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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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20 January 1983

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2751

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FAO WORKSHOP OF TRADITIONAL FISHERIES HELD

Victoria NATION in English 7 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] **FISHERIES officials from eight Western Indian Ocean island and littoral states began a four-day FAO Workshop on Traditional Fisheries at the Reef Hotel yesterday.**

Opening the meeting, Planning Principal Secretary Robert Grandcourt noted that it was appropriate that the Food and Agricultural Organisation workshop be held in Seychelles as the Government here had given the fishing sector top priority, and as the Seychellois depended on fish as their main source of protein.

Joining Seychelles and FAO officials in the meeting are representatives from the Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Somalia and Tanzania.

Each country has sent three senior government officials responsible for the administration and planning of fisheries, the development of small scale fisheries and fishing gear technology, and for processing, distributing and marketing the catch.

Mr Grandcourt pointed out that of the 60 million people of the South-West Indian Ocean countries, over 100,000 depended heavily on traditional fishing for a daily living.

The average production of each of these fishermen was little over a ton a year, "grossly inadequate" either to ensure a decent living, or to meet the minimum protein requirements of the people they supplied.

To make full use of the resources Mr Grandcourt said, the fishermen had to be given the means to preserve their catch in a way that its market value was maintained. The catch had to be collected from landing places and taken to distribution centres.

"This will give the fishermen the incentive and the capacity to pay for improved crafts and gear, and will ensure fuller utilisation of available resources," the Principal Secretary explained.

## Training

He pointed out further that manpower would have to be trained in boat-building, in the manufacture, operation and repair of fishing gear, in the preservation of catch, in engine operation, maintenance and repair, and in book-keeping and management.

The crucial problem, however, was finance--"where to get the money from, and how to give it to the fisherman in a way that maintains him as a functional, responsible and independent member of society, and does not make him a beggar forever dependent on aid".

Mr Grandcourt later submitted that the rational development of small-scale fisheries might be the cheapest way of producing the protein needed by the people of the region compared to the expenses of large-scale livestock farming.

"I submit that it is time that men, women and children living on islands or on isolated coasts derive some of the benefits which town dwellers in this century have come to regard as normal", Mr. Grandcourt said.

Speaking on behalf of the Director-General of the FAO, Senior Fishery Industry Officer Iain Robertson said that the region was uniquely fortunate in having such maritime resources at its disposal and governments that were acutely aware of the many problems to be overcome in the development and management of their fisheries.

Pointing out that all present were aware of the common difficulties with which they were faced with respect to financial resources available for the promotion of fisheries, Mr. Robertson said, that nevertheless, much could be done on slender national budgets if the will to be active was there."

The FAO fisheries official said that there were many fishing techniques in the region which had proved successful in one country and which could be applied with equal success in another. "These techniques may not necessarily be new and the older skills should not be abandoned and lost . . ." he added.

During the rest of the week, the participants will look very closely at all the problems affecting small-scale fisheries in the region and will try to suggest ways of solving them.

The workshop will also look at various priorities for the region as listed at the first meeting of the South-West Indian Ocean Committee in Mauritius last year.

REGION RICH IN ENERGY RESERVES, SADCC CONFERENCE TOLD

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 82 p 13

[Text]

**SADCC countries have rich mineral, petroleum and natural gas deposits to help the region to reduce its dependence on imported energy requirements.**

Documents obtained by the Herald at the end of the first SADCC regional energy seminar held in Harare last week show that at least five countries have either coal, natural gas, petroleum or vast forests for wood.

Zimbabwe has an estimated 30 000 million tonnes of coal, mostly in the north-west Zambezi valley and in the south-east Sabi-Limpopo valley. "The figure is probably higher and these resources are of different types and qualities."

Mozambique has a minimum potential of 60 billion m<sup>3</sup> of natural gas. These deposits were found in the north and west of Vilanculos. Oil prospecting has also been started both off-shore and on-shore and coal deposits have been identified in various parts of that country.

Malawi is endowed with numerous potential sites that could be developed to harness hydro-electricity. "There are also speculations that Malawi may possess natural gas and/or crude oil deposits at the bottom of Lake Malawi," according to the documents.

Exploration work is continuing despite predictions that even if the deposits are there, it would be uneconomical because of the depth of the lake and the unavailability of export routes.

Tanzania has 41 billion m<sup>3</sup> of natural gas found in the Songo Songo region. "And more recently, about 130 billion m<sup>3</sup> of natural gas have also been found in the Kimbiji reserve, about 40 km from Dar es Salaam.

"Further exploratory work for both oil and natural gas and studies for utilisation of gas reserves already discovered are being carried out," the documents say.

And apart from "plentiful petroleum and oil reserves", Angola is covered with about 50 percent of natural forests for wood fuel. "About 50 percent of the Angolan territory is covered by natural forests and the remaining part is mainly savannah and steppes with a good agricultural potential.

"Oil, which is plentiful in Angola, plays a fundamental part both in meeting the energy needs of the country and as a main source of income."

Although no estimates of that country's oil potential were available according to the Minister of Energy and Petroleum, Cde Pedro de Castro van-Dunen, Angola had enough

resources to last for "a reasonably long time".

At a brief Press conference soon after officially closing the seminar, Cde van-Dunen said his country would give priority to the petroleum requirements of the SADCC countries. It was assigned the task of co-ordinating the regional energy projects and programmes within the SADCC countries.

In a statement released after the five-day seminar, the delegates strongly recommended that energy co-operation was necessary for the region's development programmes.

"Areas of specific concern centred first on domestic energy consumption, particularly in the rural areas where many people live.

"Traditional fuels account for 52 to 94 percent of the total energy consumption of the SADCC states, hence the seminar concluded that it would be unrealistic to move away from the use of wood in the foreseeable future.

**IMPORTANCE**

"In addition, the importance of energy in

rural development was examined both for the farming families and rural community in general," they said.

One of the most important contributions to the seminar was the willingness demonstrated by Angola to find economically appropriate ways of marketing her oil products within the region.

"By building towards a regional self-sufficiency in petroleum products, the SADCC member states will be strengthening both their economic and political independence."

Industrial and commercial energy requirements account for a quarter of the total consumption of

the region. Transport is the largest consumer of imported oil and the "heaviest drain on foreign exchange earnings".

"Although energy for transport is a vital issue, given the commercial energy surplus existing in the region it is even more vital to consider the transport for energy," the delegates said.

Other matters also considered were the conservation of other sources of new and renewable energy resources and the creation of a regional electricity grid system. SADCC countries had enough hydro-electricity for the next 10 years and "even beyond".

## Imported Fuel Drains SADCC of Up to Half Its Foreign Currency

EFFORTS are under way in the SADCC countries to conserve fuel and to use other forms of energy as a substitute for imported petroleum products.

Energy seminar documents show that the use of imported fuels in the transport and agricultural industries was draining 25 to 50 percent of the foreign currency earnings of the region.

Efforts were being intensified to replace expensive liquid fuels and electricity with other cheaper forms of energy.

"Zimbabwe is encouraging the use of producer gas instead of liquid fuel and electricity for irrigation. She is also promoting the use of solar energy and coal for drying purposes in the farms to avoid the continued misuse of wood fuel for similar purposes," the document said.

### SUBSTITUTION

About 20 percent of Zimbabwe's petrol was being replaced with ethanol and some agricultural equipment was being designed in such a way that it was run wholly on ethanol. "This substitution saves up to 20 percent foreign currency expenditure."

Other areas being studied were wind and solar generation of electricity,

the use of biogas plants for power and the construction of small hydro-electric schemes throughout the country.

In Tanzania, the high costs of oil imports and foreign currency constraints led the government to introduce strict energy conservation measures.

These measures included the rationing of all petroleum products, the setting up of uniform prices and a Sunday driving ban. "Restrictions on the importation of motor vehicles has also limited the consumption of petrol.

"Because of the austerity measures taken, the actual consumption of petroleum products does not reflect the true demand for the products in the country," according to the documents.

Notable developments were made in the use of other forms of energy. Wind was used for pumping water in rural villages and solar energy was used for drying crops in some parts of the country.

Wind, solar energy and biomass projects were being developed in Malawi. "Although in some cases very little has been done

due to some geographical problems, a plant to manufacture ethanol from sugar molasses is producing seven million litres of ethanol every year," according to the documents.

The ethanol, being blended at 20 percent with petrol, had earned the country substantial foreign exchange by reducing petrol imports.

### ETHANOL

"Apart from ethanol from molasses, very little is being done to utilise available biomass. There have been studies made on the alternative use of pinewood grown for use in a pulp and paper mill, but very little has come out of these studies."

Progress had been made in Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Angola and Swaziland to conserve the available energy resources and develop other forms which are cheaper and suitable for their communities.

People in the region were being encouraged to plant more trees and educational campaigns to discourage indiscriminate tree felling had been launched by governments.

"In Mozambique, the residues of agricultural waste are being used as a valuable source of energy, for electricity and steam production," according to the documents.

## 'Statistics Should Be Used More to Beat Fuel Problems'

SADCC countries must compile vital statistical information on regional energy problems and needs to plan a comprehensive energy balance.

Energy seminar documents show that some countries in the region lack information on the supply and demand for various forms of energy. This made it difficult to prepare an energy balance.

"Angola . . . has suffered a massive drain of executives which led to the collapse of the existing colonially weak structures in the field of statistics.

"It is, therefore, difficult to keep up-to-date statistical information and this is aggravated by aggression wars and by the fact that population centres are scattered and communication is difficult," it was stated.

In this case, Angola's energy sector depended on the information from other sectors of the economy.

Information which was meant to be supplied by industrial companies in Mozambique was not always forthcoming and in some cases was supplied at irregular intervals. "And at present, no detailed sectoral energy breakdown of consumption exists.

"Data on rural energy demand is not being systematically collected and there has been no national survey of urban and rural domestic demand."

It was easy to obtain

statistical information on the household consumption of energy in the urban centres because the councils kept records of amount used.

Unlike other countries in the region, Malawi, Zambia and Botswana had national systems of collecting information on their energy needs.

"In Malawi, the statistics office collects information on commercial energy and this is published in monthly statistical bulletins. Other organisations wishing to conduct similar surveys have to have the authority from this office."

Except for electricity, which is generated by the Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi, other sources of energy such as petroleum are supplied by private companies.

In Zambia the government sought information from provincial and district authorities, industrial corporations and private companies.

"The purpose of this step is to find out how much energy is used at present, which kind of energy, for which purposes, from which sources and in which part of the country is it found.

"Energy balances covering the past several years in Botswana provide a tool to analyse change in the energy supply and demand structures in a consistent way. This also helps to formulate energy supply and demand projections."

## State in Bid to Boost Blends

THE Government is investigating possibilities of blending diesel with fuel additives to reduce costs.

According to energy seminar documents, plans are afoot to blend more petrol and diesel to reduce the country's dependence on imported fuels.

"In particular, work on the use of vegetable oils as diesel extenders has been going on for some time and the results are very encouraging.

"Work on diesel extenders has lagged behind that of petrol blends, but even in this area, many possibilities are being pursued," says one of the documents.

Comprehensive studies were also under way to produce synthetic fuels from coal and to establish a coal-based chemical industry. "As the oil reserves dwindle, coal-derived fuels and chemical products will move in to fill the gap."

The proposed developments to reduce the dependence on imported fuels were necessary because transport fuels were demanding an inordinate share of the country's foreign exchange.

"The possibilities of increasing the ethanol to petrol ratio are also being studied and consideration is being given to the establishment of more sugar plantations for ethanol production to meet the increased fuel demands."

Studies on the possibilities of using corn, cassava and sorghum, for ethanol production were under way."

However, the conflict between land use for fuel production and food is still under debate and should be resolved soon for the benefit of many people.

Zimbabwe depended on

the abundant reserves of coal as an energy source for generating power, heating and transport. Other applications of coal should also be studied.

"With an estimated 30 000 million tonnes of coal, mostly in the north-west Zambezi valley and the south-east Sabi-Limpopo valley, the need to introduce more diverse applications of this mineral and energy source still presents a great challenge to the Government."

The documents recommended that the use of synthetic oil, synthetic gas, ammonia, plastics, resins and methanol — all possible products from coal for export — should be encouraged.

Zimbabwe imported large quantities of ammonia for the fertiliser industry and "because it is also used in the manufacture of explosives it could be very attractive if it is adequately developed in this country".

Coal would play an important role in power generation because hydro-electric power sites were limited.

CSO: 3400/488

WAREHOUSE FIRE, PORT ACCIDENT REPORTED

Limited Damage Caused

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Namibe--A fire of considerable proportions broke out on Monday in one of the warehouses of the Provincial Delegation of the Domestic Trade Ministry where large quantities of vegetable oil had been stored.

Initial reports obtained on the spot by ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] from police officers and officials from the Domestic Trade Ministry indicated that the warehouses involved had been the target of theft; it was assumed that the fire may have been set to cover up the crime.

The fire grew rapidly and was put out early on the morning of the same day (Monday) by firefighters from the city of Namibe, while investigations are being continued to discover the presumed criminals.

Concerning the damage caused by the fire, the amount is only relative but has not yet been disclosed by warehouse officials since almost all of the oil can be used for consumption.

