Aeronautical School

Anibal Samuel has been appointed deputy director general.

A Pedagogical Council has been established for the school. Its members are the national director of civil aviation, the director general of the LAM, the director general and deputy director general of the school, the director general of Mozambique Airports, and the director general of the TTA.

Praise for Jose Bacelar

The Coordinating Council of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications issued a public commendation of Commander Jose Bacelar, who has relinquished his duties as director general of Mozambique Airlines.

The announcement stated that during his 7 years at the head of that enterprise, Jose Bacelar had been "a manager with an amicable manner who was able to establish friendship with his subordinates."

"Acting with perseverance and methodical work, Jose Bacelar was one of the great workers behind the organization of Mozambique Airlines," said Armando Guebuza, minister of transport and telecommunications.

Commander Jose Bacelar was the first director general of the LAM after the DETA [Air Transport Exploitation Directorate] was abolished during a period of serious difficulties.

We have learned that although Jose Bacelar is resigning from the management of the enterprise, he will continue--as before--to work as an airline captain.

11798

CSO: 3442/117

MOZAMBIQUE

TRAINING COURSES IN VARIOUS TRADES COMPLETED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] Five training courses for stone masons, carpenters, industrial electricians, domestics and typists ended on Thursday in Maputo.

Some 142 skilled workers were trained in these specialties; 30 of them are women.

The ceremony marking the end of the courses was led by Alfredo Mateus, national director of human resources in the Ministry of Building and Public Works, and was also attended by Jean Eveline, assistant representative of the United Nations system in Mozambique, and representatives of the UNDP, among other guests.

Speaking at the ceremony, which was held in the facilities of the Professional Training Center in Machava, Alfredo Mateus said that the courses now concluded are part of a training program for skilled workers in various specialties considered priorities in the construction area, in response to the demands of the Economic Recovery Program.

On that occasion, Alfredo Mateus noted that one of the measures contemplated in the Economic Recovery Program was the training of skilled cadres.

The Professional Training Center of Machava is financed by the UNDP and the Mozambican Government and receives technical assistance from the ILO. Mateus said the engagement of these organizations and of the Mozambican Government is clear proof that the only way out of underdevelopment is the technical training of men and their correct enlistment in productive activities.

The Machava Professional Training Center began to function in 1982, with the training of teachers. In 1984, the Center initiated the training of monitors, who are now directing the various courses, as well as building and highway construction workers, who are now employed in various parts of the country.

In February, as a spokesman for the training institution informed our reporter, the center conducted a course in pipe laying for 18 technicians who had been sent by their companies and for others who had been unemployed.

6362
CSO: 3442/147

MINISTER EXPLAINS ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN AT INHAMBANE SEMINAR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] The need for gearing the Economic Recovery Program (PRE) which is under way in the country to the real situation in each area was the reason prompting a provincial seminar held recently in Inhambane. Lasting 5 days, the meeting was directed by the member of the Politburo of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee and minister for state administration, Jose Oscar Monteiro, who headed a large ministerial delegation.

The reorganization of certain socioeconomic sectors intervening directly in the improvement of the local population's conditions, among other matters, was a dominant theme in the debates. At the conclusion of the meeting's work, Minister Oscar Monteiro remarked: "Despite so many difficulties, we have concluded that there are moral conditions for the success of this important program."

While explaining to those present the creation of the PRE, the party's first secretary and governor of Inhambane, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, claimed that the serious socioeconomic problems besetting Mozambican society are on the agenda of the Economic Rehabilitation Program, "which demands a total mobilization of all the resources within our grasp."

In fact, Pascoal Zandamela gave an account of the current socioeconomic situation in Inhambane, typified by food shortages caused by the cyclical drought and by the armed bandits operating in various regions of that province.

After a closed debate among study groups which lasted 3 consecutive days, the plenary session was held, followed by a closing session, preceded by an exhibition put on by various cultural groups by way of a celebration of the event.

During the plenary session debates, the general reorganization of the workers aimed at reassigning the surplus labor was extensively debated. In fact, it was unanimously considered essential to have the regulations for advance payment upheld in their entirety, among other types of remuneration and allowance subsidies to workers who have been reassigned to other sectors at the convenience of the service, except in instances of abandonment, or expulsion for various reason.

In the area of wages and prices, it was a common feeling among the participants that there is every need to reactivate the commercial inspection that is

virtually non-existent in Inhambane Province; something that has been causing unbridled speculation on the market.

Also in this connection, it was recommended that the Inhambane Provincial Government should study mechanisms and measures aimed at preventing the very high prices charged, with the excuse that the items are decontrolled.

In fact, the vice minister of agriculture, Alexandre Jose Zandamela, explained that the measures to be studied should not interfere with the goals of "decontrolling prices," intended to give the producer an incentive. "It is, indeed, necessary for us to find measures that will force the middlemen to reverse their position."

The marketing of the peasants' surplus production was another topic widely debated at the plenary session, with the conclusion that the greatest problem lies in the lack of commodities to give incentives to producers who, faced with this situation, choose to sell their surpluses in the parallel circuits, thereby causing difficulties for the supply to cities and other urban centers.

Current Situation in Inhambane

The current situation in Inhambane Province is typified by serious food shortages; a problem caused by the effects of the drought and the armed bandits. This situation is aggravated by the fact that the agriculture in this province is carried out basically in family patterns, without any type of mechanization.

In this regard, during the seminar, Governor Pascoal Zandamela remarked that a vast program is under way to install irrigation in various regions of the province.

At the present time, it is estimated that there are 350 hectares of irrigated area and, by the end of this year, the program calls for their expansion to an area of at least 780 hectares, according to calculations already approved locally.

To ensure the success of this program, the State Hydraulic Secretariat has been providing it with greater assistance, prominent among which is the recent visit to Inhambane by the head of that sector.

However, Pascoal Zandamela noted that, in the current agricultural campaign, of the 200 hectares of corn planted at the Inhassune-Ramalhusca Enterprise, nearly half are in danger of being lost for lack of irrigation. This fact, among others, shows how serious the problems faced by Inhambane in the area of irrigation are.

Concurrently with the program to install irrigation, the province has started a vast program to acquire pumps and engines; and it has already succeeded in acquiring a total of 40 units, which will be sold to the agricultural and livestock producers.

Also under way is an effort to reorganize priority enterprises which, directly or indirectly, intervene in the improvement of the population's conditions, particularly with food production.

For example, to ensure the supply of raw materials to the local and national industry, there was a recent intervention in all the palm plantations that had been abandoned by their owners, the utilization of which was not considered satisfactory.

Through the Small Projects Office, a specific effort is in progress to locate, divide into plots, and distribute the idle land to be used for drought-resistant crops.

At least 480,000 persons are suffering serious effects from the drought in Inhambane, their survival depending on external assistance. The situation is most serious in the northern districts of the province and in part of Homoine and Panda.

There Are Conditions For Our Success...

During the seminar's closing ceremony, Minister Oscar Monteiro declared: "Despite so many problems facing us, most of them caused by this undeclared war waged on us by South African racists, we feel that there are moral conditions for the success of this program."

He added that, in Inhambane, this attitude was observed during the tours that the ministerial group made of various socioeconomic sectors located in the provincial capital.

By way of recommendation, he said that the agricultural sector in Inhambane should receive special attention from the provincial government; because only the latter can extricate the province from the serious food shortages that it has.

At one point, Oscar Monteiro commented: "Agriculture must become the breaking point for the current state of shortages that the country is undergoing."

He expressed the view that the position of a leader toward his subordinates should be one of understanding, but with discipline, and of friendship, but with demands, not allowing his work sector to have an atmosphere of lack of discipline, abuse or absenteeism, among other shortcomings which typify our enterprises.

He stressed that, in the process of redirecting the surplus work force, the sectors included should carry it out without harming those concerned who, with development, may in the future again be wanted by the sectors currently discharging them, for lack of absorption capacity, so that they may participate in other activities and contribute to the national development.

Participating in the seminar were party and state officials on the various levels, cooperative members, private citizens, and tradesmen, as well as representatives from other socioeconomic areas in the province.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN EXPLAINED TO SALARIED WORKERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Concluding a series of articles presented here, we will take up the topic of salaried workers who, although they are not the most numerous, are nonetheless the most active politically and have a decisive role in the economic recovery process.

Unlike the peasants, for whom the deterioration of living conditions is basically the result of the [bandit] destruction and the generalized shortage of products, accompanied by a well-known decline in productivity, among salaried workers, the deterioration has to do with the devaluation of the metical and, consequently, of their income.

This devaluation is more accentuated in the capital than in the rest of the country. In fact, in the city of Maputo, the consumer price index varied almost 300 percent from 1980 to 1985, whereas, for the rest of the country, the variation was 150 percent. Bearing in mind the evolution of the wage base, it can be observed that real wages fell to one-fourth of their former value in that period, whereas, in the rest of the country, they fell to [40 percent] of their former value.

It may be asked: what is the reason for this deterioration? It is possible to bring about a speedy recovery of the standard of living?

The primary explanation for the deteriorating living standard is the decline in production observed in almost all sectors of economic activity except fishing.

We need only mention some products for which we have data on the decline in production since 1981. Thus:

- Cotton production declined from 73,700 tons (1981) to 13,500 tons (1986);
- Coal production dropped from 560,000 tons (1981) to 35,300 tons (1986);
- Cashew nut production dropped from 90,100 tons to 38,300 tons (1986);
- Port-railway shipping fell from 19.8 million tons (1977) to 4.9 million tons (1986).

We could cite many other examples, but we feel it is needless, just as it seems unnecessary to note that the primary reason for the decline in production is the criminal action of the "apartheid" regime.

It is, however, important to note that the decline in productivity is even more accentuated; suffice it to say that the number of salaried workers in 1986 is almost double that of 1974, whereas production in 1986 is only 20 percent of what it was in 1974, which gives us a measure of the decline in productivity.

This decline was not in equal measure in all sectors; there were variations between them and within each one of them, which were accentuated over time. The deterioration in the standard of living affected all the workers equally, however, since the metical is the same for the productive and the unproductive worker. Thus the devaluation of the metical affects all wages, those of the good workers and the bad workers alike.

The artificial maintenance of the labor force and a wage policy which is not based on production and productivity penalizes all the workers.

When a company or service decides to take on more workers than are strictly needed, it might be thought that the unemployment problem is solved for some people, but it is rarely considered that an even greater problem is created, which is generalized over-employment. This has led to the current situation in which the salary is no longer representative of the contribution of each worker.

There are very few work places in which we do not find situations in which the work done by five employees could not, with proper organization, be done by two or even one employee. When such situations are generalized, when the salary of one worker has to be divided among five, we find an explanation for the deterioration of the living standard.

What does a speedy recovery of the living standard depend on? It depends on increased production, but, above all, on increased productivity. There can be an increase in production with a decline in productivity; if the number of workers grows more than production, the living standard will continue to deteriorate.

Under the present circumstances, increased production should begin in the rural areas; however, with the foreign aid which is expected for the purchase of raw materials and parts, industry will be in a position to respond more rapidly, particularly after 1988. However, any increase in industrial production based solely on imports will not enable us to achieve a self-sustained recovery--it is not right for our textile plants to continue to work with imported cotton in the future; most of that cotton should be produced domestically.

To improve the standard of living, however, it is not enough to increase production. We must move quickly toward a situation in which a worker in the sugar sector is producing 11 tons instead of 850 kilograms and in which a railway worker is handling the same tonnage that he did in 1973.

With the price system now in effect, in which most of the companies may set prices based on real costs, there will be a tendency toward over-pricing to

earn artificially high profits. In an economy such as ours, in which many companies have a monopoly of the market, this over-pricing will have to be prevented with indirect control mechanisms; otherwise, the measures taken will not work. The price policy establishes a ceiling for these sectors, which is the price of replacement; i.e., the price of the same product if it were imported from neighboring countries. This means that Texlom or Textafrika cannot charge factory prices for fabrics higher than the going price for fabrics imported from Zimbabwe.

The increase in production and productivity will be felt basically in the non-official market (black market). In effect, the availability of greater quantities of products and the revision of the official prices will cut a large furrow in the black market.

Under the present circumstances, people's living standards depend as much on the evolution of official prices as on that of the black market prices. The breakdown of expenditures of a family earning 10 contos per month reveals, in general, that:

- Housing absorbs 8 percent of the family income;
- Water and light absorb 7 percent;
- Telephone service absorbs 10 percent;
- Taxes absorb 3 percent
- The NSA [New Supply System] and controlled purchases, 22 percent;
- The black market absorbs 50 percent.

Thus the deterioration of the living standard, or the comparison of the evolution of wages and prices, will have to be analyzed in terms of this breakdown of expenditures. With administrative intervention, through price ceilings for some products and services, the development of the living standard will depend in the last analysis on what happens to the level of free market and black market prices; these latter, as we have said, will depend on the development of production and productivity.