In the meantime, another smaller fire was reported on the same day about 12 hours later in the commercial port of Namibe.

This new accident, according to the company's manager, happened when a group of workers, using a blowtorch, proceeded to cut an 22-ton crane which had fallen down recently, leading to the partial destruction of four containers holding prefabricated items belonging to the "Roremina" Enterprise.

Cause of Fire Reported

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Namibe--The fire which broke out on 22 November in a warehouse belonging to the Ministry of Domestic Trade in this city, storing about 2,300,500 liters of vegetable oil, was caused by a short-circuit due to a failure caused inside the electrical power grid of this warehouse, according to the delegation of the Ministry of Interior at the end of the investigations.

The fire which broke out on the same day in the commercial port of that same city involved a container that, in addition to construction materials, held straw, wood, and glue; it was caused by the penetration of mechanical sparks into its interior, coming from the cutting of a crane bolt which was on that container and which had been there for about 3 months. In the meantime the ministry is calling upon all defense and security forces and the entire population to step up their vigilance since the domestic and foreign enemy is at all times trying to destabilize the country economically, something which has a major effect on the provinces in the south, particularly Namibe, as happened in recent days.

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CSO: 3442/77



LOCAL PILOTS BEING TRAINED IN MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Dec 82 p 3

[Excerpts] A group of seven new Angolan pilots from the 'Boeing 737' detachment recently completed a period of 3 weeks of practical training in the flight simulator of Mozambique Air Lines in Maputo. The last three members of this group returned to their country yesterday.

Talking to our reporter, Jose Dionisio, an Angolan instructor-pilot, said that, as of the beginning of next year, a total of 17 new pilots in this detachment, including members of the first group, will come to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] for a practical training course in the flight simulator likewise.

The remaining ten pilots are scheduled to arrive next January, according to Major Dionisio, of TAAG (Air Transportation of Angola).

As the new pilots complete their practical training in the flight simulator, they are integrated into the crews of TAAG where they will fly as copilots.

The pilots, who are going to take training in the flight simulator of Mozambique Air Lines in Maputo are those who have just completed their theoretical training and who have never had any practical flight experience.

Providing Domestic Personnel for TAAG

According to the same instructor-pilot, TAAG at this time has about 70 percent domestic crews in the '737' detachment with about 40 percent in the 'F-27' detachemnt. He added that TAAG at this time has only two domestic commanders in the '737' detachment, a situation which hope to correct over the next few years, in view of the rate at which we train new pilots.

Some of the 17 new pilots who take their first practical training course in Mozambique have received their training partly in Angola and partly in Yugoslavia and Brazil.

### Good Comradeship with Mozambican Colleagues

Talking about their stay in Maputo, the group of Angolan pilots who returned to their country yesterday was unanimous in feeling that their training course was characterized by a spirit of good comradeship on the part of their Mozambican colleagues.

Here is a rather strange detail to be reported regarding the group of new Angolan pilots who yesterday returned to their country: Some of them as a matter of fact are very new, just 22 or 23 years old, but they are nevertheless already joining the 'Boeing 737' detachment.

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CSO: 3442/77

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER RISE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Nov 82 p 2

Text The explosion of school age children in the People's Republic of Angola since independence, especially preschool and primary school children, together with the shortage of teachers and education materials, poses a serious threat to the future of the pioneers and proponents of the Angolan revolution.

Many children from 6 to 14 years of age are in danger of not receiving an education, especially orphans and children whose parents were transferred to Luanda for job reasons.

The immediate consequences of this situation could be an increase in theft and juvenile delinquency, which is currently at an alarming level.

To this end, a recently published study conducted during the past year by the National Youth Reform Department under the Ministry of Interior reveals that 23,248 crimes, including theft, drug use, homicide, gambling and assault, were committed by about 3,534 youth, currently under preventive detention.

The document expresses concern over the large number of pre-delinquent youth, who are not yet included among the black marketeers and others with illegal businesses in the neighborhoods and markets in Luanda.

As the report stresses, the juvenile delinquency situation is alarming since the children most affected are generally orphans, displaced children and others who do not have any means of subsistence.

To alleviate the situation, the department in question asked the competent authorities to establish and expand youth reform organizations and to resolve the education problem, particularly primary school education, in the provinces with the greatest flux of school children, including Luanda, Benguela, Huambo, Huila, Lunda-Norte, Lunda-Sul, Kwanza-Norte and Sul, Cabinda, Malange and Uige.

The report in question condemns the practice of "black marketeering" among youth and criticizes the liberal attitude of many teachers in this regard.

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CSO: 3442/64

SPAIN OFFERS COOPERATION IN HEALTH FIELD

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The King of Spain is going to set up a small ophthalmology center in Luanda, to assist the one already operating in the Angolan capital, according to sources in the Ministry of Health.

The center offered by the Spanish Government is part of an agreement signed between the health authorities of the two countries, and also provides for the training of Angolan personnel in Spain and the supply of equipment, medicine and other material.

This assistance will cover a period of 2 years beginning next December. Three Angolan technicians will be leaving soon for Spain where they will receive training for 6 to 8 months. They will be followed by two doctors who will specialize in ophthalmology in Spain.

According to the same source, the assistance now begun does not include the project to build the Ophthalmology Hospital in Luanda, which dates back to 1980 and may be completed by 1985. It appears, however, that the hospital will also receive Spanish assistance.

That same source added that the opening of the small center, scheduled for October 1983, will help curb the flow of ophthalmology patients abroad, which is extremely costly for the government.

"One of the main headaches of the Ministry of Health is having to send ophthalmology patients abroad," the source said in conclusion.

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CSO: 3442/64

POLITICAL BUREAU COMMUNIQUE ON MPLA CONFERENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] The First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party was an event of great importance in the context of the battle waged by the Angolan people against underdevelopment and economic dependence and for socialism in Angola.

The congress made an in-depth analysis of the political and organizational status of the party and the country's economic, social and financial situation and set guidelines and goals for the various areas of national activity.

In view of the need to control systematically the guidelines established, the First Extraordinary Congress requested the Central Committee to convene the First National Party Conference to review compliance with the guidelines and introduce modifications to the decisions made at the time.

From reports made up to now, it is apparent that some objectives were achieved, but that there are still many gaps and shortcomings that must be corrected before we can solve our people's most pressing problems.

The primary handicap to our economic and social development continues to be the war imposed on us by international imperialism, with the United States of America at the head.

As predicted at the First Extraordinary Congress, the South African racists and Angolan puppets, carrying out the strategy and tactics determined by international reaction, intensified their criminal activities against our country.

The bellicose activities of the enemy continue to be reflected in the movement of mercenary bands and puppets from Namibia into our country which massacre entire villages and destroy our economic goals by systematic air and land attacks, accompanied by bombings of our territory by South African racist troops. Examples are the major August 1981 invasion that resulted in the occupation of a large part of Cunene Province and the actions of groups of South African commandos to sabotage targets of great economic value, such as the Luanda refinery, the Lobito oil deposits and the Cunene and Giraul bridges, among others.

All these criminal actions were naturally designed to upset the national economy and obstruct economic reconstruction, in an attempt to worsen the financial situation and undermine our people's undying support for the just struggle of the Namibian people, while at the same time to demoralize the working masses in their commitment to the Socialist revolution conducted by MPLA-Labor Party.

This troublesome political and military situation, which requires a total commitment on the part of all the party organs and the state in seeking solutions that would preserve the enormous progress already made, is further aggravated by blackmail and pressures being exerted by the most aggressive imperialist circles on our people who are aiding the struggle for independence of the Namibian people, with SWAPO in their vanguard.

The main advances toward finding a solution to the Namibia problem made up to 1981, under the leadership of the late President Antonio Agostinho Neto, suffered a rude setback with the support given by the current American administration to the white minority government in Pretoria. This has led not only to an increase in attacks by these racist forces and to their strategy of backing the activities of puppet groups against all the countries of southern Africa, but also to their attempt to make vague promises of a solution contingent on the withdrawal from Angola of international Cuban troops, the only guarantee of concrete support to the Angolan people against expansionism and the constant provocation and attacks of the apartheid regime.

The MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government have spared no efforts to find the way to a fair solution to the Namibia problem and to clear up the situation in southern Africa. Together with other Front Line countries and in cooperation with other African countries and others involved in the affair, especially the so-called Contact Group, the Angolan Government has taken and participated in initiatives at the highest levels to accelerate the process of peace.

The joint declaration of the Governments of Angola and Cuba last 4 February states quite clearly the desire of the two governments to help find a just solution to the Namibian problem and the security of southern Africa.

At various bilateral and multilateral meetings, the Angolan Government has acted with the necessary flexibility, without abdicating its sovereignty, in an attempt to do everything possible to put an end to the existing war, in respect for the inalienable right of the Namibian people to independence.

Without letting up in any way on its efforts to find a just solution to the problem of Namibia and peace in southern Africa, the Angolan nation will continue its efforts to improve the organization of its heroic armed forces and to make preparations to resist in unison any attempt at occupation or neo-colonial domination.

The complicated situation of undeclared war imposed on us has not prevented us from adopting important economic and social measures under the Guidelines of the First Extraordinary Congress to build the technical and material bases for socialism and to raise our people's standard of living.

The process of perfecting the leadership of the economy and of correcting cases of inefficiency in some economic and social sectors is under way.

The people's organs of power are becoming stronger and improving their operations, both in controlling executives and in increasing the opportunities for people's representatives to participate in the management of state affairs.

Nevertheless, despite the progress made, the pace of development in the country continues to be very slow, still quite far from the targets outlined by the First Extraordinary Congress. The level of commercial production of agricultural and industrial products does not meet domestic needs, despite advances made in marketing in the country. Because of this, there are still tremendous difficulties in supplying foodstuffs and consumer goods to the people and raw materials to industry.

The measures adopted to improve the low profitability of most enterprises have still not borne fruit because of difficulties with management teams, the low productivity of the labor force, failure to make proper use of equipment and facilities, the squandering of raw materials and at times improper use of material and financial means.

The crisis of the capitalist system, which worsened toward the end of 1981, has had strong repercussions on the economic and social activities of the country since, despite all the efforts made to reduce our dependence, it is still considerable as a result of the economic structure inherited from colonialism. The prices of our basic exports have been declining, while the prices of imports have continued to rise.

Moreover, our country's struggle against imperialist actions and internal enemies not only hampers economic activity in the most severely affected regions but also forces us to allocate considerable resources to increase our defensive capacity, to support displaced people and to rebuild what was destroyed.

All of this sharply curtails the resources available to purchase foodstuffs, spare parts, means of transportation, farm machinery and raw materials for our processing industry.

Our party and government leaders have therefore had to decree a whole series of austerity measures designed to make better use of raw materials and material and financial resources, and to improve the accounting organization, statistical information and control over expenditures for raw materials and the distribution of finished goods, in order to put an end to the irrational use or squandering and diverting of government monies and to make the economy more efficient and improve supplies of foodstuffs and consumer goods to the people.

Moreover, the imbalance between the increase in payment means primarily outside the banking system and commercial means and services available to the people and the delays in organizing marketing networks have led to an increase

in speculation and profiteering and have created difficulties for large sectors of the population faced with an uncontrolled increase in the cost of living.

In light of this situation, the leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party decided that the necessary adjustments must be made to the 1983 National Plan, and that immediate, forceful steps must be taken to combat the considerable concentration of financial power in the hands of a greedy group of speculators and to create the basic conditions conducive to economic recovery and an improved standard of living for the people.

The rationalization and better use of potential productive capacity, an increase in labor productivity and in the volume of production and an increase in the economic rate of return are the main tasks to be included in programs to which all workers must be committed.

When these main tasks are achieved, the economic potential and defensive capacity of the country will grow year by year, and the supply of food and consumer items will be improved and funds available to meet the people's social needs will increase.

Now more than ever, it is imperative to strengthen the party's leading role. The MPLA-Labor Party, as the guiding force of the Angolan society and government, has focused its activities on strengthening its structures, improving the methods and quality of work and perfecting the structures to assist and control state activities.

It has reorganized the party's central apparatus and has made the Secretariat of the Central Committee and its support organs more effective and operational. It has regulated the activities of the party's leadership and support organs down to the municipal level, and for the first time has held assemblies and conferences to renew the mandates of the grass-roots organizations and the party's municipal and provincial committees. This year also witnessed the start of the first membership campaign to admit new party members, to give it a larger base among the people and make it a more effective and operational presence in all sectors of the country's political and socioeconomic life. This campaign, which was divided into various phases, was designed to strengthen the grass-roots organizations with conscientious, dedicated and dynamic individuals who would help make the party's revolutionary process better and more effective and to rid the party of harmful and ineffective individuals.

The organizational efforts also included ideological activities of the party, permitting its members and leaders to combine political and cultural supremacy.

The First National Information Seminar and the formation of the Union of Angolan Journalists open new possibilities for information agencies and personnel to participate in achieving the revolution's objectives.



A new impetus has also been given to the full participation of the grass-roots organizations in the various work places in performing and controlling planned productive tasks.

Some problems, however, remain, such as the deficient operations of some municipal and provincial committees and of many grass-roots organizations. This situation has influenced the degree of discipline and ideological unity with the party and has affected the work performance of the people.