Thus, for a very simple example, let us assume that official prices will vary about 200 percent (and that essential products and services will vary by only 100 percent); the general increase in prices will be 50 percent, 100 percent or 150 percent, depending on whether the non-official market prices decrease by 50 percent, remain the same or go up 100 percent.

For their part, wages could go up more than 150 percent with the execution of the wage plan; i.e., with the application of the bonus, special tariffs and the distribution of profits. There will be cases in which the best workers could earn 150 percent more, if their companies are productive and profitable.

The black market has such important weight in the lives of the people and even in the economic process that we cannot sit by and witness this phenomenon,

which so fabulously enriches some parasites who do little or nothing but who amass colossal profits.

In due time, we will take up the phenomenon of the black market and the economic and administrative battle that must be waged against it, because today, in terms of value, the black market is more important than the official market. To illustrate this, it is enough to note that 40,000 tons of sugar, at 33 meticals per kilogram, is worth 1.32 million contos, whereas 10,000 tons of sugar, at 400 meticals per kilogram, amounts to 4 million contos. In practice, the state subsidy is also used to advantage by the black marketeers.

6362

CSO: 3442/121

DPRK TRANSPORT MINISTER VISITS MACARETANE DAM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] The Korean minister of transport and communications, Kim Yong-ch'ae, visited the Macaretane dam, heart of the irrigation system in the Chokwe region of Gaza.

The visit took place shortly after the Korean minister had inspected the rice harvesting operations in the fields of the Lionde Seed Enterprise, on Saturday.

A spokesman for the seed company said that 1,500 hectares of rice had been planted for the 1987 season, 279 of which were already harvested during the first month of the rice harvesting campaign which began on 16 February.

Information disclosed by the Seed Enterprise indicates that 1,595,030 kilograms of rice picked from the 279 hectares, with an average of 6.3 tons per hectare, have already been stored.

After visiting the rice fields, the Korean minister visited the seed processing center. There, Kim Yong-ch'ae received explanations from Gabriel Manhica, head of that center, regarding the analysis, selection and treatment of rice, 80 percent of which is used for seed, 15 percent for consumption, and 5 percent as waste.

As Gabriel Manhica remarked, the Lionde Seed Enterprise produces sufficient seed to meet the needs of clients in Maputo, Inhambane, and Zambezia.

At the Macaretane dam, the Korean minister received an explanation of the historic and economic significance of that undertaking.

With a length of 650 meters, and equipped with a highway and rail traffic system, the Macaretane dam also has 39 automatic water wasteways, capable of evacuating 4,000 cubic meters per second during the peak rain period.

2909

CSO: 3442/125

SUD PROJECT TO HARNESS WIND, SOLAR ENERGY UNDERWAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] An experimental center for the integrated system in the utilization of renewable energy is in an advanced stage of construction at the Central School of the OTM [Mozambican Workers' Organization] in Matola. As stipulated in the protocol signed between the OTM, the Mozambic Electric Power Company [ELECTRO-MOC] and Project SUD (Italian Labor Institute of International Cooperation), the purpose of the center is to demonstrate the modest technology needed for application in rural areas for the captation of water and the production of solar energy. In addition, there is a data bank on energy resources and on the technologies to be applied, also as part of Project SUD.

According to Roberto Rico, coordinator of the project on the Italian side, construction of the center began in earnest 2 months ago and should be completed by the end of this month. The work began with a study of the area and the drilling of wells where the pump for the captation of water and the generator are to be installed, using the wind and the power generated by the sun.

In effect, the installation of the pump is almost completed; at this time, the pipes are being laid to channel the water to the storage tanks and then to the taps. This work of laying pipe is being executed by workers of the IDIC [Institute for the Development of Local Industry].

Data supplied to NOTICIAS by the project coordinator indicate that the recently-installed pump will be wind-driven at a speed of 1 meter per second, to bring up water from a depth of 80 meters. According to the coordinator, the two water towers will each hold 20 cubic meters. He said the wells, already drilled, are at depths of from 28 to 30 meters.

To mount the solar-powered generator, the preliminary work is now underway to build the housing where the equipment to measure wind velocity and solar intensity will be installed.

In addition to the generator, a photovoltaic panel will be mounted, as well as other instruments to enable it to function better. Roberto Ricco added that an electronic system will be installed to regulate the charge and discharge of the electric storage batteries.

The speaker also told us that, when construction is completed at the center, there are plans to lay a power line to supply electric power to the OTM Central School. Our source noted that the generator will have a 400-kilowatt capacity.

Under the terms of the protocol, in addition to the IDIC personnel already at the site, employees of ELECTROMOC and the Mozambican Meteorological Service will also be assigned to the project. The latter institution will be responsible for training personnel to gather weather data and monitor the installed equipment.

Importance of Center

Since many areas of our country lack the means to supply drinking water to the rural population, the center could serve as the pilot program for the supply of water to the villagers by technologically simple means.

The project coordinator said that this experimental center could, in the near future, be of service to all the interested institutions because of the quality and economy of the installed technology.

Energy Data Bank

To carry out the various programs of Project SUD, there is a data bank for the country's energy resources. Its specific function is to process, verify and publish all the data on energy resources and to train Mozambican cadres for the sector.

According to Paolo Marelllo, director of the information unit of the bank, the latter is served by a work force divided into six units. The goal is to put together a Mozambican technical team which will be responsible for the data system in the near future.

Our informant added that the data collection will be conducted jointly by the data bank and by the Mozambican institutions specializing in the area of data collection.

Paolo Marillo said further that agreements will be signed soon between the bank, the Meteorological Service, the National Institute of Physical Planning and the Institute of Agricultural Research, among other organs.

6362

CSO: 3442/121

BRIEFS

MINISTER EXPLAINS PRE IN GAZA--The minister of trade, Aranda da Silva, has been in Gaza Province since Friday morning for a check and an explanation of the problems with the implementation of the Economic Recovery Program [PRE] in that province. Aranda da Silva, who on Friday directed a first meeting with the Provincial Government on the PRE, is accompanied by Francisco Caravela, state secretary of light and food industry, and by a member of the Labor Ministry. The trade minister also met with the province's governor, Francisco Pateguana. Planned for Saturday is a second meeting on the PRE with members of the Provincial Government, producers, and merchants, as well as visits to certain production units located in the town of Xai-Xai. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 87 p 3] 2909

NEW SOFALA PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS--The governor of Sofala Province, Francisco Masquil, declared that, to wage war, there must be economy, and this can only be achieved with peace, an essential premise for the country's development, because the two areas are sides of the same coin. Francisco Masquil made this statement a few days ago while talking to the heads of the various sectors of the province's economic area, during the swearing-in ceremony for five new provincial directors, the editor of DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, and the manager of the Bank of Mozambique, in the city of Beira. On that occasion, the Sofala governor again recommended that all the provincial officials continue to expend efforts aimed at guaranteeing total fulfillment of the measures stipulated in the Economic Recovery Program, through organization, training, and reinforcement of the structures created; because, as he claimed, it is impossible to wage war without producing. Francisco Masquil cited the need to ensure stability and calmness, by intensifying the action to combat the armed bandits; which is a noble mission that must be carried out with priority and with the involvement of everyone. Addressing the sworn-in officials, namely, the provincial directors of security, industry and energy, trade, construction and water, and information, the editor of DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, and the manager of the Bank of Mozambique in the city of Beira, who are, respectively, Manuel Chitupila, Fernando Naftal, Victor Zacarias, Inocente Vembane, Simiao Cachabamba, and Armindo Monteiro, Governor Francisco Masquil said that he was confident that good results would be achieved in the governing of Sofala Province, which is strategic for the development of Southern Africa. Francisco Masquil remarked in conclusion: "You must demand dedication, aggressiveness, the spirit of counting on one's own forces, and the proper use of the available

resources. Combating needless expenditures during work time, and austerity, are some examples that should be conveyed to the sector, to your colleagues, and to the population as a whole." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 87 p 3] 2909

NAMPULA PARTY STRUCTURE REMODELED--The party's Provincial Committee in Nampula has undertaken a vast remodeling of its party apparatus, on various levels, aimed at ensuring the political, economic, military, and social changes that are being carried out in the country. This remodeling was announced last Tuesday, at the conclusion of the work of the Provincial Committee's sixth session, which has been taking place in the city of Nampula. Before the remodeling of the party apparatus, a commission was created in Nampula which intends to make a detailed survey of the situation of all party leaders and cadres, from the standpoint of an improved purging of the ranks, to inject new blood. It was after that survey that the commission concluded that it was necessary to restructure the entire composition of the Provincial Committee Secretariat, its sectors, and the other party organs, down to the rank and file. On this basis, it was concluded that new party leaders in the province must have, most of all, a moral and political suitability, party work experience, and technical ability. It was on the basis of these features that the Provincial Committee Secretariat, after a thorough analysis of the commission's conclusions, proposed to the committee a series of measures pertaining to leaders and cadres. It is noteworthy that the movement of party cadres and leaders that has taken place in Nampula Province was the largest since the proclamation of national independence. On this occasion, the party's first secretary on the Nampula Province level, Gaspar Zimba, declared that, during the next phase, this type of movement would affect cadres and leaders of the state apparatus in that part of the country; something that is due to occur after the next regular session of the Provincial Assembly, scheduled soon in the city of Nampula. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Mar 87 p 3] 2909

PEANUTS FOR FAMINE VICTIMS--The Mozambique Christian Council was recently given 306 metric tons of edible peanuts from Christian Aid, its counterpart in Great Britain. According to an authorized source at the Mozambique Christian Council, the peanuts are intended to help the inhabitants suffering the effects of the prolonged drought and criminal actions by the armed bandits in Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane Provinces. According to information gathered by our reporters, the peanuts now being made available to our country will soon be distributed in the three above-mentioned provinces under the coordination of the Department for the Prevention and Combating of Natural Disasters. It is recalled that Christian Aid is a British religious organization that has been working through the Mozambique Christian Council to assist the victims of drought and armed banditry in this country. A delegation from that religious organization visited a few areas in our country very recently for the purpose of taking photographs and gathering information on the precarious conditions being experienced by people suffering the effects of the drought and of activities by the armed bandits in several of the country's provinces. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 87 p 3] 11798

EEC FINANCING FOR NACALA RAILWAY--A financing agreement between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the European Economic Community (EEC) was signed in Maputo on Friday as part of the overall financing for work to rehabilitate the Nacala railway. The EEC is contributing \$28 million to that project, which is of vital importance not only to the Mozambican economy but above all to that of neighboring countries in conjunction with the SADCC. The French Economic Fund, Canada, and Portugal are the other financial backers of the project for rehabilitating the Nacala railway. The agreement was signed by Minister of Trade Aranda da Silva on behalf of the Mozambican Government. The EEC's representative in our country, Antonio Marongiu, signed the agreement for that organization. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 87 p 8] 11798

DUTCH RELIGIOUS GROUP SENDS AID--A donation of clothing and shoes was distributed on Monday morning to workers of Agro-Peducaria das Mahotas, companies devoted to the expansion of agriculture and poultry farming. The donation is from a group of Dutch citizens, friends of Mozambique, who are united in a religious congregation known as Hervormde Kapel, headquartered in the city of Wierden. After collecting all the contributions, the friends of Mozambique in the Netherlands shipped the goods to Mozambique and asked their countrymen in ZUID Mocambique Ltd., residing in Maputo, through ZUID director S. Siksma, to distribute them to the neediest population in various parts of our country. In this task, the ZUID director was assisted by his wife, Ms Siksma Yorali, and another friend of the couple, Ms Graves Pereira, who is of English nationality. We learned that the donation presented to the workers of Agro-Peducaria das Mahotas was the last part of a shipment that was also distributed to workers in other companies and districts in the cities of Beira, Quelimane, Nampula and Pemba. Almost 100 workers in Agro-Peducaria das Mahotas received clothing and shoes. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 87 p 2] 6362

DPPCCN TO OPEN DROUGHT STUDY OFFICE--The Provincial Department for the Prevention and Combating of Natural Disasters [DPPCCN] in Sofala will soon open an office in Beira to gather meteorological data for predicting natural disasters such as drought, floods, cyclones, hurricanes, and other phenomena. An agreement with UNICEF has been signed to provide technical assistance for that office. According to Manuel Nogueira, director of the DPPCCN, the office will comprise employees of the Mozambique Weather Service, the Water Directorate, the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, and other related agencies. To ensure advance flood warning, the Weather Service is being contacted with a view to rehabilitating the pluviometric stations located in the districts to be covered. For the same purpose, the DPPCCN also intends to strengthen its existing relations with the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric plant so as to be informed concerning the opening of the dam's floodgates in times of heavy precipitation. Our source emphasized: "We are also going to stay in permanent contact with the Weather Service and the Water Directorate so as to obtain up-to-date information on the situation with natural disasters in the province, examples being floods, drought, cyclones, hurricanes, and other phenomena." As another precautionary measure, the department is recommending annual planning and the organization of appropriate equipment for rescue (boats) and the supplying of food, medicines, blankets, and so on that can be sent to vulnerable zones as needed in case of floods. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 87 p 8] 11798

NAMIBIANIZATION SEEN AS EFFORT TO GAIN GREATER BENEFITS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Dianna Games]

[Text]

A LONG-TERM "Namibianisation" process was the result of local dissatisfaction with the lack of benefits put back into the territory's economy, a senior government spokesman in Windhoek said yesterday.