It is in this context that the First National Conference of the MPLA-Labor Party will be held in September 1983.

The conference, which is convened under the motto "The most important thing is to solve the people's problems," will analyze developments in the social and economic situation and progress toward fulfilling the economic guidelines approved by the First Extraordinary Congress and will introduce any modifications deemed advisable. In the same way, it will take up questions related to strengthening the leading role and prestige of the party and increasing its size and its ties with the people, as well as the political and ideological education of its members and the people, improving ideological unity within the organization, strengthening and consolidating national unity, relations of the MPLA-Labor Party with the party youth and with people's and social organizations, and the relationship between the party and the state, especially in matters related to the party's control over the state apparatus and party work within the defense and security organizations.

To handle the preparations for the First National Conference of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Political Bureau, following its legal principles, decided to convene the Secretariat of the Central Committee as the Preparatory Committee for the National Conference.

The Preparatory Committee will propose to the Political Bureau the criteria for attendance, the schedule of the preparatory activities, and the organization of the Preparatory Committee for the National Conference, so that it can effectively begin all the work to prepare for our party's national conference.

The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party thus urges party members, the party youth, members of the glorious defense and security forces, and farm and city workers to join actively in the preparations for this important event.

Party members should participate conscientiously and actively in extensive discussions of the main problems affecting our nation so as to find the ways, methods and mechanisms to strengthen the leading role of the party, impose discipline and authority and overcome the major difficulties facing the country.

The Struggle Continues;  
Victory Is Certain.

9805  
CSO: 3442/64

## OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE TO BLACK MARKET QUESTIONED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Nov 82 p 2

Text To spend practically your entire pay-check at one of the (black?) markets for a single meal, or to shun this and have to go hungry is the current dilemma of the majority of our basically urban population in the present situation.

This is an actual fact and, since it is known to all, no one can refute it and nobody can hide the evidence of the facts.

The abstemiously designated "black market" has gone so far--to all appearances, it has shifted from a clandestine operation to a partially official one--it would seem to be a more than obvious demonstration, which is unacceptable from any standpoint, that a business of this sort is possible only when people adopt a liberal attitude and refuse to denounce the people practicing it.

In view of this, any other argument or artifice used to continue to justify its alarming spread to all corners, or even better, any step taken to combat it will be useless if it is not reflected in concrete action, and will continue to call into question the ability, dynamism and competence of law-abiding people.

Moreover, what is now happening with the partial, (official?) recognition of the black market is a test of the ability, competence, honesty and dynamism of those who are supposed to protect against such things.

We believe that no one should still be talking about vague steps already taken in this regard, such as, for example, the now bitter fact that the inspectors, whose actions have never been felt anywhere, are nonexistent. We should stop simply talking about the inspectors and sellers of the products listed, because in the end they are not the only ones to blame. And this is true because basically the inspectors have people over them to whom they have to account, and they are not being asked to account.

Let's not dwell on this and the "Achilles heel," and instead look at the type of products sold on these markets, where they come from and how they are acquired. Most of them are imports that should be in the regular stores and

which cannot be found in the supermarkets, but which appear in surprising quantities on the black market. And this leads us to ask who are the black marketeers? Who is feeding the black markets? Who is supporting them? Naturally, this could lead anyone to reflect the possibility of some sort of collusion, even an involuntary one.

After analyzing these sorry facts, we can only deplore the shameful and intolerable situation resulting from this state of affairs. We can also make a wide variety of allegations and comments. But my dear friends, what antidote is there for this evil other than concrete action?

9805

CSO: 3442/64

## BRIEFS

UNION DELEGATION IN GDR--Berlin--A delegation from the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA), headed by its Secretary-General Pascoal Luvualu from the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, has been in the GDR for a few days learning about the labor experience of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) in implementing its policy in the field of agriculture, according to TASS. The Angolan union members have already visited farm production cooperatives in the south of the GDR, where they learned about the advanced work methods and conditions of the farmers. The head of the Angolan delegation stressed the great importance of the GDR's experience for the People's Republic of Angola at the time, and stated how much they appreciated the assistance provided by that country, particularly in combating the aggression of racist South Africa. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Nov 82 p 27] 9805

SOVIET AUTO REPAIR COOPERATION--Huambo--A garage for repairing light Lada-make vehicles was inaugurated Friday in the city of Huambo, at a ceremony attended by Huambo's Provincial Commissioner Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade), among others. The garage, which is equipped with various sections and departments for repairing engines, tires, technical work, general maintenance and car washes, used to be a taxi building and was converted in 6 months by Soviet and Angolan technicians. This garage, the second of its kind to be opened this year in Huambo Province (the first was for Volvo cars), is equipped to handle not only Lada cars but also other light-weight vehicles. The available supply of spare parts is satisfactory, according to the provincial director of ABAMAT. As for technical personnel, this garage, which will come under the local agency of the Ministry of Transportation, will have only one Soviet technician initially, but a technical and professional training course is scheduled with the assistance of the Soviet enterprise AVTOEKSPORT. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 82 p 11] 9805

JUSTICE OFFICIAL BACK FROM CUBA--The delegation of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, headed by its chief, Antero de Abreu, has just returned to Luanda from the Republic of Cuba; the delegation had gone to that friendly country for a working and study visit in response to an invitation from the Attorney General of the Republic of Cuba Guevara Quintana. The delegation headed by Antero de Abreu was received by Osvaldo Dorticos, Minister of Justice of Cuba, and by Jose Amaro Salup, chief justice of the supreme court, among other personalities in the government of Cuba. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Nov 82 p 2] 5058

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CUBA--Havana--Angola and Cuba completed official conversations in Havana on the expansion of economic cooperation in the sugar, metal-working, shipbuilding, and basic industry sectors. The negotiations were carried out in this capital between the delegations headed, respectively, by Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, Angolan industry minister, and Hector Rodrigues Lompart, minister and chairman of the State Committee on Economic Cooperation of Cuba. At the end of the conversation, the two ministers signed a document in which they agreed to expand bilateral cooperation in various areas. The Angolan minister, who is visiting Havana, had already met with Cuban ministers of basic industry, sugar, and light industry. He also met with Levi Farah, minister of government in charge of construction abroad. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Nove 82 p 3] 5058

CSO: 3442/77

PROTOCOL OF DETAILED COOPERATION WITH CUBA SIGNED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 8 Nov. 82 p 4

[Text] The fourth session of the Mixed Cape Verde-Cuba Commission ended with the signing of a scientific-technical cooperation protocol covering the areas of health, education, sports, transportation, labor, and social security as well as construction and a commercial memorandum which will make it possible to develop trade relations between our two countries; according to the words of Comrade Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning and head of the Cape Verde delegation to the meeting, this session made it possible to outline the framework of cooperation existing between the two countries and to develop it in long-range terms for a longer period of time.

The protocol now signed spells out technical assistance, the granting of study scholarships, training courses, technical cadre training programs, exchange of technical documentation, and exchange of delegations as ways of cooperation in the various sectors.

During this meeting, the participants also analyzed the possibility for Cape Verde to use Cuban enterprises abroad which were made available to the country by Cuba, along with the development of trade relations in the various areas of exports involving Cuban products for Cape Verde.

The cooperation protocol was signed by Comrade Jose Brito and by Manuel Torres Muniz, deputy chairman of the State Committee on Economic Cooperation; the commercial memorandum was signed by Miguel Costa Monteiro, representing the Secretariat of State for Commerce and Tourism, and Alberto Martell Gonzalez, deputy director for exports for Cuba-Tecnica.

The protocol also provides that the next meeting of the Mixed Commission be held in the Cuban capital, Havana, in October 1984.

During its stay in the country, the Cuban delegation, headed by Comrade Manuel Torres Muniz, was received by Prime Minister Comrade Pedro Pires and by Foreign Trade Minister Silvino da Luz. The delegation also visited the island of S. Vicente.

5058

CSO: 3442/79

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH GDR

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 19 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] The second session of the Mixed GDR-Cape Verde Commission, meeting between 1 and 4 November, in Berlin, made it possible to sign a cultural and scientific-technical cooperation program for the 2-year period of 1983-1984.

The program, signed by Comrade Osvaldo Sequeira, secretary of state for commerce, tourism, and crafts, representing Cape Verde, and Wolfgang Bruckner, director-general of foreign trade, for Germany, involves vocational training and technical assistance; it provides for art shows and covers the sectors of health, agriculture, and culture.

A survey was also conducted during the work of this second meeting concerning the possibilities of trade cooperation and the GDR government expressed interest in importing canned tuna.

According to the head of the Cape Verde delegation, this meeting demonstrated the agreement of ideas on the importance of mutual cooperation for the consolidation of independence.

The Cape Verde delegation also included comrades Adao Rocha, director-general of cooperation; Quirino Spencer, director-general in the Ministry of Education and Culture; Teresa Ribeiro, of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Elisa Rodrigues, of EMPA [Public Enterprise for Supply]; Carlos Sole, of the regional directorate of commerce in the northern zone, and two officials from the Embassy of Cape Verde in the GDR.

The German delegation was made up of comrades Bieter [as published; Dieter] Belzer, director of foreign trade; Wolfgang Gaebelein, head of the northern and western division of Africa in the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Erhard Kristek, cultural coordinator, northern and western division of Africa; Michael Dobraz, head of the C.E. Intercoop Enterprise; and Monika Ruch, interpreter.

5058

CSO: 3442/79

## BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE URBAN PLANNING DELEGATION--A delegation from the LNEC (National Civil Engineering Laboratory) of Lisbon arrived in Praia today; the delegation is made up of engineers Ruy Gomes, head of the department of buildings; Vasconcelos Paiva, head of the construction unit; and Architect Reis Cabrita, head of the architecture unit. The LINEC delegation, which is headed by Engineer Ruy Gomes, came to the country on a mission involving its specialty as part of the cooperation agreement signed this week between Portugal and Cape Verde. The objective of the mission includes essentially the joint preparation, with technicians from the Ministry of Housing and Public Works, of a project aimed at standardizing the elements of civil engineering construction, the definition of modular coordination rules in architecture, and the drafting of urban planning instruments. In addition to the working visit with the MHOP [Ministry of Housing and Public Works], the program includes contact visits to the principal urban centers and suburban districts, shelters, and construction material enterprises, shipyards, and industrial installations. The mission, which is to last 8 days, will also go to the interior of the Island of Santiago and the islands of S. Vicente and S. Antao. At the end of its stay, the delegation will be received by Comrade Housing and Public Works Minister Engineer Tito Ramos. [Text] [ Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 8 Nov 82 p 4] 5058

CSO: 3442/79



## BRIEFS

BORDER FRICTION WITH GUINEA--The government of Guinea in Conakry is putting pressure on Guinea-Bissau to drop its demands regarding the maritime border between the two countries, ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEW AGENCY] was able to learn from diplomatic sources. Sekou Toure asked Nino Vieira to refrain from exercising sovereignty over the zone under dispute which is rich in petroleum, the same sources added. The president of the republic of Guinea-Conakry also communicated to Guinea-Bissau that he "would order to opening of wells" that he "would demand the tearing down of barriers" in that area and announced that an exploration contract has already been signed with an American company. At the same time, Sekou Toure "reportedly called Nino Vieira's attention to the need for Guinea-Bissau to correct its positions which it assumed in defense of the right of self-determination of the Western Sahara," the same sources reported. According to Toure, in a letter sent to Nino Vieira, the question of Western Sahara "has been created totally by Algeria." The five African Portuguese-speaking countries have developed a common strategy of support for the specific expression of the right of self-determination of the Western Sahara on the international level. According to the same sources, Guinea-Bissau is inclined not to accept "the de facto policy carried out by Guinea-Conakry." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Dec 82 p 5] 5058

CSO: 3442/81

REPORTAGE ON EAST TIMOR SITUATION

FRETILIN Deplores Portuguese Desertion

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 82 p 6

[Text] FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence] yesterday reported a "certain desertion by its Portuguese allies" when the draft resolution on East Timor was voted on this week in the UN General Assembly.

The FRETILIN position was expressed by FRETILIN member Abilio Araujo in an interview granted to the Portuguese news agency ANOP. Araujo said that despite the Portuguese diplomatic efforts, it had not been possible to bring such countries as the United States and France to condemn Indonesia.

"FRETILIN believes, however, that despite the difficult nature of the problem in the international arena, the continuing resistance struggle in East Timor and its connection with the Indonesian people's struggle for democracy means that, sooner or later, there will be a new wave of solidarity with the Maubere people," Araujo declared.

The draft resolution on East Timor, urging that UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar be authorized to seek a solution to the problem, was approved Tuesday by the United Nation, with 50 votes in favor, 46 opposed and 54 abstentions.

A week ago in the Decolonization Committee, the resolution received 48 votes in its favor and 54 abstentions.

Precise Words

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Nov 82 p 5

[Editorial by Etevaldo Hipolito: "Precise Words"]

[Text] The prominence given to the Maubere people in the North American press, as in recent months the Indonesian Government has reluctantly admitted, is not surprising. It is the result of a situation achieved and maintained in the midst of a struggle known by all to be harsh, difficult and marked by heroic gestures. Because of their initiative on the battlefield, the patriots have been receiving news coverage which, by right, they should have had long ago.