But at present there were no concrete plans by government to enforce such a process, Finance Secretary for Namibia Dr Johan Jones said.

Jones was commenting on reports from Windhoek that far-reaching steps would effectively nationalise the country's fishing industry and were part of an attempt by the transitional government to domesticate economic resources.

Sapa reports the Namibian transitional Cabinet has decided not to allow aliens to use the financial rand to buy farms in the territory.

This was to eliminate unfair competition against inhabitants, since the use of the financial rand allowed foreigners to

pay in effect as little as 50% of the real purchase prices of farmland, the Cabinet said.

The financial rand would still be used for the construction of improvements on farms owned by foreigners.

The Namibian government was reportedly examining the extent to which companies reinvested profits and employed and trained local staff.

Jones told *Business Day*: "There is pressure from the people who feel that the country should get the benefit of our own industry. This means 'Namibianisation', but not nationalisation."

But, he said, it was a low-level exercise to localise many areas in which SA dominated the economy, such as fishing, mining and insurance.

Namibia owned 86% of the fishing resources off the Namibian coast but derived minimal benefit from this, Jones said.

In 1983, minerals constituted more than 88% of all the territory's exports.

/9317

CSO: 3400/624

PIENAAR SPEECH EXPOSES DIFFERENCES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Mar 87 pp 4, 5

[Text]

WINDHOEK: This week's political turbulence caused by a speech by the South African State President's representative in SWA/Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, has highlighted stark differences of approach to a resolution of the dispute over the territory.

In a statement in Cape Town last Thursday, the State President, Mr PW Botha, said he stood fully by the remarks contained in Mr Pienaar's speech at the opening of the Namibian National Assembly.

"Mr Pienaar is continually in contact with me on progress made by the Government of National Unity on the constitutional road," Mr Botha said.

"I am satisfied that in his speech to the opening of the National Assembly on February 24, 1987 he has fully acted within his rights and powers after consulting with me beforehand."

Mr Pienaar told the National Assembly last Tuesday that South Africa had strong views on broadening the base for political consultation in the territory.

In a speech described as "controversial", Mr Pienaar told astonished members of

the Transitional Government that they had fallen short of South Africa's clearly stated policy.

South Africa did not regard the Namibian Constitutional Council as sufficiently representative to take valid decisions, and Pretoria did not necessarily view the majority aspirations of the Namibian people as identical to the will of the majority in the multi-racial Transitional Government.

The Administrator-General suggested that regional ethnic elections be held to determine who the leaders were.

To that end South Africa was prepared to take back certain government functions from the Transitional authority, stunned members of the National Assembly heard.

In a statement published this weekend, the chairman of the Owambo Administration,

Mr Peter Kalangula (who is not in the Transitional Government), said he had found the elections statement "interesting".

After discussions with Mr Pienaar in Windhoek on Friday, Mr Kalangula indicated that his Christian Democratic Action party would ask for an interview with Mr Botha to pursue the issue.

Mr Kalangula and the leader of the Damara Council, Mr Justus Garoeb, have repeatedly declined invitations to join the Transitional Government, which consists of six political groups.

Mr Kalangula has demanded ethnic elections among the numerically large Owambo group before he would consider the Transitional Government while Mr Garoeb, who briefly sat in the precursor to the Transitional Government — the Multi-Party Confer-

ence — has been aligned with Swapo since 1984.

Already fears have been expressed that if the two leaders should enter the Transitional Government after ethnic elections, they would claim to represent nearly 70 per cent of the population and demand representation accordingly in the National Assembly and the Cabinet.

Mr Pienaar was seen as referring to Mr Kalangula and Mr Garoeb, particularly, when he quoted Mr Botha as saying there were "important" leaders in Namibia who were not yet part of a broadened base of political consultation.

Mr Pienaar said the "blame for their non-involvement" did not lie exclusively with the Transitional Government, but "the responsibility of achieving the participation of others would rest principally on those wielding power.

"One might have expected certain overt strategies to achieve that objective."

In a diametrically opposed view, the Transitional Cabinet shifted the responsibility for attracting other parties to the Transitional Government to Mr Pienaar.

It said in a statement after an extraordinary session last Wednesday that it "commend to the Administrator-General that he should use whatever influence he has at his disposal to encourage those "important leaders in the SWA set-up", who despite repeated invitations to do so, have refused to join the process of national reconciliation, to do so at the earliest possible opportunity."

The Cabinet reiterated that it was determined to "eliminate from Namibia's constitutional instrument all traces of racism and forced ethnic segregation" to be

replaced by non-racial geographic administrative units in which all sections would be represented.

"There is no going back on that decision," the Cabinet statement said.

The statement was issued after a majority vote, with the SWA National Party and the Rehoboth Liberated Democrats apparently voting against it, which reaffirmed divisions inside the Cabinet itself.

Swapo, which says it has been waging guerrilla warfare in Namibia for nearly 21 years against South Africa's control of the Territory, said in a statement from Luanda published in Windhoek on Friday that the Transitional Government's announced programme of action was part of "the musical chairs" played in the Territory.

Since 1978, Pretoria had been experimenting with a host of "weird schemes" to cobble together some kind of internal political alternative, the Swapo statement said.

The drafting of a "bogus constitution" in Windhoek "will never be worth the paper on which it was being written because its authors have absolutely no support from the Namibian people."

The Swapo statement said the fundamental point that Pretoria and the Transitional Government should grasp was that the path of an internal solution was actually a dead-end street.

"Whatever they may say and do, the puppets (the Transitional Government) will find themselves in the same position as did Abel Muzorewa in Rhodesia," Swapo said.

They will be unable "to stop the war and gain international support."

In another published statement, the Coloured Labour Party, saw Mr Pienaar's speech as an attempt to "use Namibia" for political purpose in the forthcoming election among whites in South Africa.

The right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party in SWA (outside the government) urged Mr Botha in an earlier telexed message to accord the same recognition to "own affairs" (group rights) in the Territory as it did in South Africa.

In his speech, Mr Pienaar emphasised that a future constitution should safeguard minority rights in the Territory.

The Labour Party said in its statement it found incomprehensible "the sudden desire" for ethnic elections, which would be in sharp contrast "with the present climate of national reconciliation" in Namibia.

In 1985 ethnic elections due to be held in Namibia were cancelled and the official reason given was that it would cause tensions, and even a split, in the Transitional Government if the six member parties had to go through the strains of fighting each other in second-tier elections.

In another statement published on Friday, a left-wing group of the SWA National Union (outside the government) said the Transitional Government was "at the mercy" of Pretoria.

The State President's proclamation R101, which instituted the government on June 17, 1985, was "just a piece of paper" which could be revoked at any time.

If Mr Kalangula and Mr Garoeb should join the constitutional process they were

certain to lose their following, said the statement by Swanu.

"If Mr Botha wants to collect a bunch of former leaders in order to promote fake legitimisation of the (Namibian constitutional) process in the international community, then he can go ahead with his plans," the statement said.

It also called for an immediate end to South Africa's rule of Namibia, directly or by proxy.

A Swanu faction inside the Transitional Government said in a statement that Mr Pienaar, as South Africa's representative in Namibia, had made "improper" and tactless remarks which constituted "interference in our internal affairs."

Mr Pienaar's "confrontation attitude" undermined the credibility of the Transitional Government at home and was not conducive to good relations between the Transitional Government and the State President.

Mr Pienaar knew that his speech was made at a time when "meeting was being planned between the Transitional Government and the South African State President," the statement said.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which commands three of the eight cabinet portfolios, said in a statement that Mr Pienaar's remarks could be construed as "a motion of no-confidence" in the Namibian government.

The previous interim government, dissolved in 1982, was elected with an 80 percent majority, the DTA said, but it was "also branded as non-representative, because certain parties were in their own opinions not sufficiently represented.

"Are we on that same road again?"

The DTA said Pretoria should ponder the possibility that the Alliance could "through frustration and disappointment" decide to withdraw after so many unsuccessful constitutional attempts.

The cardinal question in the Namibian dispute was "how many times the political process must still be brought to a standstill to accommodate parties who stubbornly refuse to take part in that process other than on their own preconditions," the DTA said. — Sapa

/9317

CSO: 3400/624

NONRACIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS SEEN POSSIBLE BY MARCH 1988

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Jim Freeman]

[Text] A non-racial municipal election could be held in Windhoek and the capital obtain its first black mayor as early as next March--if the central government would stop dragging its feet on amending electoral legislation.

Chairman of the city's management committee, Mr Gunther Kaschik, has refuted proposals by outgoing mayor Joey Olivier this week for separate councils for Windhoek, Khomasdal and Katutura. He said he had held talks with the councils of Khomasdal and Katutura last year and their clear message was for one city council.

However, there would be three management committees - one for each municipal administration - because there might be aspects still unique to the three different parts of the city.

Mr Kaschik told The Advertiser that, if a non-racial election could be held, it was obvious in terms of voter numbers (Windhoek whites 37 000, Khomasdal 30 000 and Katutura 54 000) that the next mayor of the capital would be black.

"We do not want a black figurehead just to please. If we can find a suitable personality, then it makes sense to have a black mayor."

In her annual report tabled at this week's council meeting, Mrs Olivier marked her relinquishing of the chain of office by saying municipal elections should be held, but for three (ethnic) municipalities.

She further proposed that since there were not enough residents in other towns in Namibia to justify such a system, the platteland should become desegregated.

The new mayor, Mr Eugene Joubert, seems to be more in line with councillor Kaschik's view of the future.

The delay arises from central government regarding the issue of a non-racial municipal voters' roll as a constitutional matter.

Mr Kaschik said today that if the dispute was resolved quickly and electoral legislation was amended, a voters' roll could be drawn up for an

election within a year.

Addressing this week's council meeting, he said he had heard a committee had been appointed to advise the Cabinet on municipal elections this year.

He added that some members of the committee were ignorant of municipal procedures and were "toying with the idea of recommending the one-man one-vote system" for a third-tier election.

Mr Kaschik said: "(B)y all means get rid of the discrimination in our ordinance ... but don't forget that we talk here about services to the community and not politics.

"(S)ervices cost money and those who supply the necessary funds to pay for these services should decide where and when and what to do: not every Tom, Dick and Harry, or should I rather say every Jonah, Johannes or Paulus who happens to be in town at the time of a municipal election. That would be disastrous."

NATIONAL PARTY SEEKS ELECTION AFTER DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Mar 87 pp 1,5

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Party is angling for an own election in the wake of losing a vote Friday in the white Legislative Assembly for the first time in nearly 40 years.

Strongly in favour is Nat Cabinet Minister Jannie de Wet, while party leader and white executive chairman Kosie Pretorius supports the idea in spirit.

Their views appear to reflect widespread party feeling.

Mr de Wet said an election was the natural thing "to come out of such a vote".

It was THE democratic way of testing opinion.

"I really feel we should have one," he said, adding that as long as the issue hung in the air it could affect negotiations.

Mr Pretorius said as a result of what had happened he would be more in favour of elections "as soon as possible", but added he would like to leave the door open.

However, he said to talk of elections at the moment was futile as there was no electoral legislation.

Asked whether Administrator-General Louis Pienaar could act to facilitate such a election, Mr Pretorius agreed there was a possibility that the AG might, as he told

the National Assembly earlier, take back some powers to make it possible.

Another senior NP source told The Advertiser that they were not particularly worried about the vote defeat.

"It only strengthens our hand for an election," he added.

The Nat defeat came in a debate, which on the surface anyway, would have had the most astute political observer puzzling to find major differences between a motion by Nat 'rebel' Frans van Zyl and an amended motion by party leader Kosie Pretorius.

In dispute was the controversial education issue and what exactly not having race and colour as criteria of admission to schools meant.

A senior NP member today described the differences between the two motions as "only technical...(but) in essence there is absolutely no difference".

The vote is seen to reflect rather a fine nuance of approach to reform between different groupings within the NP.

One seasoned observer of "white politics" pinpointed what some see as a crossroads for the National Party more as "a personal clash".

It is believed to be directly related to the forced exodus of NP representatives last year from key TG posts over the "interpretation of party principles".

Key figure in the dramatic move was former NP Cabinet Minister and brother of Frans van Zyl, Eben van Zijl.

Although resigning their National Assembly posts, all have remained in the NP.

When it came to the vote on Friday, two of Mr van Zyl's NP colleagues, former deputy Cabinet Minister Tinus Blaauw and Fanie Vilonel supported him, as well as all seven Republican Party MLAs.