One of the achievements in these years of battle was to give the news media something like an unretouched photograph. Complacency gave way to a picture painted in bold, harsh strokes, leaving no room for romanticism.

This dry manner of explaining events in East Timor is, first and foremost, a reflection of the way in which the Maubere leadership has been reporting the aggression since the beginning. Using precise words to fit the circumstances, FRETILIN succeeded in describing all the horrors of the invasion, not just drawing a profile but depicting the true nature of the regime led by General Suharto.

In their writing and in their public statements, their words served to unveil a shocking picture. The power and the limitations of language are known to all. The objectivity with which FRETILIN has transmitted to the world the climate experienced on this small ocean island, far from alienating world public opinion, has gradually opened doors in an area which often chooses not to report dramas of this kind.

In East Timor, the thousands of dead and wounded resulting from the aggression, the countless victims of deliberate starvation and the rolls of refugees demonstrate that the reactionary assault knows no bounds. The direct way in which FRETILIN has focused on this savagery against its country has had two results; it has given an accurate picture of the enemy and has given more credibility to the resistance movement. Such an achievement is possible only for those who have the confidence of their people, and with this people, on their own land, have created the certainty of victory--victory which came closer on this 18 November.

6362

CSO: 3442/73

## UNEMPLOYMENT LEADS TO ALARMING INCREASE IN CRIME

London WEST AFRICA In English 13 Dec 82 p 3214

[Article by Brigitte Vanderverken]

[Text] IVORY COAST'S economic crisis has led to an alarming increase in crime. Unemployment and unfulfilled expectations have encouraged the emergence of a growing number of swindlers and criminals. The situation should not be exaggerated. Crime figures have fallen in the last few months as a result of stronger police measures and crime in Abidjan is in a different league from, say, Lagos. But it nevertheless merits analysis.

Armed robbery appears to be on the upturn and bandits do not hesitate to shoot. People are asking where all the weapons are coming from. The victims are arming themselves in self-defence.

While Abidjan's popular districts such as Abobo and Yopougon are the main targets for robbers, smart residential areas like Cocody-Deux Plateaux are also affected. The authorities are playing down the problem not wishing to alarm expatriates whose economic role is seen as important.

Security measures have been tightened and random police roundups are more frequent. The latter, being indiscriminate, tend to alarm rather than reassure the local population while the "catch" is often meagre. The police force is not sufficiently numerous adequately to patrol the worst affected areas. There are three police stations at Abobo, for example, but local inhabitants say this is not enough. At Yopougon tension is high with local residents threatening to lynch any thieves they catch. In response the thieves have distributed leaflets saying they will shoot anyone who tries to stop them.

Who are the criminals? Ivorians — echoing the local press — accuse immigrants from the poor neighbouring countries. Upper Voltans are the most fre-

quently accused: once the theft is carried out, the story goes, the thief heads north and home with his booty.

But while much of the petty crime, including thefts from Lebanese shops, may be committed by immigrants, more sophisticated robberies, particularly of banks, are more likely to be the work of Ivorians. Two such hold-ups were carried out on the same day in Abidjan in October. The first was on the 20th floor of the new Tour Postel 2001; the second was at a branch of the BICICI bank. The victim of the first robbery said he suspected the robbers may have been Post Office employees working in the same building!

Prostitution — of both sexes — is also on the increase and posing problems for the authorities. Embarrassingly for some, one of the favourite haunts of male prostitutes is in the vicinity of the prestigious Hotel Ivoire.

Juvenile delinquency is a much more widespread problem. Education — or rather the right to be educated — is a sensitive issue. Over half the population is less than 20 years old and therefore of school age. But the authorities wish to limit the numbers entering secondary school so as to avoid swelling the numbers of educated unemployed. Only 30,000 pupils out of a potential 150,000 entered secondary schools this academic year. This may mean 120,000 teenagers ending up on the streets.

There is similar tension at the University — sometimes referred to as the "Unemployment Factory". Fear of unemployment was one of the causes for the student riots in February 1982. The government partially defused the situation by promising to find jobs for all this year's graduates.

But the problem is far from being resolved, especially as the recession shows no signs of ending. The students gravitate automatically towards the security of public administration, rather than more "productive" employment. But the government intends to freeze the recruitment of civil servants at the present level of 72,000, apart from taking on an additional 3,500 school leavers.

The coming months will test the government's determination to carry out a thorough clean-up.

CSO: 3400/490

## TEXTBOOK SHORTAGE LOOMING FOR PUPILS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Dec 82 p 20

[Text] A crisis over textbooks may force schoolchildren in primary schools throughout Kenya to go without textbooks next year — at least in their first term. The textbook tender for the 1982-83 period was put out late by the Kenya School Equipment Scheme (KSES). It came out in September instead of July, the beginning of the financial year. That two-month delay should not have seriously affected the production of the textbooks in time for the beginning of the new school term in the New Year, but problems arose when several titles, mostly supplementary readers, which were included in the tender, were subsequently rejected by the central tender board which has the final say in government tenders. The rejection of the titles on grounds ranging from excessive quantities to being new untried titles, caught some experts in the field by surprise. Such experts say that they merely expected the CTB to be more concerned with monies rather than with the suitability of the textbooks because this is the task of specialised experts in the educational fields whose judgement in such matters is more competent than that of the CTB.

The rejected titles include *Maisha Ya Binadamu Duniani na Ahera* of which, the CTB says, 33,000 copies were ordered last year — hence there would be no need for more copies for the next couple of years. Other titles

ordered include the complete series of eight titles of *Nelson Sunshine*. *Marudio na Mazoezi ya Kiswahili* was rejected because it was a new untried title and thus did not justify an order for 170,000 copies. The CTB considered 50,000 copies of *Visa vya Athumani na Onyango* as too high. And it thought unacceptable an attempt to introduce *The Progressive Peak English Course* series, in place of the series prepared by the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation.

Originally, the ministry is understood to have set aside shs. 50 million for textbooks during the current financial year. This is now being cut down to shs. 30 million and the exercise is also contributing further to delays, because the ministry is still resolving the issue of which textbooks should be given priority in its order list.

Only the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation which is a parastatal publisher with a monopoly for publishing all material developed by the Kenya Institute of Education, has so far been issued with local purchase orders. The remainder of publishers who are private and mainly foreign-owned concerns have yet to receive theirs. And because it is taking so long to issue the LPOs, publishers now say that it is practically impossible to print and deliver the required textbooks until around May next year, that is beginning of the second school term. The permanent secretary in the ministry of basic education, Mr. Leo Odero, on Monday sought to play down the whole issue

when he issued a short press statement denying the crisis report which appeared in *The Nairobi Times*. He claimed that Jomo Kenyatta Foundation was going ahead with printing of the textbooks and that these should be ready in time for the beginning of the school year. Significantly, Odera omitted any reference to private publishers. ■

CSO: 3400/497

FATE OF NAMIBIA'S POLITICAL DETAINEES DISCUSSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Dec 82 p 7

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

VERY few of Namibia's political detainees are ever brought to trial, the Territory's Attorney General, Mr Don Brunette, said this weekend.

"There is one case pending at the moment but usually not more than one or two a year eventually appear on charges", Mr Brunette said.

The State of Namibia's unknown number of political prisoners attracted attention again with the release of Amnesty International's latest report, followed by an accusation that South Africa was torturing political prisoners in Namibia and a call to the SA Prime Minister for an independent inquiry.

This was punctuated with the deaths of two Kavango residents shortly after their detention by Police forces in separate incidents on the same day last week.

Commissioner of SWA Police General Dolf Gouws rejected AI's claims that detainees in Namibia are tortured and mistreated.

"I am shocked at the accusation," he said.

While SA Police Minister Louis le Grange's recommended guidelines for treatment of detainees does not apply in Namibia, rights of prisoners held without trial are laid down.

The actions of the Police are governed by the same regulations contained in standing orders of the SA Police in this regard, SWA's Security Police Chief Brigadier Johannes van der Merwe commented.

And a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in reply to the same query that army personnel's treatment of detainees were subject to the provisions of AG Proclamation 9 of 1977.

Most political prisoners presently in custody are being held under this proclamation according to chief director of the AG's office in Windhoek, Advocate John Viall.

**SECURITY DISTRICTS**

AG 9 - Security Districts Proclamation 1977 - has been amended a number of times for the proclamation of areas out-



side the war zone in the north, as additional 'security districts'.

It provides for, inter alia:

- relocating peoples' place of residence and curfews;
- searches and detentions without warrant;
- detentions up to 30 days which can be prolonged by the AG;
- and interrogation by any authorised member of the Security Forces (including Police).

The proclamation accords considerable rights of indemnity from any legal action — civil, criminal or interdicts — to the authorities, while providing for the AG's specific permission before the detainee can have access to legal representation.

According to Adv Viall "nobody is being held under AG 26 at the moment as far as I know."

This proclamation — detention for the prevention of political violence and intimidation — was issued in 1978, largely to combat a Swapo's boycott campaign against the elections for a constituent assembly at the time.

Unlike to AG 9, this one spells out rights for detainees to:

- be given a copy of the warrant of arrest and reasons, in writing for the arrest, by the AG on request;
- notify a friend or relative of his detention;
- visits by a State medical officer at least

every fourth day, as well as a fortnightly visit by a magistrate;

- submit written representations to a review committee.

However, the AG-appointed committee's deliberations or records may not be disclosed to the public and the AG need not give effect to the committee's recommendations, nor has any court jurisdiction on its functions or decisions.

#### LIFE IS CHEAP

But in Namibia's war zone the rule of law is even further out of reach and life is cheap. Here the SA Defence Act of 1957 applies.

Its section 103*Ter* on indemnity states: "no proceedings, whether civil of law against a member of the SA Defence Force, or any other person in the service of the State by reason of any act advised, commanded, ordered, directed or done in good faith for the purposes of or in connection with the prevention of suppression of terrorism in any Operational Area.

The phrase "in connection with" is one of the points in the law providing potential indemnity for deaths in detention, torture, or the disappearance of detainees in Namibia's war zone, according to some legal opinion.

Recent examples where such incidents were coupled to 'bone fide suspi-

cion of a detainee's association with 'terrorist' activities', include:

- General Gouws's statement last week on one of the deceased Kanvango detainees — Kaduma Katanga — "after questioning he confessed to being a terrorist" and died shortly afterwards from unknown causes. It has since been announced that the Police are to conduct a full inquiry into the death of Mr Katanga and another Kavango detainee, Jona Hamukwaya, both who died on the same day.

- The disappearance of a Kaokoland resident Johannes Kakuva (62) late in 1980 after being allegedly released from custody to lead the Security Force to a group of insurgents. Official spokesmen surmised that Mr Kakuva might have been killed or abducted by Swapo combatants.

- The disappearance of a detainee's body — "shot while trying to escape" from Ruacana's airstrip en route to the Police morgue in Oshakati in January.

- The disappearance of the Caprivi African National Union's founder President Brendon Simbwaye late in 1979, reportedly immediately after being released from detention in the Caprivi. Again official explanation has reportedly blamed his death on Swapo in Zambia.

INFORMATION ON NEW STATE PROPOSALS OUTLINED

House of Representatives Report

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Dec 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Jimmy Aderinokun]

[Text]

**T**HE names of the proposed 21 new states are now known. The report of the House of Representatives on states creation and boundary adjustment which was un-

animously adopted yesterday also named their proposed capitals.

Eleven new states were proposed from the former Northern Region,

five each from the former eastern and western regions.

The chairman of the committee, Alhaji Abubakar Tuggar, who tabled the motion said that the decision was taken after careful consideration of the historical reality in parity and balancing of state between the north and the south and between the former eastern and western regions.

Highlights of the report included the acceptance of Oron into the New Cross River State, because "the request was within the same state and homogenous".

In the case of Rivers State, the report stated that, although the request for creation of Port-Harcourt State met constitutional requirement, it was strongly felt that, for the interest of general peace and stability, Port-Harcourt municipality should not form part of the new state.

It said that the choice

of a capital for the proposed state would be considered.

In Anambra State, the request of Onitsha to join "Anioma State" was rejected, but the report stated that the people of Onitsha local government areas are free to request for boundary adjustment if "Anioma State" is created.

With regard to "Delta State", the committee said investigation revealed that Ndokwa local government area was included in the demand for "Anioma" and "Delta" requests but the committee removed it from the request in favour of "Anioma", thereby reducing the local government areas to seven.

Also in Anambra State, the Aghamelum Clan in Uzo-Uwani local government area and Ugwuaba, Akpugo towns in Oji River, were removed from the component units of the proposed "New Anambra State".