As a result they outvoted fellow Nats by ten votes to seven.

Both Mr Pretorius' and Mr van Zyl's motions ruled out race and colour as factors, and took note of the provisions of the Bill of Fundamental Rights.

Where Mr van Zyl referred to agreements of member parties of the Transitional Government, Mr Pretorius spelled out which agreements.

Whereas Mr van Zyl wanted the House to unambiguously identify itself with the Bill of Rights, Mr Pretorius wanted it spelled out they stood by the Bill, also unambiguously, but only for the "transitional" period.

He pointed out a new constitution was being drawn up, which would probably include a revised Bill of Rights.

It is possible that the real crunch lay in interpretations which were not tabled, but implied in debate.

/9274

CSO: 3400/617

EDUCATION SEEN AS PRIMARY ISSUE FOR WHITES

Debate Over Admission Criteria

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Johann van Heerden]

[Text]

WINDHOEK: For more than a year at the focus of political contention, the question of the desegregation of schools in Namibia is coming to a head – placing the Territory's Transitional Government before the most crucial credibility test in the 21 months of its existence.

The schools issue also threatens with demolition remaining statutory discrimination in Namibia without recourse to the Territory's Constitutional Council, plagued by controversy and largely invisible action to date.

In the latest development in the schools dispute, the Namibian National Assembly approved Monday a report by a mandatory Standing Committee on Fundamental rights, which noted that laws were invalid on any level of government where they restricted entrance to schools on the criteria of race and colour.

The report recommended that second-tier ethnic authorities, particularly the Administration for Whites, should amend immediately their education ordinances to conform with the Territory's Bill of Fundamental Rights.

In failure of that, the

Namibian cabinet should approach the Windhoek Supreme Court for a final ruling.

The report was approved after a division of votes, in which the all-white SWA National Party and the Rehoboth Liberated Democratic Party opposed the other four political partners in the Transitional government.

Only 11 days before, the ruling SWANP in the second-tier authority for whites lost the vote for the first time in 37 years in its Legislative Assembly when a motion was carried calling for the abolition of race and colour as norms for enrolment of pupils at schools under the control of the White Administration.

Three SWANP members voted with the seven members of the opposition Republican Party to score a majority of three.

The desegregation of exclusively-white schools in Namibia was contained in a unanimous Transitional Cabinet decision last year in March and reinforced by a unanimous Cabinet decision in September.

The support for the Cabinet resolution by the chief SWANP delegate to the Transitional Government, Mr Eben van Zijl, led to his leaving the Cabinet at the end of January in consequence of "differences of interpretation" of party policy, according to a statement by the SWANP leadership.

Mr van Zijl has since been heading a non-political organisation, Action National Settlement, aimed at promoting economic development among impoverished communities.

Announcing and reiterating the Cabinet's commitment to open schools to all races from this year, the Minister of National Education, Mr Andrew Matjila, stated that strict entrance requirements would be maintained.

Prospective pupils of registration had to be proficient in

the language of instruction at schools, they had to conform to minimum academic and age requirements to be admitted to any particular school standard, and they had to reside within a specified distance of schools they wanted to attend.

"There will be no lowering of teaching standards and there will be no bussing," Mr Matjila said.

The SWANP firmly resisted the central government's proposal, particularly through its present Cabinet delegate, Mr Jannie de Wet, and when schools reopened at the beginning of this year, white classrooms and playing fields remained prohibited terrain for black and brown school children.

In December last year, a legal way out of the impasse was offered in a judgement delivered by a full bench of five judges of the Windhoek Supreme Court.

Reading out judgement remarks, the Judge-President of Namibia, Mr Justice Hans Berker, reminded the Transitional Government that it was under legal obligation in terms of the South African State President's Proclamation R101 to review and abolish legislation that clashed with the Bill of Fundamental Rights contained in the Proclamation.

A standing committee had to be formed as an important

instrument to consider such laws, the court said, but it emerged after the court ruling that no such committee had been convened.

Proclamation R101, which instituted the Transitional Government on June 17, 1985, enjoined the Cabinet to submit for a final decision to the court laws deemed incompatible with the Fundamental Rights Bill, according to the court's ruling.

The fundamental rights committee's report was tabled last month, and it would appear at this stage a foregone conclusion that the Administration for Whites would not amend its education ordinance to allow children of other race groups to attend white schools.

The SWANP leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said after his party's defeat in the White Legislative Assembly on March 13 that his administration would continue to manage its schools as before, until a congress of the SWANP decided differently.

His remarks came under considerable criticism by political opponents who argued Mr Pretorius was elevating a political party organ to a status above that of a government instrument such as the representative authority for whites.

Mr de Wet said in debate that the education policy of the White Administration was not

in conflict with the rights bill, and in any event schools were a constitutional issue that had to be decided by the Constitutional Council.

In such a deadlock, one alternative for the Cabinet at central government level would be to let the Supreme Court decide whether schools should be opened to all race groups in view of the stipulations of the Fundamental Rights Bill.

Political analysts accept that if the court should rule in favour of the desegregation of schools, the automatic tumbling down would be imminent of all remaining statutory discrimination, including Proclamation AG 8 (1980) which institutes and maintains second-tier ethnic authorities in Namibia.

The last alternative for the Namibian Cabinet is to take half-hearted or no action at all, contrary to its own decision, in spite of the recommendations by the fundamental rights committee and the Supreme Court ruling, and in spite of the resolution by the central government's legislative arm.

If that should happen, the Transitional Government in Namibia would stand discredited internally and abroad once and for all, no matter how cleverly public relations cosmetics were applied to repair its scars, said senior government sources and critics alike.

Test for Transitional Government

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Mar 87 p 3

[Text]

AS THE debate rages on over just what last week's vote in the White Legislative Assembly means, only one thing stands out clearly: and that is that education remains THE issue among whites.

It was described by the Republican Party's Anna Frank as the most "pressing problem in our country, a problem which affects our country deeply".

NP leader Kosie Pretorius pointed out it was the issue the party had won the last white election on.

At the heart of the matter now is the issue of mono and multicultural schools, and how they should be instituted.

It was also reportedly the difference in approach to the "sensitive" education issue between Nat 'rebel' Frans van Zyl's motion and NP leader Kosie Pretorius' amendment.

On paper, however, it is difficult to perceive.

Both motions ruled out race and colour as relevant factors in the admission of children to schools.

Both sides agree that there must be certain admission criteria and that ultimately, education is a constitutional issue.

Both motions were apparently drawn up to remove the prevailing uncertainty over exactly what the present position is regarding admission to schools.

Mr Pretorius said in the Legislative Assembly last week that schools themselves should be able to decide whether they want to be mono or multicultural.

On the other hand, Nats like Mr Fanie Vilonel, who supported Mr van Zyl's motion, say there should be monocultural schools in which the emphasis is on language, culture

and religion, and multicultural schools with a more general accent.

The difference could be in what members said in the debate, but which is not spelled out in the motions.

Both groups agree there should be monocultural and multicultural schools.

But their perceptions on these schools, seemingly differ, even within the different groupings.

In debate, Mr Pretorius said he was at the Cabinet meeting when the decision was taken that schools would be open to all subject to the Bill of Fundamental Rights, but that race and colour would definitely not be regarded as relevant factors.

The NP leader said this included the right to "exclusivity...not on the basis of racial discrimination...but making provision for 'group' schools".

He pointed out that criteria of admission agreed on include: language medium, religion, culture, geographical situation, culture and the parents' right to choose.

Mr Pretorius also warned against "forced integration".

On the other hand, former NP deputy Cabinet Minister Tinus Blaauw, who backed Mr van Zyl, reportedly indicated in the debate that all schools should be open to all - in a particular area - if children satisfied all the other requirements.

Mr Vilonel also advocated mono and multicultural schools, but did not spell out how they should be effected.

/9274

CSO: 3400/617

EFFORT MADE TO BREAK WHITE STRANGLEHOLD ON EDUCATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Mar 87 p 1

[Text]

A NUMBER OF member parties of the Transitional Government have intensified their efforts to break the white stranglehold on Namibian education, following the submission of the first report of the Standing Committee on Fundamental Rights yesterday.

The National Assembly unanimously approved an amended report that proposed the immediate scrapping of all discriminatory measures in the education ordinances of the various representative authorities.

In addition, the Cabinet would have the right of access to the Supreme Court to determine to what extent the legislation of the second-tier governments contravened the Bill of Fundamental Rights.

Furious debate was sparked in the House when the chairman of the committee, Mr Hans-Erik Staby, proposed that the education ordinances of all second-tier authorities should be repealed.

However, on review he proposed that the Administration for Whites and the Baster Regering be requested to amend their own legislation in this regard.

During debate, the National Party reiterated their view that education was a constitutional issue and as such should be referred to the Constitutional Council.

Finance Minister Dirk Mudge retorted immediately that while this might be so, discrimination in the respective representative education departments remained a violation of the TG's human rights charter.

Mr Mudge called on all member parties of the Transitional Government to abide by last year's unanimous Cabinet decision that neither race nor colour should be entrance prerequisites for a child's schooling.

The report of the Standing Committee on Fundamental Rights followed a Supreme Court ruling last year that no matter whether legislation contravened the provisions of the Bill of Rights, if this was promulgated before the TG was inaugurated the Court was unable to nullify it.

The laws in question had to be referred to a permanent standing committee as envisaged by the Transitional Government's empowering proclamation, Proclamation R101.

If this committee found the legislation to be contrary to the human rights provisions of the Bill, then an alternative law could be promulgated.

A full bench of the Supreme Court ruled that it was only the validity of laws passed by the TG that could be legally challenged.

/9317

CSO: 3400/624

INFLATION INCREASES AGAIN IN FEBRUARY AFTER DROP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Mar 87 p 3

[Text]

Namibia's yo-yoing inflation rate increased in February after a sharp drop the previous month.

A statistical news release by the Department of Governmental Affairs said the rate of inflation had been pegged at 11,6% in February, up 0,7% from the level the month before.

Inflation in Namibia dropped from 13,4% at the end of 1986 to 10,9% in the first month of the new year.

The Department added that the inflation rates reflected in its tables were calculated as the percentage increase of the Consumer Price Index for all items for a given month in relation to the same month a year earlier.

This figure represented the most recent practical figure for most applications but was subject to random variations.

The 11,6% February rate was the second lowest for the month so far this decade. A high of 15,2% was recorded in 1980.

The news release added that the CPI for February this year was 220,5 compared to 197,6 a year ago.

The CPI for food only was 255,1 compared to 249,5 in January and 212,2 a year ago.

The February 1987 level was the highest ever.

/9317

CSO: 3400/624

BALI ANNOUNCES BUHARI, IDIAGBON NOT TO BE TRIED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Apr 87 p 1

[Text]

MINISTER of Defence and Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Major-General Domkat Ball, said on Tuesday in Enugu that the former Head of State, Major-General Mohammadu Buhari, would not be tried.

The former Chief of Staff,

Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, will also not be tried, according to the minister.

Answering questions from journalists at Enugu Airport on his way to Lagos after a three-day official visit to Anambra State, Major-General Bali, asked "who said anything about them being tried, I thought you should ask me when are they going to be released?"

Pressed further on when they would be released, he said "you will know".

While in Anambra, Major-General Bali visited the Air Force Base in Enugu where he was conducted round the Helicopter Training School by the commander of the school, Group Captain Monday Ikpeazu, who told the minister that the school had 11 helicopters.

Group Captain Ikpeazu also said the school lacked adequate space and maintenance room and appealed to the Federal Government for assistance.

/9274

CSO: 3400/601

PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT IDENTIFIED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Apr 87 p 9

[Article by Abu Tapidi]

[Text]

THE Assistant Controller of Immigration in Gongola State, Alhaji Yakubu Dogara, has identified some perennial problems militating against the successful operation of the Immigration Department in respect of the free movement of the citizens of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the country.

He said although the establishment and posting to local government areas in the country of immigration officers was a bold and welcome initiative, housing facilities, motor vehicles, communication equipment and additional staff were required to enable the officers function properly to achieve the desired objectives.

In a report on the department in Gongola State, Alhaji Yakubu noted that because of the long land border covering over 1,000 kilometres characterised by rugged, tough and undulating mountains, there exists large communication gap between the various units in the department

in the discharge of their official duties.

He said the department has about 14 border posts and five border patrol units located in various key positions within the border areas but their effective performances were being adversely hampered by lack of modern and sophisticated equipment and facilities.

The controller said the department had reported cases of harassment of some of its officers along the borders by irate villagers, hostile smugglers and bandits in some parts of the state.

He said the border patrol units along our borders with the Republic of Cameroun have been operating successfully especially, on apprehension of illegal immigrants who sought to sneak into the country through unauthorised routes. Alhaji Yakubu requested that the patrol units be provided with the necessary facilities such as heavy boots, rain coats, vehicles, arms, communication equipment and caravans for housing the officers.

/9274

CSO: 3400/600

MOMOH DEFENDS PRESS BAN ON EXCHANGE COVERAGE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Information and Culture, Mr. Tony Momoh, said Thursday in Lagos that the decision to disallow further press coverage of the new Dutch system of bidding at the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) was justified.

He told State House correspondents in an interview at the end of the weekly ministerial council meeting that the decision became necessary in view of the chaotic nature of transactions which might accompany the new system.

Mr. Momoh said the decision was also taken following complaints of unfavourable press coverage from the various interest groups operating in the market.

He, however, gave an assurance that the press would always be provided with the details of transactions at the end of every bidding session.

The minister said the new changes would 'bring some sanity into the operations of the market'

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CSO: 3400/603

NLC CENTRAL COMMITTEE REJECTS MINIMUM WAGE AMENDMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Apr 87 p 16

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Text]

LABOUR leaders held another round of meeting on Monday in Lagos and unanimously resolved to reject the recent amendment to the National Minimum Wage Act.

The Central Working Committee (CWC) meeting called by the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) and attended by

presidents and general secretaries of industrial unions was also mandated by the NLC to mobilise the workers on the issue.

It was not immediately known how the unions plan to mobilise the workers but unconfirmed reports said the unions were educating workers in order to mount mass opposition to the controversial minimum wage act.

Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Brigadier Ike Nwachukwu said recently that the minimum wage act was amended to enable employers employ more workers.

But the NLC has maintained that "the 125 Naira minimum wage of 1981 is not worth more than 35 Naira SFEM rate."

The congress further said that the present situation had created an economic climate where the growth of nominal wages lag far behind the growth of prices of the basic necessities like food, housing and transport.

According to the congress, in 1981 when the minimum wage was enacted, one Naira was equivalent to 1.7680 dollars, and £0.789 respectively.

The NLC also said that the recent amendment to the wage act was capable of bringing about, a '60 Naira imposed minimum wage by employers.

The labour leaders frowned at the amendment to the wage act because Minister of Labour did not consult labour before abolishing the wage act.

Last week, the labour minister held meeting with representatives of labour over the issue but the meeting ended in deadlock as the labour leaders were insisting that the amendment be abrogated.

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CSO: 3400/602

POLAND OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 1 Apr 87 p 9

[Text]

THE Polish-Nigerian co-operation in the field of science and culture has a long tradition.

It also covers the students' educational programme. Over the last years, more than 300 Nigerian students have been trained in medicine, agriculture and engineering at the Polish institutions of higher learning.

In the forth coming academic year, 1987/88, the Polish government granted twelve scholarships for undergraduate studies including three scholarships for medical study and three scholarships for post-graduate doctoral studies to Nigerians wishing to study in Poland.

Apart from this, the Central School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw organizes every year, from January 1 to June 30, an advanced course in National Economic Planning for post-graduate economists, specialists and planners from developing countries.

The Technical University of Szczecin organizes every year from January 5 to June 30 a post-graduate course in Town and Regional Planning.

In both cases, English is the language of instruction. The Nigerian participants of both courses can be granted Polish scholarship sufficient to cover the living expenses in Poland.

The candidates from Nigeria who want to study in Poland at their own expense are also welcome.

The Polish-Nigerian co-operation as envisaged in the inter-governmental agreement on Science and Cultural Co-operation has been successfully developing in different branches for many years.

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CSO: 3400/601

GDR LOAN SLATED FOR EDUCATION, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Apr 87 pp 1, 9

[Text]

A 200-MILLION dollar loan agreement was yesterday signed between the officials of the Federal Government and the government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

In his speech at the signing ceremony, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Chu P.S. Okongwu, said it was gratifying to note that at a time when the world economy was going through a difficult phase, particularly in the third world countries, there were still countries prepared to give a helping hand.

He said he considered it a manifestation of goodwill towards the government and the people of Nigeria "for which we are most grateful."

He said this loan would mark a milestone in the relation between the two countries and pave the way for continued fruitful cooperation.

He said this was the first credit from GDR to Nigeria.

Dr. Okongwu said Nigeria was currently facing a severe foreign exchange squeeze arising from

the dramatic drop in the price of crude oil and the depression in the world economy, adding that this has seriously affected Nigeria's ability to meet its external financial obligation, leading to the need to reschedule the external debt.

The minister said in order to revitalise the economy, secure debt relief and return to international credit-worthiness, Nigeria had to introduce the structural adjustment programme which had received the support of the international community.

This programme, he said, has aimed at ordering and realising aggregate domestic expenditure and productive pattern so as to minimise dependence on import, enhance non-oil export and steer the economy back to the path of steady and balanced growth.

He said in the last few years Nigeria had witnessed a dramatic change in its economic revolution and it was the resolve

of the administration to successfully implement the SAP in order not to repeat the mistake of the past.

He added that the SAP envisaged a greater role for the private sector and invited the government of the GDR through their business enterprises to come and establish ventures in Nigeria.

The loan is for the funding of education and rural electrification projects. It would be repayable over a ten-year period with three years moratorium at 8.5 per cent interest.

The head of the German delegation to the signing of the agreement, Dr. Wolfgang Brucknor who is the Minister for Trade Foreign Department of the GDR said his government not only signed the agreement but would implement it as quickly as possible.

He congratulated the Federal Government on all its economic policies formulated to revamp the economy.

/9274

CSO: 3400/603

EMERGENCY OIL LOAN PROVIDED FOR ECUADOR

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

PRESIDENT Ibrahim Babangida has given the go-ahead to Ecuador to lift 10,000 BPD of crude oil from Nigeria on a loan basis to avert serious energy and political crisis in that country.

According to a statement from the NNPC, the gesture became necessary due to a major earthquake which wrecked about 25 miles of Ecuadorian oil pipeline on March 5, this year.

The statement said repairs to the damaged pipeline is estimated to last four to five months during which time, no

oil can be exported from Ecuador.

It said the government of Ecuador through its Minister of Mines and Energy, Mr. Espinose, requested assistance from all member countries of OPEC to import six to seven million barrels of crude into Ecuador during the four to five months repair period of the pipeline.

The NNPC said the approval to lift the 10,000 BPD from Nigeria was therefore granted by the President in the name of OPEC solidarity.

In a message from the Ecuadorian capital, Quito, the government thanked Nigeria for the noble gesture during the national emergency.

It said such generous attitude strengthened the bonds of brotherhood that unite both countries within the community of developing nations.

Meanwhile, Ecuador hopes to begin pumping its crude for exports from its Napo oil pro-

ducing region in the north-eastern part of the country to the Pacific coast in the first week of May; according to under-secretary of energy and mines, Dr. Ferdinand Santos-Alvite.

He told OPECNA that once the arrangements became operational, Ecuador would be able to resume the export of about 50,000 barrels per day (B/D) which was terminated more than two weeks ago when the country's only pipeline linking the Napo region to terminals on the Pacific coast was destroyed by a series of devastating earthquakes.

Dr. Santos-Alvite did not say if the arrangement would continue after the completion of repair work on the damaged pipeline.

Repair work on 40 kilometres of damaged pipeline is scheduled to begin early next month at a cost of about 50 million dollars (about 200 million Naira) expected to be completed by mid-August.

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CSO: 3400/602

COCOA PRICES BOOSTED BY SECOND TIER SYSTEM

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 6 Apr 87 p 20

[Text]

THE sharp increase in prices of some non-oil export commodities — particularly cocoa, has been attributed to the introduction of the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM).

The principle economist of the United Bank for Africa Limited, Mr. Isaac Aluko-Olokun, said in Lagos last week that before SFEM, a tonne of cocoa fetched farmers ₦1,600 adding that now that quantity could yield about ₦6,000 per tonne.

Prices of cotton also have moved up from ₦850 to ₦1,200 per tonne because of the related reason. "Generally, farm incomes have been rising promising increased rural purchasing power and expanded market as well as giving hope for accelerated rural development".

Another positive effect of SFEM, the economist pointed out, was the abolition of import licensing stressing: "By

this singular act coupled with the competitive bidding for foreign exchange, the authority is now better placed to plug leakages in the system as well as rationalise the availability and utilisation of scarce hard currency".

SFEM facilitates system of prompt settlement of import bills, implying that current transactions are now automatically on current basis since foreign exchange is purchased before letters of credit are opened.

The incentive for over-invoicing has diminished considerably as profit margin on import business shrinks in the face of SFEM-induced costs and unprecedented market resistance at home.

Mr. Aluko-Olokun gave

other advantages of SFEM as, increased naira revenues for the federal and state governments, noting that with improved fiscal discipline and public accountability all arrears of wages and salaries in the public sector were cleared before the end of last year, while tight limits were put on the borrowings, especially by the state governments. "At the Federal Government level, spendings are now based on actual cash receipts".

There has been substantial progress towards the determination of a realistic exchange price of the naira through the introduction of the SFEM. Substantial over-valuation of the naira is being removed with "incredibly salutary effect on non-oil export commodities."

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CSO: 3400/600

FUEL SCARCITY EXPECTED TO WORSEN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Chief of Depot of Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Ilorin, Mr. A. O. Uzowulu, said in Ilorin on Monday, that fuel scarcity in the state would get worse as there was no hope of supplies.

Briefing the acting state Governor, Wing Commander Emmanuel Edem, at the Government House, Mr. Uzowulu said the scarcity had been traced to inadequate supply of imported refined petroleum and damage to a pipe that supplied crude oil to the Kaduna Refinery, which, he said, might soon close down.

He said supplies of fuel to stations in Ilorin was very low but observed that some of the stations did not sell all the fuel supplied them and advised security officials to keep all stations under surveillance to prevent owners of such stations from syphoning fuel for sale at unauthorised places and at exorbitant rates.

Responding, acting Governor Edem urged the depot to continue monitoring supplies, adding that the state government was ready to assist in bringing the scarcity to a halt.

Wing Commander Edem, who later visited a fuel station, directed that no supplies should be given to the station until the fault in one of its service points had been rectified.

In another interview, an NNPC spokesman, Mr. Alex Nwokedi, told NAN that fears of scarcity of petroleum products resulting both from the shutdown of Warri and the fault in the 110,000 BPSD Kaduna plant were unfounded.

'Who told you there will be any product scarcity?' he asked adding

that the fears were borne out of speculations.

Mr. Nwokedi also quoted the minister of petroleum resources as saying during a tour of the Warri facility last week that repairs on the refinery would be completed this month.

Oil industry sources had speculated that following the rupture in the Warri-Escravos pipeline which supplies crude to the Kaduna Refinery as well as the detected fault, the plant might be compelled to produce less automotive lubricants from its 50,000 BPSD lube section.

They also expressed the fear that with the shutdown of Warri, there might be scarcity of such necessary products as domestic gas and dual purpose kerosene, apart from the current sporadic scarce supply of petrol.

Bauchi State Commissioner for Commerce and Industry, Alhaji Maigari Umar, has warned fuel dealers in the state against hoarding the product.

Addressing petrol dealers and depot superintendents in Gombe on Monday, Alhaji Umar said government was aware of plans by dealers to hoard petroleum products sequel to rumours that government would increase the price of the product in April.

He said there was no plan whatsoever to increase the price of petroleum products, saying that hoarding of the commodity was dangerous because 'it causes a lot of problems especially in the destruction of property and human lives in fire incidents.'

He said the selling of the products in drums and jerry cans

had been banned by the state government and warned dealers to sell the products to motorists.

Alhaji Maigari advised them to adhere strictly to the approved price of petrol and warned that any dealer who increased his price would have his licence revoked.

He also warned them to desist from adulterating their products, adding that dealers using surface tanks should ensure that the tanks were always safe.

The depot chief in charge of Gembé NNPC depot, Alhaji Aliyu Abubakar, said the quantity of fuel being pumped to the depot had decreased and urged dealers to ration their allocation equitably so as not to cause unnecessary hardship to members of the public.

He suggested that a task force be set up by the state government to monitor the quantity of petrol given to dealers in the state regularly, adding that it would minimise hoarding by the dealers.

Kano State Government has also threatened to treat anybody found to be hoarding petroleum products as a saboteur.

This warning was given by the state Governor, Wing Commander Mohammed Umaru, in

the wake of sudden disappearance of fuel in Kano municipal since last Friday, causing long queues of vehicles in the few petrol stations that have supplies.

Governor Umaru said the NNPC had a stock of fuel to meet public and industrial requirements of the state but it was being hoarded by unpatriotic people.

He noted that petrol dealers were hoarding the products in anticipation of what they thought would be the increase in the price of petrol with effect from April so that they would reap huge profit.

The governor said such wide speculation and rumour was totally baseless and unfounded, warning the petrol dealers and marketers to desist from hoarding or face unpleasant consequences.

He reminded petrol consumers however, that selling of petrol in jerry cans was still prohibited, adding that anybody who flouted this order would be punished.