Factual Information Listed

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The Roll Call

<u>Existing State</u>	<u>Proposed State</u>	<u>Areas</u>	<u>Capitals</u>
1 Anambra State	(a) New Anambra State	Anambra, Awka, Idemili, Ihiala, Njikoka, Onitsha	ONITSHA
	(b) Ebonyi State	Nnewi, Aguata Ishielu, Ikwo, Ezza, Afikpo, Oboazara and Abakaliki	AFIKPO
2 Bauchi State	(a) Gombe State	Akko, Tangale-Waja, Dukku and Gombe	GOMBE
	(b) Katagum State	Shira, Katagum, Gamawa, Misau, and Jam're	AZARE
3 Bendel State	(a) Anioma State	Ika, Oshimili, Ndokwa, Aniocha	ANIOMA
	(b) Delta State	Bomadi, Burutu, Ethiope, Isoko, Okpe, Ughelli, and Warri	UGHELLI
4 Cross River State	(a) New Cross River	Calaba Municipality, Akampa, Obubra, Ikom, Ogoja, Odukpani, Obudu, and Oron	CALABAR
5 Gongola State	(a) Taraba State	Wukari, Jalingo, Takum, Bali, Sardauna, Karim, Lamido, Ganye, Maye and Gamadiyo districts of Nu-man LGA	TAKUM
6 Imo State	(a) Abia State	Aba, Obioma-Ngwa, Ukwa, Arochukwu, Ohafia, Bende, Ikwuano/Umuahia, and Isuikwuato district	ABIA CITY
7 Kaduna State	(a) Katsina	Daura, Dutsinma, Katsina, Kankia, Mani, Malumfashi, and Funtua	KATSINA
8 Ondo State	(a) New Ondo State	Akoko North, Akoko South, Akure, Idanre/Ifedore, Ife-sowapo, Ikale, Ese Odo/Ilaje Ondo and Owo	AKURE
9 Oyo State	(a) New Oyo State	Ogbomosho, Oyo, Ifedapo, Iseyin, Kajola, Irepo	OYO
10 Rivers State	(a) P/Harcourt State	Port Harcourt City, Tai Eleme, LGA, Bori LGA Excluding (Odua) Commu- nity and Ikwerre Etche, and Ahoada	P. HAR- COURT

11 Sokoto State	(a) Zamfara	Talata, Mafara, Anka, Gummi Maradun, Gusau, Chafe, Kaura-Namoda, Zurmi, Isa, LGA's, Zuru and Sakaba/Wasagu LGA	GUSAU
12 Kano State	(a) Jigawa State	Birnin-Kudu, Dutse, Gaya, Gwaram, Sumaila, and Wedil	KACHAKO
	(b) Lautai State	Ringim, Kangama, Garki Gumel, Maita gari, Hadeija, Keffin Hausa, Birniwa	HADEIJA
	(c) Chari	Kazaure, Bichi, and Dambatta	DAMBATTA
13 Borno State	(a) Gujba State	Damaturu, Fune, Gujba, Biu Fika Bade, Kaga	DAMATURU
14 Plateau State	(a) Nassarawa/ Middle Belt State	Laifia, Akwanga, Keffi, Nassarawa Awe	LAFIA
15 Benue State	(a) Kogi State	Kogi, Bassa, Okebi, Okene, Dekina, Idah	LOKOJA

CSO: 3400/474

POLICE COMMISSIONERS SCORED FOR PART IN RIOTS

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 5 Dec 82 p 12

[Article by Leke Salau]

[Text]

**ALL state Police Commissioners were summoned to Lagos last week by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Sunday Adewusi for what an insider described as special briefing.**

Sunday Triumph investigation revealed that the summon order followed the shoddy performance of three police commissioners in handling the religious insurrection perpetrated by a group of people in Borno, Kano and Kaduna States which involved many lives and property.

The Police Commissioners are Alhaji Sani Wali, Kano; Alhaji Dahiru Jidda, Borno; and Alhaji Hamza Katsina, Kaduna. The police commissioners, according to our source, were given a proper dressing down by the inspector general of police for their inability to prevent and

arrest the religious uprising before degenerating into loss of lives and property.

It has been speculated that there will be a mass transfer of police commissioners all over the country very soon.

Our correspondent has now confirmed that Bishop Eytene (Anambra), has been transferred. Sources close to the office of the Governor of Anambra State, have confirmed the transfer.

The sources, however, declined to say whether his successor has taken over the command.

Our correspondent also confirmed that two senior police commissioners have been promoted to the rank of Assistant Inspector-General of Police. They are Mr. Olumesi and Alhaji Gambo Jimeta. It will be recalled that the latter has just completed a course at the Nigerian Institute of Strategic Studies in Jos.

CSO: 3400/474

## MILLIONS OF NAIRA LOSSES REPORTED IN BUILDING SUPPLIES

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 12 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Leke Salau and Basil Okoh]

[Text]

**MILLIONS OF Naira worth of building materials supplied to the Federal Ministry of Housing by some contracting firms have disappeared from the warehouse of the Nigeria National Supply Company (NNSC).**

The materials which include roofing sheets, door and window frames, sanitary wares, paints, electrical units and cement were moved to the NNSC warehouse for safe keeping by some of the 12 firms awarded contracts to supply building materials for the implementation of the Federal Government housing project.

The materials which were delivered since March last year were kept at the NNSC warehouse at Lagos Port and Isolo but owing to congestion, some were later transferred to various state warehouses early this year.

Investigations revealed that some of the equipment being distributed to various state capitals got lost in transit.

Sources at the stores and warehouse department of the NNSC confirmed that the goods disappeared in transit and suspected that they were diverted to private homes and warehouses.

The investigations also revealed that the invoices, receipts and inventory books containing the record of the goods have also been missing from the store of the NNSC.

As a result, the Federal Government may not be able to know how many goods were supplied nor would it be able to recover the missing ones.

Apart from the losses in transit, investigation revealed that some of the goods were not supplied by the contracting firms. The contracts as at the time of award, totalled ₦71.8 million.

The total cost of the contracts is likely to escalate because some of the companies are claiming the cost of demurrage for storing the unsupplied equipment in private warehouses.

The contracts were awarded in October 1980 without the participation of the Federal Tenders Board. It was revealed that an ad-hoc committee was set up for the purpose and that ₦23 million was paid out immediately to the contractors as commitment fees while other amounts of money were paid out to the contractors without obtaining valuation certificates to verify the quantities and quality of the goods supplied.

The contractors involved and values of the contracts, they won are:—

*Industrial and Commercial Development Lagos — ₦10.8 million; Systemetal Industrial Limited, Lagos — ₦8.9 million; Business International Limited, Kano — ₦2.5 million; General Supply and Distribution Agency Limited, Kaduna — ₦18.86 million; Far-East Merchantile Limited, Lagos — ₦1.5 million; South Post Development Co. Ltd., Lagos — ₦1.99 million; Oddy Contracts, Ikorodu — ₦1.0 million; Building Component Limited, Ikeja — ₦3.8 million; Guthries Nigeria Limited, Lagos — ₦4.5 million; Lajla-Ilaaju Trading*

Company, Apapa — ₦4 million; Denton International Limited, Falomo, Lagos — ₦11.5 million; Adamson Coatings and Paint Ltd., Ikeja — ₦1.5 million.

Testifying before the Senate Committee on Works and Housing, the Minister of Housing, Alhaji Ahmed Musa, confirmed that an internal audit report had revealed that millions of Naira worth of equipment were missing or not supplied by the contractors.

The minister also admitted that some of the contractors were incompetent and failed to work on agreed terms.

Alhaji Ahmed Musa also said that the ministry had not taken any action to make the defaulting companies refund the money lost.

CSO: 3400/474

## FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY POSSIBILITIES ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3409, 6 Dec 82 pp 3145-3148

[Article by Julius Omozuanvbo Ihonvbere: "Oil Boom and Food Production in Nigeria"]

[Text] AFTER THE publication of the Federal Ministry of Information's "Development Projects in Nigeria: Irrigation Scheme as it Affects Farmers" by Sunday Nwaobi, I waited over three years, just to give the author a chance and to see how optimistic he was being for the success of agricultural and particularly food production schemes in Nigeria alongside the oil boom. In order to set the records right and provide a critique of Mr. Nwaobi's piece, it is essential to briefly restate his arguments.

Among other things, Mr. Nwaobi had argued that Nigeria was soon to "attain that state of self-sufficiency in food production and in fact, once again, rely on agriculture as a major contributing sector in the sustenance of our economy". He arrived at this conclusion after travelling through "the length and breadth" of the country. Citing the Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), the widespread distribution of seedlings to farmers and the efforts to get local farmers to use tractors, Nwaobi concluded that "the general increase in food production throughout the country stands at about 10 to 15 per cent" and that farmers' income in 1979 could be put "between ₦1,500 and ₦5,000 a year derivable from farm projects".

On the one hand, Mr. Nwaobi's contribution could have been aimed to serve as propaganda for the Nigerian government but since he travelled the "length and breadth" of Nigeria to arrive at these conclusions, the reality must be presented against the propaganda. The major flaw in his piece is the attempt to run away from the glaring fact that since the oil boom, the

Nigerian state has become relatively independent financially, food imports have increased almost tenfold, agriculture has been neglected irrespective of vitriolic propaganda and the government has come to depend exclusively on oil revenues. Considering the fact that Nigeria lacks a plantation based on agricultural bourgeoisie that accumulates from investments in agriculture and the fact that state power is in the hands of an alliance of technocrats, compradors and commercial capitalists, one wonders how Mr. Nwaobi expects a state which accumulates through distribution of foreign produced goods to begin to encourage agriculture especially when it has discovered another source of revenue — the oil sector.

The author also failed to mention the steady neglect of the rural areas and rural people which has in turn increased the rate of rural-urban migration, urban poverty and unemployment as well as declining agricultural productivity in the rural areas. Equally, the neo-colonial content and context of the Nigerian educational system which continues to teach the young and educated to look down on agriculture, farmers and the rural areas, which in the final analysis contributes to the migration to the urban centres and declining rural productivity was not mentioned. It is in the light of these shortcomings that the following contribution is made.

At independence in 1960, Nigeria was a predominantly agricultural country dependent on the export of cash crops for foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of oil to national revenues was less than 8 per cent. About 90 per cent of the 56m.



population was engaged in agriculture and production was carried out on small plots and in few co-operatives with limited assistance from the government. The structural integration of the geo-political entity called Nigeria into the world capitalist system had led to a bias towards the production of cash crops rather than food crops. But unlike in the Ivory Coast or Kenya, there was no indigenous social class that had a stake in agriculture as a base for capital accumulation. The social class that captured political power at independence was more of a commercial and bureaucratic bourgeoisie than a capitalist one. It did not see rural development or agriculture as aspects of society worth developing. The net result was that except for community self-help projects and infrequent and unco-ordinated extension of assistance into the rural areas, Nigeria lacked and has continued to lack a rural development strategy worth the name.

The absence of a rural development strategy in Nigeria is evidenced in the conflicts between rural producers and the government, constant decline in agricultural budgets, underfulfilment in the agricultural sector in terms of governmental expenditure, deterioration of life in the rural areas, massive migration to the urban centres, decline in rural food and cash crop production and the continued concentration of social services and power in the urban centres. The frequent complaint of the post-colonial government was the lack of funds as if that was an excuse to concentrate the limited funds available in the few urban centres. Thus, the first post-independence National Development Plan 1962-1968 and the Second National Development Plan 1970-1974, were characterised by a heavy dependence on foreign aid and the continued concentration of power and services in the urban centres. It is important to note that even in the urban centres, only selected sectors, the Government Reservation Areas (GRAs) and the Senior Service Quarters (SSQs) were given proper attention.

This situation unfortunately, has not changed and is not likely to change. Despite the massive increase in revenues available to the government, the net impact on state expenditure on the rural areas and agriculture especially food production appears to be the consolidation of existing inequalities, the deliberate neglect of agriculture and food production and the intensification of food imports to meet the needs of the rising urban population. Before we take a look at the specifics of food imports and the neglect of agriculture, let us

attempt an explanation of why the government, in spite of its huge revenues, failed to use oil wealth to create a viable agricultural base and move towards self-sufficiency in food production.

As we have pointed out earlier, the colonial authorities in Nigeria did not rely on an indigenous class of agricultural capitalists to reproduce the colonial agricultural system. Thus before independence, the nationalist movement was led by a group of petty-bourgeois elements — lawyers, schoolteachers, trade union leaders, clerks, journalists and petty-traders. Most of the civil servants and politicians who took over the state institutions in 1960 were part-time traders, importers and exporters, shareholders in the commercial enterprises in Nigeria and sole agents as well as major distributors to the foreign business concerns in the country. It was therefore impossible for these petty-bourgeois elements, who occupied a lucrative but unproductive location in the production and exchange processes in the country to begin to invest in agriculture. This class of compradors and commercial capitalists have continued since political independence to control plan initiation and implementation in Nigeria. It is no wonder therefore that budgetary allocation has always been biased in favour of sectors that will enhance capital accumulation by internal capitalists and their foreign mentors. The next question is: do the available facts bear out the view expressed by Mr. Nwaobi that the country was moving towards self-sufficiency in food production? Our answer is an unqualified no. First let us look at agriculture in general.

The Second National Plan states that agriculture provides employment for about 70 per cent of Nigeria's population. This population is largely if not exclusively resident in the rural areas. In spite of this the government, especially since the oil boom, has initiated policies aimed at relegating the importance of the rural people to the background of the development process. There has been a steady decline in budgetary allocation to agriculture and rural development. The whole idea of establishing rural industries has never existed beyond the pages of development plans. In addition, the state and federal governments have gone into "direct production" which involves the establishment of farm projects and centres. These projects at best have failed woefully. Among other things, they have led to physical confrontation between displaced and uncompensated peasants and the government, the use of complex capital intensive

machines and farming methods, wastage of resources and the migration of displaced farmers to the urban centres. The involvement of the World Bank in the farm projects has only served to complicate issues for the government in terms of the social costs and the negative results of crude efforts to extend capitalist agriculture to the rural areas overnight.