Wing Commander Umaru said in order to bring normalcy in the on-going artificial scarcity, security agents had been directed to go round all petroleum outlets to monitor the sales.

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CSO: 3400/602

PAPER CRITICAL OF GOVERNMENT WAVERING OVER PETROLEUM SUBSIDY

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Mar 87 p 3

[Text]

WHAT exactly is the Federal Government stand on the complete removal of the subsidy on petroleum products? The question is pertinent in view of the discordant tunes being heard from senior government functionaries on the issue.

The latest was from the Chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu last week, Monday, when he told state house correspondents that certainly the government was yet to take a final decision on the further removal of subsidy on petroleum products.

Earlier on, Friday, February 27, to be precise, Malam Yusuf Mamman, Press Secretary to Rear Admiral Aikhomu had told a *Guardian* reporter that prices of petroleum products ranging from kerosine to diesel would rise by 20 per cent in April.

By Malam Yusuf's calculation the price of petrol would be increased from 40 kobo per litre to 48 while that of kerosine would rise from 10.5 kobo to 12 kobo.

President Ibrahim Babangida, had also told the *Financial Times of London* that the government has decided to phase out the subsidies and various others to remove inefficiency in the allocation of resources. This he said was to ensure that other social economic and political objectives were not jeopardised by

indiscriminate precipitate and wholesale elimination of subsidies.

As it is, we have not heard the last word on this issue of petroleum subsidy. Whatever, however is certain is that Nigerians are sure tired of the discordant tunes being played on the withdrawal of petroleum subsidy. The sooner the government states its stand the better for all.

One other thing that has emerged from this issue is the question of who speaks for government. And this also raised the question of coordination between government functionaries. A situation where the left hand does not know what the right is doing and vice versa as this situation portrays, at best shows pitiable lack of cohesion which itself does not augur well for the nation.

However, when President Babangida, first announced the plan in 1987 budget speech he might only have been flying a kite to gauge public reaction. If that was so, it will have been most proper if all government functionaries refrained from expressing their opinion or stating what they perceive as the government stand on it until it has received official seal.

It might, however be that the government has decided to remove the subsidy but is yet to work out the modalities, the sooner this is done the better.

/9274

CSO: 3400/601

INDUSTRIAL UNREST LOOMS OVER DELTA STEEL

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 6 Apr 87 p 20

[Article by Jackson Imafidon]

[Text]

INDUSTRIAL unrest looms over Delta Steel Company Limited (DSC), Aladja, as the 21-day ultimatum given to the management expires next week.

The Iron and Steel Workers Union of Nigeria last week gave the management of Delta Steel the ultimatum when negotiations broke down over energy charges.

The general secretary of the workers union Mr. W.C. Adenuga told the Business Times that at a meeting with the Minister of Mines,

Power and Steel, the general manager of DSC was asked to stop further deduction of workers' salaries for the settlement of National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) bills. He said that the minister felt that it was not the business of the management of DSC to collect electricity bills payments from workers on behalf of NEPA.

Every junior worker at DSC pays a flat rate of N10 per month irrespective of the amount of power consumed. The workers are asking the management of DSC to allow each worker to settle

his or her power consumption bill as recorded in the NEPA metre installed in their homes.

They stressed that it is not true that they want to enjoy free power consumption at the financial expense of DSC. Officials at the Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity, though are not taking the threat lightly, there has not been any former complaint lodged with the ministry by any of the parties to the dispute. It was the consensus at the ministry that such a minor issue should not be allowed to

cripple the operations at the DSC.

There are about 7,000 junior workers at the steel complex. It was not possible to reach the Steel Minister last week over the issue, but officials see the matter as being too minor to warrant workers threatening to down tools. Meanwhile, the union national secretariat while waiting for a stop to the deductions, is also expecting refund of earlier deductions.

Mr. Adenuga said that the union was very much concerned with the smooth running of the company. He added that the amount in dispute could be said to be small, but means a lot to a minimum wage earner.

/9274

CSO: 3400/600

BUTHELEZI READY FOR TALKS WITH NP, ANC

MB220736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0731 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Ulundi, April 22, SAPA—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Ulundi yesterday he was ready right now to negotiate with the state president, the African National Congress and others if only the government and the radical revolutionaries would each leap a hurdle.

For the government, the hurdle was the National Party's own barrier to the normalisation of South Africa as a modern Western-type democracy in which the free enterprise system could come into its own.

Revolutionary radicals had to leap the barrier of open democratic competition with every other democratic force in the country.

Chief Buthelezi said the National Party and the ANC's mission in exile shared the same "terrible malady" of confusing the interests of the party with the interests of the state.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president reminded a group of Barclays Bank executives, including its chairman, Mr Basis Mersov, and managing director, Mr Chris Ball, of his appeals for the release of political prisoners and of his standing invitation to meet the ANC's Mr Oliver Tambo anywhere and at anytime. But he wanted negotiations, when they took place, to be complete in their representation.

"I cannot now appease Mr P.W. Botha and leap into premature negotiations," he said. "Nor can I appease the ANC's mission in exile to do just that."

The chief appealed to banking, mining and commerce to take the same stance--not because he took it, but because all involved needed to.

Chief Buthelezi warned of a state of euphoria, evident in the media, in international relationships and among heads of governments, which had elevated the politics of violence out of all proportion. This was generated by the assumption that the ascendancy of violence in South Africa was a precursor to the downfall of the government, he said.

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CSO: 3400/636

BLACK LEADERS CALL FOR END TO GROUP AREAS ACT

MB211811 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Apr 87 p 1

[By Sejamothopo Motau]

[Text] Black leaders and organisations have given the government an unequivocal mandate to scrap the Group Areas Act forthwith and to negotiate with black leaders to create a non-racial, fully democratic, unfragmented new South Africa.

Their mandate also rejected the idea of independent city states for urban blacks mooted recently by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha.

Black leaders and organisations, including Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the United Democratic Front (UDF), Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), United Municipalities of South Africa (UMSA), the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) and the Soweto Civic Association, also rejected the "whites only" elections as irrelevant and characterised the significance of the independent candidates as academic.

The acting publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe said: "May 6 will come and go and our demands for a free, nonracial democratic South Africa will still have to be met."

Dr N. Motlana said the Group Areas Act must be scrapped forthwith because justice long delayed is justice denied.

AZAPO wants a new South Africa free of racism where the rights of every individual are guaranteed and protected by law and where all citizens will be free to decide on matters that affect their own destiny.

In his call for power-sharing in a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa, Chief Buthelezi, rejected attempts by the National Party "to tear South Africa apart to create God's world in the image of Dr Verwoerd's dreams."

The editor of the SOWETAN, Mr Joe Latakomo, rejected out of hand the idea of independent city states for urban blacks.

"City states are not the answer to the demands by blacks for full political rights, and will certainly not be accepted," he said.

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CSO: 3400/636

DHLOMO CONFIDENT ABOUT FUTURE OF ILANGA

MB221929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1849 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Durban April 22 SAPA--ILANGA's future is "absolutely safe," managing director of the Inkatha-controlled company that purchased it last week, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said in Durban today. Dr Dhlomo said that the first issue of the Zulu-language newspaper produced by the new owners yesterday, "sold more copies than ever before in the history of the paper." And he added that "we have had thousands of thousands of applications from black journalists who want to work for ILANGA." As a result, he added, "we will be increasing our print order substantially for the issue that will hit the streets tomorrow. Many disappointed readers telephoned our offices in Durban to express their regret that they had missed our first issue, and we don't want that to happen again."

Dr Dhlomo, commenting on the refusal of the editorial staff employed by former owners Natal Newspapers (Pty) Ltd, to work for the new management, said that those journalists had never been regarded by the company as employees. "They never joined us after our acquisition of ILANDA was announced at a press conference last week. They still regard themselves as employees of Natal Newspapers," Dr Dhlomo said.

Some "most experienced" journalists had sought work on ILANGA, as well as many youngsters who "we can train and make into first class staff."

Dr Dhlomo nevertheless expressed "deep regret" at the refusal of the editorial chapel members of ILANGA to work for the new newspaper. "It was sad for me to see matriculated black men, educated men, standing around when they should and could have been working. We made them total guarantees of job safety--they refused this."

Meanwhile, Mr Ed Booth, managing director of Natal Newspapers, was this afternoon still holding talks with the SA Newspaper Press Conciliation Board, with the aim of trying to get the ILANGA journalists to resume work.

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INDABA SAID GAINING WIDE SPECTRUM OF SUPPORT

MB250522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2253 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Durban April 24 SAPA--Contrary to belief in some quarters, the Kwazulu/Natal Indaba concept was gaining widespread support cutting across traditional lines of party political thinking, Professor Desmond Clarence, Indaba chairman, said in special letters posted to Natalians today. He said press reports may have given the impression that most of the Indaba's support had come from the ranks of the Progressive Federal Party or the New Republic Party. In fact, tens of thousands of NP supporters support the Indaba proposals and believe that they should be implemented.

"Support on an equal scale is coming from a wide cross-section of the black Indian and coloured communities. This breadth of support for the Indaba proposals gives me renewed faith in the future of our province and indeed in the future of our country," he said.

Prof Clarence said he wanted to stress that the Indaba's future was not an issue which would be decided by the coming May 6 election. The Indaba had nothing to do with party politics, as it was a unique democratic solution belonging to the people of Kwazulu/Natal, one which only they had the right to accept or reject. "I believe it's something worthy of support, indeed must be supported, because nothing comparable has been achieved in South Africa, or anywhere else in Africa before."

The government, Prof Clarence said, could implement the proposals without consulting the people of Natal. "But we will not be so arrogant as to wish them forced on this region without asking the people affected. For this reason, we intend persuading the government to hold a referendum," he said.

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CSO: 3400/636

MARCH INFLATION RECORDED AT 16.8 PERCENT

MB221618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1416 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria April 22 SAPA--South Africa's inflation rate for March rose 0.5 per cent from the February figure to stand at 16.8 per cent, according to year-on-year figures released in Pretoria today by Central Statistical Services [CSS].

This is compared to 16.1 per cent in January this year, 18.1 percent in December and 18.9 per cent in March last year.

According to the CSS figures for the different income groups, the largest annual increase (March 1987 compared to March 1986) was in the lower income group, standing at 17.8 per cent (base, 1980--100, March 86--212.5, March 87--250.3).

This group was followed by the middle income group, at 17.4 per cent (March 86--220.1, March 87--258.3) and the higher income group at 16.3 per cent (March 86--218.9, March 87--254.5).

The monthly increase in food prices was "once again, relatively high" at 1.9 per cent, and 24.2 per cent compared with March 1986.

The annual increase of 24.2 per cent, was the highest increase since June 1981, when the rate was 25.7 per cent.

Relatively large monthly increases occurred in the prices of food at fish (6.6 per cent) and "other" foodstuffs (2.7 per cent) while a relatively large decrease occurred at fruit (2.8 per cent).

The CSS figures also showed relatively large monthly increases occurred at footwear (2.0 per cent) furniture and equipment (4.2 per cent) medical care (2.1 per cent) and personal care (3.8 per cent).

In the different urban areas, the largest monthly increase occurred at Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage (2.2 per cent) and the smallest at Bloemfontein (1.3 percent).

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CSO: 3400/637

PFP ON ECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS

MB241132 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Apr 87 p 14

[PFP responses to questions on economic policy submitted by THE STAR]

[Text] Could you spell out your party's policies and attitudes to sanctions?

The PFP is opposed to sanctions, not because it supports apartheid but because it opposes apartheid and believes that sanctions are counter-productive to the process of abolishing apartheid and will encourage violent change as opposed to the peaceful processes we support.

How will you tackle unemployment?

To deal with unemployment we would encourage by incentives the creation of job intensive industries, assist the informal and small business sectors and launch our programme of work to improve the quality of life--that is to say a programme for people to build their own homes, facilities such as clinics and recreation centres, lay down water, electricity and other services, lay out parks, etc. This would not only create jobs but stability and with the new spending power encourage other employment. The key to solving the unemployment problem is economic growth in the correct sectors of the economy. The question of population programme correctly and carefully handled must not be forgotten.

What, if any changes will you make to the taxation system?

We are awaiting the Margo Commission report and it would be presumptuous to anticipate it. General tax must be equitable, easy to collect and not stifle incentive to the entrepreneur and generally to work. We believe the regional services levies on employment and turnover are classic examples of what tax should not be.

How do you intend to reduce the rate of inflation?

To reduce the rate of inflation, we would cut down on unnecessary Government expenditure, tighten up on consumer protection legislation to prevent exploitation, top restrictions on competition and negotiate with business and

labour for temporary voluntary restraints on salaries and wages and prices. Fighting inflation is not inconsistent with growth, therefore employing people to utilise idle productive capacity employing the economies of state would actually bring down costs.

Are you satisfied with the distribution of wealth and land in South Africa and what changes should be made, if any?