While the national budget shot up from \$4.5bn. in 1962 to \$175bn. in 1980, oil production increased from a mere 17,500 barrels per day in 1960 to about 2.2m. barrels per day in the late '70s and early '80s. At the same time, revenues from oil increased from a mere ₦3.4m. in 1959/60 to ₦5.2bn. in 1978. These enviable changes were accompanied with other depressing developments. For instance while in the fiscal year 1970/71 oil accounted for only 27.4 per cent of the Federal Government's revenues and the share from other sources was 72 per cent, the situation changed drastically by the fiscal year 1974/75 when oil contributed 84.4 per cent while non-oil sources contributed only 15.6 per cent. The latter figure has declined steadily and the Nigerian state is now totally dependent on the oil sector over which it lacks control both at the international level and domestically. In addition to this dependence, agriculture which contributed 63 per cent of the nation's GDP in 1963 declined to 23 per cent in 1973 and now contributes much less. While the export of commodities accounted for 80 per cent of the total value of exports in 1960, this declined to only 6 per cent in 1974.

The failure to institute reforms in the policies aimed at the rural areas led to worsening conditions and massive migration as well as a decline in rural productivity. According to World Bank reports Nigeria's urban population increased from 13 per cent in 1960 to 20 per cent in 1980, which is an underestimation since it also admits that the urban centres were growing at an annual rate of 4.9 per cent. The population that lived in cities increased from 22 per cent in 1960 to 57 per cent in 1980, while only two cities existed with over 500,000 people in 1960, this had increased to nine in 1980. Finally, the report also showed that agricultural labour declined from 71 per cent of the active labour force to 56 per cent. Nowhere is the decline in food and cash crop production better demonstrated than in the fortunes of the Marketing Boards which purchased 454,000 tonnes of groundnuts in 1972, 178,000 in 1973, 114,000 tonnes in 1974, 178,000 tonnes in 1975, 42,000 tonnes in 1976, 12,000 tonnes in 1977 and only 50

tonnes in 1978.

The neo-colonial educational system also continued to teach the young that farming at any level was a job for the old and illiterate. The agricultural policies of the government only ended up in providing cheap labour for the construction boom generated by the oil boom — army barracks, schools, airports, expressways, hotels and stadiums. The cheap labour came from the rural areas — those displaced by the capitalist agricultural projects of international finance capital in alliance with the Nigerian state and those who are pushed off the rural areas by the deteriorating conditions of life.

Since internal food production was declining constantly, the Nigerian government in order to contain urban pressures initiated a dependent food policy which was to cause scandals and distribute hunger among the poor in the country. In 1960 the Nigerian state imported food worth ₦23.9m., this had increased to ₦28.8m. in 1970. With the oil boom and with the increasing desire of the commercial capitalists to accumulate as much as possible, food imports took a dramatic turn upwards. It reached ₦88m. in 1971, ₦306.8m. in 1975, ₦783.4m. in 1977, ₦818.8m. in 1979, ₦1.56bn. in 1980 and ₦1.86bn. for the first three quarters of 1981. In a country rich in marine life, fish imports alone reached a value of ₦30m. in 1976 and ₦67m. in 1977. Sugar imports went from ₦76.6m. in 1976 to ₦129.4m. in 1977 while wheat imports went from ₦98m. in 1976 to ₦129m. in 1977. In 1976 Nigeria imported 45m. kilos of rice this increased to 264 kilos in the first nine months of 1977. The rate of imports in 1981/82 was high enough to cause a national scandal involving legislators. By October 1980, the President declared that the monthly import bill which had stood at ₦600m. in October 1979 had increased to ₦1bn. per month. The President not only prescribed a liberalisation of restrictions on imports as a solution to the rising import bill but also predicted that "this figure was likely to rise in months ahead" (see Shehu Shagari's Independence Anniversary Speech, October 1980).

The net impact of the dependent food policy run by the Nigerian state was to further neglect the rural areas since with oil wealth it could buy food from all over the world. The policy also mortgaged the stability of the country by the sheer fact that whether Nigerians had food to eat or not came to depend on foreign farmers and countries. The dangers inherent in the food policy of the Nigerian government while it

may be lucrative for the power elites, the importers and exporters as well as the food hawking transnational corporations, are of such a proportion that they cannot be addressed at the level of government propaganda. Before the Operation Feed the Nation in 1975, Nigeria's food imports constituted 8.2 per cent of the value of total imports, today in spite of the so-called Green Revolution, food imports consume between 21 and 25 per cent of the value of total imports.

It is inevitable that one must conclude that the agricultural policies of the post-colonial regimes in Nigeria have been the same. The only difference right now is that the basis of rural agriculture has been destroyed with the unbridled display of wealth in the urban centres, 20 years of neglect of rural areas, and the neglect of rural agriculture. The impact of the migration of rural people to urban centres is evidenced in the increase in the crime rate, the massive unemployment, the rise of shanty towns and slums as well as the increasing pressure on social services. The increasing militancy of urban workers cannot be divorced from the pressures put on them by the migrants and dependants in the rural areas.

The government has to decide whether it wishes to rely on propaganda or to face the rural poverty and urban discontent by initiating mass-based policies, involving the people in plan initiation and implementation, working towards self-sufficiency in food production and generating employment for rural and urban residents. Until the glaring inequalities in income, power and opportunities are drastically reduced if not eliminated, rural-urban migration will continue, displaced peasants will continue to resist the government and its international allies and the urban workers will grow more radical both in their comprehension of the source of the problems confronting them and in their conceptualisation of an alternative society.

CSO: 3400/477

## RIOT ORGANIZERS SAID TO BE MUSLIM STUDENTS SOCIETY

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 5 Dec 82 p 12

[Article by Emman Omoha]

[Text]

**SOME members of the Muslim Students Society (MSS) have been identified as the main architects of the October 30 Kano Religious Disturbances in the state capital.**

In his testimony before Datti Ahmad Administrative Committee probing the October 30 Religious Rampage, Alhaji Shaibu Ahmed, who is the Principal of Gwale Secondary School, said members of the Muslim Students Society (MSS), allegedly from seven institutions in the state masterminded, planned and executed the October Religious Violence.

The witness gave names of the institutions that took part as his own school (GSS, Gwale); Government Arabic Teaching School, Bayero University, Kano; Advanced Teachers' College, Kano; Government Secondary School, Warure; Ahmadiyya Secondary School and School of Arabic Studies all in Kano.

The Principal, Alhaji Shaibu gave the committee the names of the students as Salihu Denji, Isa Aliyu, Bashir Ibrahim, S. Abdulkadir all from Bayero University and Aminu A. and Mohammed from the Advanced Teachers' College, Kano.

The student leader, the witness further said, had also paid "similar unfamiliar" visits to Technical Vocational Training Centre and Advanced Teachers' College for the same purpose.

The committee also heard that before the religious disturbances, two men whose names were

given as Mohammed Hassan and Mohammed Sa'adu came to the school and introduced themselves as religious preachers in Kano.

The witness further told the probe committee how he organised an immediate roll call on the fateful day and discovered that some of his students were absent and gave the names of those absent as Sanusi Rabi'u, (headboy); Sanusi Garba, Mohammed Nura, Aminu Salisu, Abdulkarim Bala and Audu Adamu whom, he said, were all school prefects of the institution.

The committee also heard from another witness, a contractor, Mr. Felix A. Emenike, who informed the probe committee that he saw children between the ages of eight and ten on the fateful day in their respective school uniforms being commanded by adults who directed them in Hausa language shouting "A sa wuta" meaning "set it on fire".

The Datti Ahmad Administrative Committee also heard how an anonymous letter was sent to the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero, days before the religious bigots struck.

Testifying before the committee at his palace, Alhaji Ado Bayero, told the probe that the anonymous letter he received in his palace was bearing no sender's address or any identification mark which could give a true account of the dangers ahead.

The emir who expressed utter dismay at the anonymous letter told the probe committee that the religious rioters were protesting among other things over the proposed extension programme of the Anglican Church, Fagge, which supposedly sparked off the religious disturbances.

Alhaji Ado Bayero lamented and blamed the religious disturbances on the high rate of indiscipline among youths and attri-

buted the same to what he called "misguided" publications and differences existing among numerous religious leaders in the country.

The emir also told the panel that the frequent posting of different expatriate religious leaders to schools was one of the contributing factors to such religious uprising.

He urged the committee to justify their appointment by digging and eventually piecing together the causes of the disturbances with a view to finding a lasting solution to avert future occurrences.

The emir praised the Kano State Government for setting up the investigating committee.

CSO: 3400/474

PUBLIC OFFICERS SAID REFUSING TO DECLARE ASSETS

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 5 Dec 82 p 12

[Article by Basil Okoh]

[Text]

**PUBLIC office holders in the country may leave office next year without having to declare their assets as required by the fifth schedule of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1979).**

This is because no public officer has up to this time returned the assets declaring form sent out to all public office holders by the Conduct Bureau.

Investigations revealed that no deadline was given for the return of the forms and because of this, many legislators may leave office next year without a legal sanction compelling them to declare their assets. Also, the forms sent out in October, this year, do not make provisions for officers to be held liable for any false declarations made.

Observers believe that the form does not have any legal backing as the Code of Conduct Bill has not been passed into law.

Public officers affected include the President and Vice-President, governors and their deputies, members of the National and State Assemblies, top civil servants, defence staff and

high court judges.

Because of the delay in returning the forms, the Code of Conduct Bureau may not be able to process the forms before the life of the present administration expires in September 1983. There will also be no legal sanction to compel public office holders to declare their assets as the National Assembly has not been able to pass the Code of Conduct Bill into law.

The bill was presented to the National Assembly by the President in February 1981. Since then, there have been reactions by the public and the members of the Code of Conduct Bureau against the foot-dragging by the National Assembly in passing the bill into law.

Investigation conducted revealed that the bill which has been left in the cooler since last session, has not been listed for debate this session.

Copies of the bill which should be ready for its final reading, has not been made available to House members.

The bill when passed into law, will forbid all public office holders from engaging in any private business. The bill will also require gifts and cash donations made to public officers to be returned to the National or state Assemblies as the case may be. It will be illegal in the new bill for public officers to keep or operate foreign bank accounts.

## DIRECTOR IDENTIFIES PROBLEM OF FOOD PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 82 p 11

[Text]

**INCONSISTENCY** in government policies has been described as a major problem bedevilling food production in the country, the Managing Director of United Bank for Africa (UBA), Alhaji Umaru A Mutallab, has said.

In a paper he presented to a national Symposium organised by the Ministry of Water Resources on Monday in Lagos on the role of the River Basin Development Authorities in the Green Revolution Programmes, Alhaji Umaru argued that 'if the government is to be taken seriously, the need for clear, consistent and dependable agricultural policies cannot be over emphasised'.

According to Alhaji Umaru, the poultry industry which attracted much agricultural credit was a good example of how farmers had suffered due to lack of consistency of government in policy execution.

'At one time it was the banning of maize — an important component of livestock feed', he added.

The director said that at another time it was the lifting of the ban on frozen chicken after farmers had been encouraged to invest locally in poultry.

This inconsistency in government policy, he stressed, ruined many poultry operations as a result of which many defaulted on bank loans.

Continuing, he pointed out that in spite of the fact that numerous problems other than finance bedevilled food production, financial institutions have an important role to play in promoting agricultural production in the country.

The director also emphasized that the role of financial institu-

tions in extending credit to agriculture would be greatly enhanced by the provision of strong incentives to financial institutions to lend to the agricultural sector by making the interest earned on such loans fully or partially, tax exempt, to compensate them for the bank-subsidised, interests rates they were directed to charge on such loans.

He also suggested the establishment of more special purpose agricultural banks to provide the agricultural sector the specialised financing and attention it deserved.

As a first step, he added the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank should be provided with the resources it required to greatly expand its branch network to bring it closer to the grassroots farmers.

He said the NACB should be permitted to seek funds directly through bonds issue and operation of saving deposits accounts. These bonds and deposits could be government guaranteed and the interest earned on them tax exempt to increase their attractiveness to investors, he explained.

In addition, he went on, eleven new regional agricultural and co-operative banks should be established to serve areas coinciding with the catchment areas of various river basin development authorities. Commercial banks, merchant banks and insurance companies should be invited to contribute to the equity of these new specialised agricultural banks and also to participate in their management, he added.

## KATSINA STEEL ROLLING MILL COMMISSIONED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari formally commissioned the 125 million Naira Katsina Steel Rolling Mill yesterday.**

**Speaking at the occasion, the President disclosed that the Federal Government had completed feasibility studies on new steel-related projects. These are flag steel plant, aluminium smelter, alloy and high grade plant, grey iron foundry and steel foundry.**

The President said these projects would provide the missing link in the steel industry in our country. He promised that work would start on the new projects as soon as preliminary arrangements had been finalised.

The president said that his administration was guided by various factors such as the availability of raw materials, facilities for the evacuation of finished products, the need to ensure equitable and fair distribution of industries and the relative advantage of allocation in the

siting of industries.

He said that his administration gave priority to the steel industry because it was needed to provide a proper orientation and direction for a modern economy.

He said the products of the steel plant would meet the requirements of the building and construction industry while the flag product would meet those of the engineering and manufacturing industry.

In his address, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi, Governor of Kaduna State said his government had completed arrangements to commission the Economics Department of the ABU, Zaria, to carry out a survey on the potentials of the Katsina Steel Rolling Mill in the economy of the state.

He said the aim of the survey was to examine its impact and determine industrial and commercial ventures that might be set up to fully exploit the potentialities of the mill.

He said the government had taken into consideration the existence of the mill and planned its programmes in such a way as to integrate it into the economic programmes of the area.

CSO: 3400/475



## DISADVANTAGES OF RICE IMPORTATION ANALYZED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Dec 82 p 24

[Article by Professor G.O.I. Abalu, Dept. of Agricultural Economics &amp; Rural Sociology Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria]

[Text]

SINCE 1974, Nigeria has increasingly depended on food imports to meet her domestic food requirements. Rapid population increases coupled with increases in money income have seen the food import bill of the country explode from very negligible proportions in the early nineteen sixties to a current unprecedented level of almost two billion Naira per annum.

Previous governments of the country including the incumbent one have found it easy and necessary to encourage the importation of increasing volumes of food items as a quick and less painful way of feeding the nation's teeming population and defusing political pressures that are bound to arise as a result of non-availability of staple food items in urban markets and in rural areas.

It is therefore not surprising that rice has turned out to be the biggest food value item in the nation's food import bill. There are several factors responsible for this new found status of rice in the nation's diet. The most important of these has to do with the relative price of rice vis-a-vis the price of hitherto popular food staples.

As long as the relative value of our national currency vis-a-vis the value of the currencies of major rice producing nations remain at its present level it would con-

tinue to be significantly cheaper to import rice into the country than to produce it or any other staple crops locally.

It is for these reasons that rice has replaced the traditional grains such as sorghum, millet, and maize, as well as the non-grain substitutes such as yams, cassava, and plantains in the diets of most Nigerians. In response, the international merchants of the rice have spared no efforts to ensure that the demand for the crop is maintained at desperately high levels in most developing countries. This in turn has guaranteed ready markets for their crop and the protection of their domestic producers.

It is certainly not by accident that rice has replaced items such as 'garri' as the most convenient food items in any housewife's food shelve. It is only a matter of time before we get into a new era of rice and rice products that can be prepared and served with little or no preparation.

Unfortunately, these types of development have only benefited the rice farmers in the developed countries at the expense of their Nigerian counterparts. Yet, as of now, rice is among the very few crops in which Nigerian farmers can be truly self-sufficient without much difficulties.

Traditionally, food trade and direct food aid have been used by

most developing countries to temporarily eliminate their food gaps and to quiet their hungry populations.

Historically, both of these options have often turned out to be unreliable, capricious and disastrous to the agricultural interests of the nations that benefit from it.

Food give-aways in the form of aid only succeed in providing temporary relief. Yet, they create a false sense of security thereby preventing the internal adjustments and resource reallocations that are necessary to effectively respond to changing world food conditions.

#### DEPENDENCE

In addition to creating an unhealthy dependence on the unreliable generosity of the developed countries, these food aids impinge on the dignity of a nation by subjecting its people to the status of a hungry, helpless and begging lot.

Fortunately, Nigeria, thanks largely to her export earnings from oil, has not yet had to subject its people to this type of a disgraceful and disgusting state of affairs.

But Nigeria has had to import massively to fill the food gaps in the country. The problem, however, is that large food imports invariably lead to a vicious circle from which many countries have been unable to extricate themselves.

A nation that imports large quantities of food is forced to divert its scarce foreign exchange earnings into food and away from economic activities such as export crops production

and basic industrial production, two production areas which are necessary to build permanent opportunities for exports and accumulation of foreign exchange.

The consequence of this is a deterioration in the foreign exchange earning capacity of the country and the eventual decline in her ability to continue to import the very food items on which she has grown to be so dependent.

However, what is of immediate concern in this article is not so much the inevitable inability of Nigeria to continue to import rice into the country at levels capable of satisfying current demands, tastes, and preference, but the social costs and consequences to the nation that continued importation of rice would entail.

The theory of social costs is basic to modern economics of welfare. It concerns the actions of business firms which have harmful effects on others and how the conflicts thus created should be resolved. In the rest of this article, the concept of social costs is developed as a special case in a two party framework of foreign rice producers and Nigerian rice farmers.

Simply stated, the problem is as follows. The production activities of foreign rice farmers (let's for purpose of analysis say American rice farmers) are creating harmful effects for their Nigerian counterparts.

Because of the use of appropriate policies by their government and inappropriate ones by ours, the American farmers are able to produce and sell their crops to Nigeria consumers at the expense of Nigerian farmers.

The ideal solution of the problem would have been for the pricing system to ensure that the Nigerian farmers are compensated for the harm done to them by their American counterparts.

However, because of imperfections in the pricing system resulting from the consequences of an over-valued currency, political pressures, and the selfish interests of international rice merchants, the pricing system is incapable of performing this task.

The problem, therefore centres around the identification of an appropriate social arrangements for dealing with the harmful effects that the activities of American rice farmers are having on Nigerian rice farmers.

What therefore has to be decided is whether the overall gains to Nigerian farmers and the nation from preventing the harm being done to them is greater than the loss that may be suffered elsewhere as a result of stopping the action which produces the harm.

This problem can be stated in terms of the divergence between the private and the social costs of rice importation to the nation. The private costs of importing rice is the price of the imported rice as dictated by the activities of American rice farmers. The social costs of rice importation to the country equals the private costs plus the value of the fall in local rice production and other food staples as a result of the availability of imported American rice. This value includes not only the costs of the physical quantities of local rice and other food crops that are not produced but also the lost incomes to Nigerian farmers and the additional economic activities that these incomes would have generated.

It is obvious, therefore, that the social cost of importing rice into the country is considerably higher than the private costs. Consequently, it is the social costs which should be taken into account in formulating policies and strategies for rice production and importation into the country.

Unfortunately, it is the private costs of importing rice that is usually used in justifying the huge importation of the commodity and in formulating rice production policies and strategies for the country.

#### FOREIGN PRODUCERS

The use of this private costs concept not only makes investments in local rice production appear unfeasible and uneconomic, more importantly, it perpetuates a misconceived rice import policy which is bound to eventually push the country into dangerously high level of dependence on foreign rice producers.

On the other hand, if the concept of the social cost of rice importation is employed in formulating import and production policies for rice, rice importation, as a food strategy, would become relatively less feasible than local production.

Consequently, it is the social costs of rice importation that should form the basis of any rice policy in the country.

If the social costs of rice importation is taken into, it becomes easy to justify a rice policy that totally bans all imports of rice into the country. It is of course obvious that this kind of a policy, though economically sound, may be politically deleterious. On the other hand, the long run consequences of continued and increases levels of rice importation may be more extenuating and politically devastating for the nation.

GARBA MOHAMMED REPORTEDLY NAMED MAITATSINE'S SUCCESSOR

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Dec 82 p 15

[Article by Francis Talabi]

[Text]

AN accused person on a charge of unlawful assembly, rioting and public disturbance, Haruna Hassan, has revealed that after the death of Maitatsine, another person, Garba Mohammed, took over the leadership of the group.

In his statement to the police which was read and admitted as exhibit in Kaduna last Friday, the accused person promised to take the police to the house where the new leader is living if the police so wished.

The statement also revealed that the Cameroun Government was aiding the religious fanatics with arms by way of smuggling them to Nigeria.

Haruna Hassan is among 20 other accused persons standing trial before Chief Magistrate Saifullahi Muntaka Coomassie. He maintained that Maitatsine was annoyed because his son, Kalama, was killed during the Kano riot.

He told the police in his statement that the fanatics did not recognise Prophet Mohammed, adding that all they believed was that there is God and nothing more.

He said the Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, was also assisting the Maitatsine

group financially and that when he (accused) was in Kano, he was staying very close to Governor Abubakar Rimi's house and that he later moved to Kofar Mata where he was selling kola-nuts before coming to Kaduna.

He said he was one of the over 200 fanatics that came to Kaduna and that they were all scattered around the town.

A prosecution witness, Malam Sale Ibrahim who is also son of one of the accused persons standing trial, told the court in his evidence that when rumours was being carried that his father was connected with the religious fanatics, he took his father to a house where he was made to dress as a woman in disguise and from there he was taken to Yankara Village in Katsina Emirate for fear of being killed.

He said he once warned his father not to harbour any stranger when he noticed that there were some strangers in his father's house at No. FC 1, Ibrahim Taiwo Road, Tudun Wada, Kaduna before the Rigasa Village incidence.

The case has been adjourned till December 17.

CSO: 3400/475

## TIN ORE PRODUCTION REPORTED DOWN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Kachi Ndubisi]

[Text]

**THERE has been a gradual decline in the production of tin ore in the country within the past ten years. The production dropped from 10,000 tonnes a decade ago to approximately 3,000 tonnes at present, the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, said at the formal opening ceremony of the fourth ministerial meeting of tin-producing countries in Lagos.**

**The reason for the decline, according to him, was the heavy capital investment involved in tin mining. Some of the mining companies in the country could hardly provide the capital involved, he noted.**

The introduction of National Minimum Wage by legislation was also another burden on the tin industry.

He said that the Federal Government had allocated five million Naira in the 4th National Development Plan 1981-85 for prospecting and production of alluvial tin. Five million Naira was also voted during the plan period for Ririwari (Lirmen-Kano) underground mine development in Kano State, he said.

He expressed delight over the united efforts of all producing countries in the International Tin Council to fight for reasonable

price range.

The vice-president however expressed dismay over the non-cooperative attitude of major tin consumers in matters affecting determination of price range and release of stockpile, "especially United States of America."

He observed that the current economic recession in the world had led to a sharp reduction in the demand for tin. "The attendant problem today is that the price offered for tin is below cost of production" he asserted.

According to him, the introduction of export control by the International Tin Council had not significantly improved the situation. But he stressed that without export control, the whole price mechanism of the tin agreement would probably collapse entirely. "It is against this background that continuous release of tin by the U.S. from its stockpile must be viewed seriously by all producers."

He appealed to the ministers to

reaffirm their position on the Kuala-Lumpur meeting of October 1981, on suspension of sales until the demand and supply justified sales.

This would be regarded as a way of assisting the developing countries who are dependant on the proceeds from the sales of the commodity for their development programme, he said.

Dr. Ekwueme noted that International Commodity Organisations were having difficult period, pointing out that the irony of the situation was that the developing countries which produce these materials consume little of it.

He called on the International Tin Research Institute of which Nigeria is a member, to intensify its research which would lead to an improved consumption of tin in the producing countries. The participating countries are Australia, Bolivia, Nigeria, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Zaire.

CSO: 3400/475

SHAGARI ON STEEL DEVELOPMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Nov 82 p 11

[Text]

PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari has directed that Nigerian engineers and consultants should be fully involved in the detailed planning and execution of the proposed five new steel plants.

Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Makele disclosed this last Thursday while launching the Warri branch of the Nigerian Society of Engineers.

According to him, apart from training and employing thousands of Nigerian engineers and technicians in the country's steel plants, it was the present administration's policy to encourage the transfer of technology to Nigerians.

"We trust that Nigerian engineers so appointed will make the best use of this opportunity by ensuring active and effective participation" the minister remarked.

He frowned at the tendency of the Nigerian engineer to jump from job to job in pursuit of the Naira, pointing out that it would not be in their long term interest.

Malam Makele said it was

costing a lot to train engineers and technicians needed in the steel plant, "governments having spent so much to train them, it becomes necessary for them to stay on the job and to concentrate on making the steel sector a success", he added.

The minister appealed to the Nigerian engineers to be practising engineers, comparable in quality with their counterparts in other parts of the world rather than being traders and general businessmen.

It is the desire of this country, according to him, not to spend so much in bringing in expatriate to run and maintain the steel plants and other high technology industries.

Malam Makele said from what he had seen at the Delta Steel Plant, the country had a sizeable team of highly qualified and dedicated engineers.

He appealed to the engineers to find solutions to the maximum utilisation of local raw materials for rapid industrialisation.

CSO: 3400/475

ABBA RIMI WANTS PERMANENT SOLUTION TO RELIGIOUS UNREST

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Nov 82 p 20

[Article by Murtala Opoola and Aliyu Modibbo]

[Text]

GOVERNOR Abba Musa Rimi of Kaduna State said yesterday that a permanent solution must be found to religious unrest in the country.

Receiving a letter of condolence from a 10-man delegation of the Kano State House of Assembly led by its Deputy Speaker, Alhaji Idi Adahama at Government House, the governor said this was necessary so as to protect the lives of innocent people.

He noted that the sporadic nature of the unrest showed how easily the nation could be destabilised.

The governor said it was a sad thing that we keep searching for solution to upheavals occurring year in year out, adding "if we had found out what brought about the Kano unrest two years ago, perhaps we wouldn't have witnessed a repeat performance this year."