The issue of redistribution of wealth will be a major issue in the future of South Africa. The only way to avoid conflict on this issue will be for the economy to grow at a substantial rate and for those who have been deprived to have a greater and meaningful share of new wealth.

How should the economy be stimulated?

The stimulation for the economy should come from the activity referred to above in order to deal with unemployment.

What are your views on the Government's decentralization policy, and the issue of abolishing a minimum wage?

Decentralisation on economic grounds is sound policy. On ideological grounds it is wasteful and ineffective. At this time concentration should be on creating jobs where this can be done on the cheapest basis possible.

There is no minimum wage for workers in South Africa, therefore it cannot be abolished. Wage determination and industrial agreements and agreements negotiated by trade unions lay down minimum wages. As a general rule a man who does a decent, honest day's work should be capable of earning a wage to keep at least a basic subsistence level.

Do you regard poverty as a problem in South Africa? If so, how should it be tackled?

Poverty is a problem. It should be tackled by dealing with unemployment as above and by education and training with equal opportunity for all.

Given the high level of unemployment, would you consider introducing some form of social security?

Social help must be given to people in need but it is better to let those work who can, rather than merely give handouts, but there are aged and handicapped who need assistance and those who, through no fault of their own cannot find work, cannot be left unassisted and allowed to starve.

What is your policy on privatisation?

Privatisation is desirable where possible and practical and where it does not have adverse social implications.

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CSO: 3400/637

CP ON ECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS

MB241141 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Apr 87 p 14

[CP responses to questions on economic policy submitted by THE STAR]

[Text] Could you spell out your party's policies and attitudes to sanctions?

The CP will not allow South Africa to be blackmailed into capitulation through the application of any form of sanctions. As one of the richest countries in the world, South Africa does not have to submit to pressure, and the abundance of strategic metals at its disposal will be used as our trump card to prevent sanctions. The CP will also reassess its whole attitude towards for example, the US and Sweden, and if necessary will even expel foreign diplomats whose countries declare economic war against us as we do not wish to have spies from those countries reporting on our activities and exposing the identity of our friends.

How will you tackle unemployment?

Unemployment stems from a depressed economy and the depressed economy stems from mismanagement and the instability which accompanies unrest. The CP will, therefore, immediately restore law and order thereby ensuring stability. This will attract the necessary expansion investment. The CP will also support as a priority the promotion of intensive agricultural programmes in the self-governing territories in order to generate maximum employment. Bank rates will be adjusted down from the present 32 percent ceiling to a level which will encourage small and medium businesses to develop. These we feel are the basis of a sound economic system. And will be nurtured by the CP.

What, if any, changes will you make to the taxation system?

Since Mr P.W. Botha came to power in 1979, there has been a dramatic shift in the burden of taxation from the mining industry and large companies in general to the individual taxpayer. The CP will embark on a five-year plan which will see the reduction of individual income tax down to 20 percent of its present levels. At the same time, the CP will eliminate the loopholes in our present

corporate tax system which allows large-scale tax avoidance by big business. The CP will revamp the present GST [General Sales Tax] system to ensure minimal avoidance of payment by legislation to ensure the collection of GST at source of origin instead of at point of sale. The GST will be separately reflected throughout the various stages of sale of manufacture and this will eliminate the profiteering presently being experienced.

How do you intend to reduce the rate of inflation?

Inflation is caused by inter alia excess printing of money and the narrowing of the wage gap without the accompanying increase in productivity, as well as the excessive wage demands by black trade unions. It is also caused by a weak rand competing on a par with stronger currencies. These high prices are being matched by sometimes unjustifiably high local prices which the CP feels are cartel-induced. The CP will strictly control the printing of money and will immediately suspend the narrowing of the wage gap unless this NP policy is accompanied by a measurable increase in productivity. Once the policy of political partition becomes fully operational, black trade unions will be abolished; labour agreements will be negotiated between white South Africa and black governments concerned.

Are you satisfied with the distribution of wealth and land in South Africa and what changes should be made, if any?

Land distribution has ensured that 54 percent of the arable land is located in the black territories; it produces only seven percent of the food and this indicates that there is no need for further redistribution of land. The population explosion is a real problem and will be closely investigated. We believe in the creation of wealth, not the distribution of wealth. Distribution of wealth as referred to by Mr Chris Heunis means high taxes for the whites with little or no concomitant benefit as in other countries. The CP opposes the use of tax paid by the whites for the benefit of other peoples. While accepting a certain responsibility to assist with the development of other parts of Southern Africa, this should be rather financed from the taxes of the mining industries and big corporations.

How should the economy be stimulated?

A true free enterprise economy as proposed by the CP needs no artificial stimulation. With competitive bank interest rates and low individual taxes, a situation is created where the incentive to produce can be taken up by the productive. They are at the moment being penalised for being productive and we believe this is one of the main reasons for the brain drain.

What are your views on the Government's decentralization policy, and the issue of abolishing a minimum wage?

In a true free enterprise system, wages should be governed by labour availability, productivity and skills. The introduction of minimum levels leads to unemployment in certain sectors, as is the case in the United States where 50 percent of young blacks are unemployed. With regard to decentralisation,

the CP believes that business should be located within the territories of the self-governing states, where there is abundant labour. Business pushed for the abolition of the influx control laws so they could have the labour and the purchasing power of the blacks while still enjoying the security of industrial white South Africa. The cost in sociological terms has been borne by the white taxpayers. If business needs labour it must go to the source of that labour or bear the cost of housing and the necessary infrastructure of large numbers of migration workers.

Do you regard poverty as a problem in South Africa? If so, how should it be tackled?

Poverty is a problem all over the world and even more so in the Third World where the serious population explosion is a major contributory factor. Poverty in a first world sense differs from poverty in a Third World sense. Poverty cannot be tackled through handouts. It is a sociological problem not an economic one. The CP believes that training under supervisions is the key to the elimination of poverty. We believe in giving a man fishing rod and teaching him to fish rather than feeding him every day.

Given the high level of unemployment, would you consider introducing some form of social security?

We would rather take finance from a social security budget and use it for a development budget. We do not hold with a situation like that which has developed in Australia where the Third World component of their population has become nothing more than wards of the state because of that country's high social security payments (the dole), these payments being based on guilt and not on economic wisdom.

What is your policy on privatisation?

Whilst the CP does not oppose the principle of privatisation, in the South African context it simply means handing over the state's assets to big business, the only group with the financial strength to purchase these assets. The latest edition of McGregor's "Who Owns Whom" indicates that already 83.6 per cent of all the listed companies on the JSE [Johannesburg Stock Exchange] belong to four corporations. A large number of South African employees are corporate socialists. Privatisation would result in a monopoly capitalist situation only equalled in the communist world where the state (or the controlling monopolies) own everything. There should be a health balance between private enterprise and state control, the latter being important for the strategic legs of the economy such as oil supplies, transport, hospitals, etc.

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CSO: 3400/637

HNP ON ECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS

MB241202 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Apr 87 p 14

[HNP responses to questions on economic policy submitted by THE STAR]

[Text] Could you spell out your party's policies and attitudes to sanctions?

Economic sanctions are a form of war and are only justified in the case of hostile relations between countries. International relations hinge on reciprocity and sanctions by one party cannot be answered by a continuation of normal relations by the other party. Sanctions introduced by the U.S. Government are obviously meant to effect political change in South Africa, and the ultimate objective of the U.S. is black majority rule by the ANC. There is no way in which SA's interest and U.S. interests can be reconciled in this respect. SA must, therefore, prepare herself to face economic sanctions and imaginatively use the considerable leverage of her mineral wealth in response, while pressing ahead with a vigorous programme of industrial development.

How will you tackle unemployment?

Unemployment has to be tackled at the root causes, which are multiple, but among which the government's policy of equalising the living standards of whites and blacks through a redistribution of income and wealth, and a high rate of inflation and high black birth rate are the most serious. The policy of redistribution of income and wealth is obviously a socialistic policy, which as has been said, is sharing poverty and organising scarcity. Wages should be determined on economic considerations and not on social and political considerations as is the present practice in South Africa. In this way more people could be employed. Inflation can be curbed through financial and monetary measures, thereby creating economic stability and growth. Black leaders must promote birth control among their peoples to help promote full employment.

What, if any, changes will you make to the taxation system?

Personal income tax should be reduced considerably, income tax on investment companies' profits should be levied at the same rate as on people receiving dividends from shares owned in companies, mining companies should contribute more in tax. Young couples should receive tax concessions on housing commitments to enable them to become owners of homes, and bigger allowances must be made for children dependent on parents.

How do you intend to reduce the rate of inflation?

The root cause of inflation, as the late Dr J.E. Holloway said in a letter to THE STAR, is the legalised embezzlement of part of a nation's earnings by a government, and as Henry Hazlitt of the U.S. wrote, it is a form of taxation, "perhaps the worst possible form...tantamount to a flat sales tax of the same percentage on all commodities." The Government and the monetary authorities alone are responsible for the inflation. Inflation can be curbed and reduced if the Government does not exceed the limits of its income from taxes and loans. This has been amply demonstrated in the last few years in many countries, such as West Germany, Japan, Taiwan and to a lesser extent in the U.S. and Britain.

Are you satisfied with the distribution of wealth and land in South Africa and what changes should be made, if any?

There has been a disproportionate increase in the wealth of a small number of rich individuals in the last 10 years, at the cost of the white population as a whole. In January 1979, THE STAR reported that the income of blacks had been rising for the previous five years and that of the whites had been decreasing. This is the result of the Government's deliberate policy of redistribution of income and wealth. The upshot of this policy has been the increased spending power of blacks which obviously benefitted the large corporations, enabling Anglo American, Rembrandt, Old Mutual, and Sanlam [South Africa National Life Assurance Company] to gain control of more than 80 percent of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. The extreme of wealth and poverty has been further accentuated through this transfer of wealth and income. The causes of this process are inflation and unjust taxation, which should be remedied.

How should the economy be stimulated?

Economic stimulation should be effected through a reduction in tax, a return to honest money and great incentives for savings. The economic uncertainty caused by inflation and the accompanying evil of rising prices has blunted all incentives for saving, and the Government's extravagance has resulted in far too high a tax on personal income, leaving no room for personal savings. There is only one sure and permanent way to economic growth, and that is to stop the policy of redistribution of income and wealth through inflation and over-taxation of a part of the population by a Government which disregards the basic economic laws and acts as though it is some sort of Father Christmas.

What are your views on the Government's decentralization policy, and the issue of abolishing a minimum wage?

Decentralization should be promoted in a well-planned way, having regard to the needs of the less developed areas and the type of development of which the country is in need. Over-concentration of industrial activity in a confined area leads to high cost of services, which have to be designed and provided for peak periods. Labour movement to such areas leads to an over-supply and consequently unfavourable conditions of employment and eventually to chronic unemployment and social disruption. Minimum wages are necessary to prevent undue exploitation especially as black labour in South Africa is in over-supply.

Do you regard poverty as a problem in South Africa? If so, how should it be tackled?

Poverty is not an absolute, but a relative condition, depending on circumstances. Blacks in South Africa, although their standard of living may be below that of whites, are relatively better off than blacks in many black-ruled African states. It is just as impossible to equalise living standards of whites and blacks in South Africa as it is to equalise the living standards of Europe and Africa. It is the supreme fallacy to equate justice with equality. Diversity is incompatible with equality, and remuneration commensurate with lesser ability cannot be regarded as a symptom of poverty. Every effort should be made to make persons self-reliant and enable them to live a decent life. A welfare economy is not the solution.

Given the high level of unemployment, would you consider introducing some form of social security?

The high rate of unemployment was caused by the Government's policies, which has brought economic growth to far below the required level. The question of unemployment can be tackled only at its roots, which is the Government's social ideas of equalising white and black standards in South Africa. In addition, the Government's education policy for blacks is creating more and more people qualified for jobs that do not exist, and the relaxation of influx control is attracting more and more people to a labour market where supply exceeds demand. This has been exacerbated by the high interest rates introduced in 1984, which caused numerous bankruptcies and further unemployment. As a temporary measure financial relief should be given to the unemployed, but this cannot be regarded as a cure. A return to proper financial administration and sound economic rules are what is required.

What is your policy on privatisation?

Privatisation in South Africa is a means whereby the already over-concentration of economic power in the hands of a small number of persons is further advanced. The population as a whole gain nothing by privatisation and is increasingly exposed to monopolistic practices. A nation must through State enterprise be protected against exploitation by financial interests intent on more and more profits, irrespective of the effects on the country and society. The HNP is not in favour of privatisation, especially of the more profitable undertakings such as Sasol [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation], from which the Government could derive income which could enable it to reduce taxes.

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CSO: 3400/637

NRP ON ECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS

MB241200 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Apr 87 p 14

[New Republic Party, NRP, responses to questions on economic policy submitted by THE STAR]

[Text] Could you spell out your party's policies and attitudes to sanctions?

Sanctions are intended to damage the South African economy. If you damage the SA economy, you cause more unemployment, poverty and hunger, particularly among the less skilled and unskilled workers of SA. Politicians in countries like the US and Australia, of course, have a vested interest in protecting their constituencies against SA competition under the guise of high morality. Why South African politicians, particularly men of the cloth, should favour sanctions, passes understanding. They cannot possibly want more misery for the disadvantaged classes. Maybe they do not understand what they are doing. This has been borne out by recent comments by trade unionist who originally supported sanctions and are now backing off because of resultant unemployment.

How will you tackle unemployment?

In the short term unemployment can only be tackled by labour intensive public works programmes aimed at improving the social infrastructure--for example roads, dams and erosion works in the homelands, self-governing states and cheap housing generally. In the medium to longer term, the abolition of all unnecessary restrictions on the informal sector, to get "inward" industrial activity going. A massive increase in technological training restrictions on labour movement. The economy will then grow much faster in the longer term.

What, if any, changes will you make to the taxation system?

In the past decade there has been a big shift in the tax burden on to the shoulders of the individual income tax payer. This is one of the causes leading to the emigration of the highly skilled professionals and entrepreneurs. It will not be possible to reduce the tax burden as a whole in view of the immense social and political problems defacing this country. Over the longer term the tax burden can only be lightened when, through appropriate economic and political measures, the economy grows at five percent and higher a year. Given our human and natural resources, this is easily achievable.

How do you intend to reduce the rate of inflation?

As long as we have a low growth economy as in recent years, but growing social and political demands and a burgeoning bureaucracy, inflation will be endemic. Our economy must be restructured to become far more of a free market, free enterprise economy. This means all restrictions on individuals, particularly of 75 percent of our population, must be removed. To have a free market, numerous officials and unofficial controls should be removed. Cartels of employers or employees must be prevented. The market must set prices whether of labour or commodities. Controllers will always tend to set prices above the market level.

Are you satisfied with the distribution of wealth and land in South Africa and what changes should be made, if any?

The distribution of wealth and land in South Africa should be determined in the long run by the ability and energy of individuals. This has not been the case in the past because of the restrictions imposed on the majority of our population. If all restrictions on the ability of every person in South Africa is removed the best possible distribution of wealth and land will result. Contrary to popular opinion centrally controlled economies--the socialist and communistic countries--have more uneven distribution of wealth than in the free market economies. This income in Russia [as printed] is far more unevenly distributed than in Britain. But nobody is allowed to know it. No income figures are ever published. Of course, for the really security net must be provided by the State.

How should the economy be stimulated?

Governments can stimulate economies only over the short term. Thus, if there is excess capacity in, say, industry, the government can put more money in the pockets of consumers by tax cuts or fiscal deficits. But in South Africa's case, there is at present adequate money supply but no investment due to lack of confidence, a political matter. If personal taxes are cut there will no doubt be an upsurge in consumer demand. But that will soon run us into balance of payments difficulties. So there is really no easy short-term answer. The only answer is restoring local and overseas confidence.

What are your views on the Government's decentralization policy, and the issue of abolishing a minimum wage?

Decentralization attempts in Europe have not been very successful. But they have static populations. With a burgeoning population in South Africa making ever bigger demands on our infrastructure of water, electricity, housing, etc., a case can be made out for moderate decentralisation of industry. It will depend whether it is more economic to provide the necessary infrastructure in new industrial areas. After all, Germany and Switzerland have fairly decentralised and successful industrial economies. Minimum wage levels must depend on the productivity levels of labour in a country. If they are set higher than marginal productivity of labour, they only cause unemployment. This seems to be the case in South Africa at present.

Do you regard poverty as a problem in South Africa? If so, how should it be tackled?

Of course, poverty among large sections of our population is a terrible problem leading to malnutrition and disease. It can only be tackled by increased productivity. We are a comparatively poor country because the productivity of our people is so low. It can only be tackled by improved education and technical training. No law of minimum wages can abolish it. It also means that we must be able to trade freely internationally in these products in which we have comparative advantages. That is why sanctions as such are an abomination. They deprive all South Africans of the opportunity of becoming wealthy.

Given the high level of unemployment, would you consider introducing some form of social security?

To improve our present social security will mean extra taxation. If the standard of social security is measured by First World Standards it will be impossible for the economy to carry. It will mean a rate of taxation which will impoverish society further, making unemployment ever worse. But some improvement in security is possible--for instance more distribution of surplus food. The only real answer to unemployment is more rapid economic growth. In the answers above we have suggested how this would be done. South Africa has the potential in the medium and longer term to grow much faster. But different policies than those of the past will have to be instituted.

What is your policy on privatisation?

Government has accepted the principle of privatisation. We agree completely. But we also believe it must be proceeded with as fast as possible. With the excess of investment funds at present in the economy, the time is suitable.

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CSO: 3400/637

NP ON ECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS

MB241038 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Apr 87 p 14

[NP responses to questions on economic policy submitted by THE STAR]

[Text] Could you spell out your party's policies and attitudes on sanctions?

We do not believe in sanctions as a means of bringing about enduring changes in a country's internal policies; if anything, they are quite likely to be counter-productive. Those sanctions already instituted against us will not make us sacrifice orderly reform to overseas perceptions on timetables but, inimically, their short-term effects will be to harm precisely those they were presumably designed to help.

How will you tackle unemployment?

Here and now we are tackling unemployment by means of a two-pronged strategy: this involves on the one hand, greatly increased spending on physical and social infrastructure, and, on the other, supply side measures such as tax reform, deregulation and privatisation, and productivity enhancement through ongoing training and retraining for the unemployed, and the provision of work incentives. The Government has already spent more than R800 million on such training programmes, which more than 500,000 people attended.

What, if any, changes will you make to the taxation system?

Our broad policy is aimed at so restructuring the tax system as to spread the fiscal burden equitably and to avoid such levels of direct taxation as would act as a disincentive to production. The Government is aware that personal income tax is high, but will await the Margo Commission's report and make it public before proceeding further on the tax reform path already embarked upon. It would clearly be premature to respond to an unpublished report or even pre-empt the commission's work by making major adjustments now.

How do you intend to reduce the rate of inflation?

After the minister of finance had some time ago commissioned people to submit their viewpoints on inflation, the Economic Advisory Council of the State President has been asked to submit concrete proposals for early remedial action

against the high level of inflation. It would therefore be inappropriate to outline specifics now. In general, however, it can be said that the nature of inflation continually changes. In 1984 the problem was excess demand, which we have since removed from the economy. But now it is high again because of the cost factor, and was mainly brought about by the devaluation of the rand. We prefer to look to the operation of market forces--influenced, so far as is necessary, by the fiscal and monetary authorities and incomes policy for sustainable reduction in the inflation rate. Tight fiscal and monetary policies will therefore continue to play a major role in this regard.

Are you satisfied with the distribution of wealth and land in South Africa and what changes should be made, if any?

South Africa is a mixture of Third and First Worlds, so the distribution of income and wealth is bound to be in a continual state of flux. Redistribution of opportunity, leading to the redistribution of income and wealth is a mark of civilised societies. Opportunities for economic participation are increasingly opened up, and higher educational attainment becomes more widespread, so that a natural (as opposed to an artificial) process of wealth accumulation will enable economic agents to command resources and thus to affect the pattern of distribution. The State will of course always have a residual role to play in correcting market failure. Ironically, the much maligned establishment of national states is one of the most dramatic acts of the redistribution of wealth--land is the basis of wealth.

How should the economy be stimulated?

In the shorter term, economic recovery will have to be primed by a consumption-led upswing arising from social expenditures and from higher disposable incomes stemming from tax relief and improved earnings, coupled with low interest rates. We do not see this as sparking a new round of demand-fed inflation, although we are watching it very closely. In the longer run we shall be looking to a sound mix of export growth (including local beneficiation) and "inward industrialisation" based on a burgeoning demand for basic consumption goods with a low import content. Deregulation and privatisation will clearly give impetus to the process of urbanisation.

What are your views on the Government's decentralization policy, and the issue of abolishing a minimum wage?

Industrial development in SA has become highly concentrated in a small number of areas. If we are to avoid insupportable burdens on our infrastructure we shall have to continue seeking a better spatial pattern of development by exploiting regional advantages and providing financial incentives [word indistinct] with the viability of the projects involved. Minimum wages are known to create economic distortions. In SA's present stage of socio-economic development it would clearly be difficult to totally abolish the minimum wage structure already existing. It must remain our aim to create the maximum

number of jobs possible and as any minimum wage structure clearly impinges on this need and basic free market philosophy, some form of action in this regard between employers and employees will have to be worked out without politicising the issue by government intervention.

Do you regard poverty as a problem in South Africa? If so, how should it be tackled?

"Relative poverty" is manifestly present in the mixture of Third and First Worlds constituting SA, and it has been broadly addressed in question five. What is to be understood by poverty per se will differ from country to country and from time to time, in accordance with the price level, the concept of conventional necessities," [quotation marks as received] the extent of welfare programmes, views on human dignity, and so on. Insofar as poverty in the most basic sense can be objectively identified we seek to meet it, prominetely by the provision of directed relief and the upgrading of the social infrastructure, but ultimately via economic growth, whereby work is created and opportunity provided for individual generation of income. The policy of deregulation and privatisation is of cardinal importance.

Given the high level of unemployment, would you consider introducing some form of social security?

For obvious reasons SA cannot look for a social security net comparable with those obtaining in the developed countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that significant elements of welfarism are already in evidence in our country, such as transport subsidies, state-sponsored training and re-training schemes, health care direct work provision or relief, old age pensions and unemployment insurance. A growing number of private organisations, furthermore, are making provision for their employees in one way or another. We are well aware of the gaps in the state social security net, but given SA's present stage of development and the formidable constraints in the budgetary sphere we are of the opinion that the only lasting solution to the problem of unemployment lies in rapid but sustainable economic growth. To that end we are stimulating small business and informal sectors.

What is your policy on privatisation?

We wholeheartedly support privatisation, on the grounds both of economic efficiency and the pruning of the government sector's claim to SA's limited economic resources. This policy has been given expression in various tangible forms already (for example Sasol [South African Coal, and Gas Corporation], transport housing) and is being actively pursued through the deliberations and policy measures of several bodies representing the private and the public sectors. There will, however, always be the important caveat that no great purpose is served by substituting a private monopoly for a public one and that in any transfer of membership the interests of consumer and taxpayer alike will need to be safeguarded. The interests of employees similarly need attention.

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COMMENTARY NOTES PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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[Station commentary]

[Text] Agriculture in South Africa, it has been said by numerous authorities, has reached a crisis point. Certainly many factors, all of them disturbing, combined to force the decision to reduce this year's producer price of maize by some 10 percent. Symptomatic of the situation is the fact that the previous price was almost double the price on world markets and the admission from the maize board that consumer resistance domestically had already led to an alarming decline in demand for the staple foodstuff.

Indeed, the maize industry epitomizes the country's urgent need for a comprehensive strategy to ensure the survival of a stable and efficient agricultural sector in the years to come. Profound structural changes in production, marketing, and financing have become essential, was the sobering message earlier this month from Mr Greyling Wentzel, minister of agriculture.

For the past few years the world has been increasingly over-supplied with highly subsidized grain products mainly from the United States and Europe. For the maize industry, in particular, says Mr Hennie de Jager, chairman of the maize board, this and the threat of sanctions disrupting exports means that maize production in South Africa must be scaled down. Augmenting the international trends are the internal factors. Rises in farmers' input costs have consistently outstripped revenue. Recently a Volkskas report drew attention to the difficulties created by the drought, high interest rates, inflation, lack of a market orientation in the agricultural sector, and inadequate management expertise among the farmers.

It is against this background that Mr Wentzel last year announced a governmental investigation to establish a food strategy for South Africa. Agriculture has always been regarded as a strategic industry dictating a need for self-sufficiency as a prerequisite for a stable economic, political, and social order. It is all the more so in the present international climate that a price premium may have to be paid to maintain the situation is clear when it is considered that present world grain prices are being artificially depressed--that the South African climate is by no means ideal for all forms of agricultural production and that production costs are further increased by farmers' dependence on other strategic industries for some of their requirements.

At the same time the country requires that the agricultural sector, like any other business sector, should operate on a sound economic basis. Close adherence to free market principles has been stipulated as the framework within which a national strategy must develop in agriculture, and in recent years there has been progress towards greater market orientation in determining administered prices and reducing restrictive marketing regulations.

A grazing strategy to stop the deterioration of the country's natural pasturage is already being implemented as part of a program to achieve optimal resource utilization. The minister of agriculture has also noticed that in future financial assistance will be granted on merit in terms of its cost effectiveness. For the past 35 years South Africa's farmers have increased their production at a rate higher than the growth of the population. It is a measure of a proud record of consistent achievement. Maintaining that record is the challenge with which they and the authorities are now confronted.

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