He accused the security agencies of laxity and said if they had performed their duties well they

would have detected the danger posed to life and property by people holding extreme religious views.

At the Kaduna State House of Assembly, Alhaji Idi Adahama said they undertook the visit to condole the House on the death of people over the religious unrest in the state.

Delivering a letter of condolence to the Speaker of the Kaduna House of Assembly, Alhaji Mamman Abubakar Dan Musa, Alhaji Idi Adahama said they received the report of the violence with grave concern and prayed God to grant eternal rest to the dead.

The Majority Leader in the House, Alhaji Dauda Abubakar Mami, expressed gratitude to the Kano House of Assembly for their sympathy to the people of Kaduna State on the disturbances.

The delegation would also deliver a similar letter to the Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Hamza Usman Katsina.

CSO: 3400/475



MONEY PROBLEMS NOTED WITH BAKOLORI DAM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Nov 82 p 20

[Article by Ibrahim Salihu]

[Text] THE Federal Government is now owing Messrs Impresit Bakolori Nigeria Limited main contractors of teh Bakolori Dam--60 million Naria.

Speaking to the New Nigerian last Thursday, the General Manager of the Sokoto River Basin Development Authority, Alhaji Muhammad Arzika said however, that efforts were being made to find the money with which to settle the debt.

He said while the Federal Government was to directly provide part of the money he had been authorised by the Federal Government to seek bank loan for the same purpose. "I am going to negotiate for a substantial amount of money, but I will not tell you how much," he said.

Alhaji Muhammadu said the contractors have already written threatening to "substantially" slow-down the pace of work unless the bills were settled.

He, however, expressed the confidence that the situation might not get there because there was already "light at the end of the tunnel" following a series of meetings with all those concerned.

Alhaji Muhammadu also said farmers in the operational area of the authority would have a bumper harvest this season "which ultimately was the success of the green revolution".

Alhaji Muhammadu disclosed that there had been an increase of 78.6 per cent over the number of hectares cultivated last year with a corresponding 39.4 per cent increase on the 1981 harvest.

He said although the 1982 wheat season harvest was still going on, the authority was sure of harvesting 26,552 tonnes of rice, 11,550 tonnes of guinea-corn, 3,862 tonnes of millets and 578 tonnes of cow peas.

Other yields expected include 4,840 tonnes of maize, 1,176 tonnes of ground-nut, 3.52 tonnes of cotton and 400 tonnes of other types of crops.

CSO: 3400/475

'FANATICS' REPORTED ATTACKING POLICE AT RIGASA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Nov 82 p 20

[Article by Francis Talabi]

[Text]

**ABOUT 200 "fanatics" attacked the police when they went to search their stronghold at Rigasa village on October 29, an Assistant Superintendent of Police Mr. Isa Emodah, told a Kaduna Magistrate Court yesterday.**

Testifying in a case of unlawful assembly and rioting against 20 "fanatics", he told the court that the police unit having exhausted their teargas had to run for their lives.

He said a unit of the police led by the late Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. Karimu Yakubu, had gone to Rigasa to arrest the "fanatics" following reports that they were harassing people.

Mr. Emodah said after the police had relieved the 'fanatics' of their weapons, they heard a loud voice shouting "Ba Sarki Sai Allah. Allah Ka Raba Mu Da Kafirai," meaning, "There is no God but Allah," and "Allah

rid us of infidels."

He said after that many more "fanatics" appeared from nowhere to attack them.

Mr. Emodah said he tried to shoot the "fanatics" but his pistol jammed and he had to take to his heels.

During the search of the "fanatics" enclave, 46 knives, 12 cutlasses, eight swords, 38 arrows, an axe, 30 sticks, three bows and 33 assorted charms were recovered by the police.

Another witness, Retired Captain Mohammed Sani Maiduguri, told the court that he led the vigilante group to flush out the 'fanatics' from the house of their leader, Mamman Dan Sokoto.

Hearing continues on December 3.

CSO: 3400/475

## CONFERENCE OPENS ON ALTERNATIVE REVENUE SOURCES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Dec 82 p 14

[Text]

A WEEK-LONG conference on "alternative sources of government revenue" opens at the Conference Centre, University of Ibadan last Monday. It is being organised by the Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (N.I.S.E.R.).

Described as problem solving, the conference will be attended by distinguished representatives of the public and private sectors as well as academicians from universities and research institutes.

A total of 35 papers, divided into six major themes, will be presented. These include new approaches to tax, under which property rate, sales and company tax as new sources of revenue will be examined.

The second theme is new ventures as sources; in which participants are expected to examine the liquified natural gas project, livestock feeds, tourism etc.

External sources is the third theme. Under it, are such things as structured import policy, external debt management, and

tapping of multinational corporations.

Other areas include an examination of the efficiency and effectiveness of government financial management. The effectiveness of parastatals, the civil service, circulation of government funds and wastages in schools locations will be analysed.

A sixth area is cost effectiveness and possible avenues of savings. Pricing of government contracts just as premature retirements, cost-control, increased utilization and limitation of deficit finance come under this theme.

According to Dr. A.O. Sanda, Head of Training Division and Coordinator of the conference, NISER felt most concerned with widespread cries of lack of funds by all the governments in the federation and decided to do something about it.

Conclusions of the six working groups will be drawn and made available to the different governments as well as the general public.

CSO: 3400/476

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY PROBLEMS ANALYZED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Dec 82 p 24

[Text]

NIGERIA lacks well defined policies and confusing targets with objectives in her agricultural development efforts, Professor H. A. Oluwasanmi, has said in Zaira.

Delivering a lecture titled: "Assessment of past and present Agricultural Policies in Nigeria" as part of the 20th Anniversary celebration of the Ahmadu Bello University, (ABU), Professor Oluwasanmi said the method used by the government placed emphasis on public sector programmes which more often than not were badly executed.

"Such programmes and projects failed woefully both to attain the government set objectives and to solve the over-all national problem of low aggregate production," he said.

Professor Oluwasanmi noted that the impact of agricultural policies from colonial era to date had resulted in gross misallocation of resources and were therefore counter-productive.

"Governments in the country" he said "have failed to appreciate

the crucial roles of the small farmers in the Nigerian agriculture and therefore have failed to formulate policies that would adequately cater for their needs."

He maintained that Nigerian governments had been misguided by the erroneous belief that public sector programmes of large-scale mechanised farming constituted the only solution for the ills of our agriculture.

Professor Oluwasanmi advised that attention be paid to education and manpower development in agriculture, research and extension services adding that the agricultural scene would continue to be dominated by millions of small-scale producers scattered all over the country.

He estimated our farming population in 1976 as 45.33 million noting that these largely illiterate farmers would need to be helped to increase productivity through the adoption of modern techniques.

"This calls for extensive research on problems confronting small-scale farmers."

CSO: 3400/476

## BRIEFS

AID FOR RIOT VICTIMS--VICTIMS of the recent Bulunkutu religious disturbances in Maiduguri, Borno State, are receiving relief aids from philanthropic bodies and individuals in the metropolis. The latest donor is the Rotary Club, which gave 20 bags of rice, a cow, cartons of milk, sugar, baby food, beverages and bundles of blankets. Others included the Saint John's Anglican Church and the Students Union of the Borno State College of Basic Studies (BOCOBS), which gave ₦500 and ₦100 respectively. Presenting the gifts on behalf of the Rotary Club, its president, Mr. V. Sagna, said his organisation was "non-religious and non-political". Already, he added, the club had sent a message of condolence to the Borno State Government and the Shehu of Borno, on "the unfortunate incident." The chairman of the Task Force Relief Committee, Alhaji Adamu Daya, who received the gifts on behalf of the victims, promised to distribute them "judiciously and equitably". Alhaji Adamu thanked all the donors, urging other organisations to do the same. In another development, legislators in the Borno State House of Assembly have passed a motion asking Governor Mohammed Goni to urge the Federal Government to ensure strict and steadfast enforcement of Nigeria's immigration laws. They argued: "our immigration laws should be tightened, since most of the fanatics who cause trouble are aliens from neighbouring countries like Niger, Cameroun and Chad". [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Nov 82 p 40]

POLICE EQUIPMENT--The chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Police Affairs, Mr. Simeon Ihekweazu, has said that the use of batons and shields as weapons by policemen was obsolete. Mr. Ihekweazu said the police would fail in their bid to check crimes unless the Federal Government provided them with modern equipment. The chairman, who led a nine-man delegation to the recent international conference of police chiefs in Atlanta, United States, said that his experience abroad showed that Nigeria was yet to invest adequately in materials for crime prevention. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3409, 6 Dec 82 p 3182]

OIL STATISTICS--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has said that 34,714,581 barrels of crude oil was produced in September this year while 27,224,831 barrels were exported. The NNPC said the figures represented an average production rate of 1.16m. barrels per day while export was 0.91m. barrels per day. It said when compared with the performance in August, a marginal improvement in production and export about 14.9 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively was recorded. The NNPC said the production level

demonstrates a continuation of the prevailing dullness in the world oil market. It said 4,918,432 barrels of crude oil was supplied to the three local refineries for processing while 2,122,759 barrels of crude oil were supplied under the offshore processing arrangements in September to Augment domestic refining capacity. The posted prices of the Nigerian crude oil were ₦26.23 per barrel for the high quality grade and ₦24.67 per barrel for the medium grade and the corresponding official selling prices were ₦24.35 and ₦22.98 per barrel respectively. The NNPC statement showed that these prices remained constant in September. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3409, 6 Dec 82 pp 3182-3183]

DEMANDS FOR RICE--DEMAND for rice and maize in the country has exceeded the local production, the Director of Federal Department of Agriculture, Mr. O. Awoyemi has said. Mr. Awoyemi was addressing the participants at a course on rice and maize production organised for field staff in Kano. He regretted that rice and maize which occupied key positions in the country's staple food had been almost neglected. The director pointed out that an increase in output for these two crops could be achieved if all who were involved in their production were equipped with full knowledge of the innovation. "The training and retraining of field staff and farmers is of paramount importance" he advised. He called on the farmers in the country to avail themselves of such training and that they should be conversant with production techniques. The Kano State Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Alhaji Jibrin Wudil had earlier urged the participants to pay particular attention to the two-week course and to make the best use of it. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 82 p 7]

OSHOGBO STEEL MILL--THE Minister for Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makenkele, said on Monday in Lagos that the Oshogbo Steel Rolling Mill had gone into production. The minister made this known while welcoming the deputy minister of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Dr. Edward Schwierz. He said that a successful test run was carried out and that he would soon undertake a working tour of the steel plant for an on-the-spot assessment of the production exercise. Malam Mamman told the GDR minister that the Federal Government's target was to commission all the steel plants by June, 1983 and requested the German minister to ensure the speedy delivery of equipment to the Ajaokuta Steel Mill. He called on the GDR to assist Nigeria in the training of personnel to man the various steel plants to effect the necessary transfer of technology. Malam Mamman also called on the GDR to give technical assistance in the maintenance of the various steel plants, adding that Nigeria looked forward to many more useful years of co-operation between the two countries. Replying, Dr. Schwierz assured the minister of his country's willingness to foster the existing good relations between the two countries. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Nov 82 p 11]

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS BANNED--KANO State Police Command has banned religious meetings in the state. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. E. T. Allagh said the decision to stop religious meeting was as a result of the security situation in the state. He said the recent religious disturbance in Kano Metropolis was another reason for the prohibition of meetings. The action of the police was sequel to the recent application by members of the "Kwamitin Raya Maulidi Shaihu," a religious sect in the state to hold a religious meeting in Kano Metropolis. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 82 p 16]

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PORTUGUESE ASSISTANCE IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY PROMISED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 82 p 16

[Text] Lisbon--S. Tome and Principe and Portugal have agreed on major forms of cooperation following the meeting of the mixed commission held recently as disclosed by Luis Fontoura, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation, on his return to Lisbon yesterday.

The third mixed permanent Portuguese-Sao Tome and Principe cooperation commission agreed that Portugal would render assistance in the areas of coffee-growing, citrus fruits, cocoa and oil crop cultivation, fodder, beer brewing, alcohol and brandy, and the pharmaceutical industry.

It was also decided to establish mixed enterprises in the sector of fishing, naval shipyards, and banana cultivation.

"It was agreed to complete studies pertaining to highways, urban development, basic sanitation and housing, studies which are already being conducted through Portuguese cooperation and which will give rise to major undertakings," Luis Fontoura emphasized.

The secretary of state for cooperation stressed the "rapid progress of catching up in commercial matters as well as the creation of financial instruments which facilitate an increase in the flow of trade as well as the performance of services by Portuguese enterprises."

The stay of Luis Fontoura in Sao Tome and Principe also produced a significant in-depth development of cooperation in the social-cultural sector where various actions, to be carried out in 1983, were outlined.

Luis Fontoura told ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] that he gave President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Pinto da Costa a message from Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao.

Pinta da Costa in turn gave the secretary of state for cooperation an invitation to Pinto Balsemao to visit Sao Tome and Principe.

The Portuguese government official also announced that Sao Tome and Principe pledged to transfer to Lisbon monthly installments of amounts to be agreed upon and relating to bank deposits belonging to Portuguese citizens.

SENEGAL

OPPOSITION SAID TO REMAIN VERY DIVIDED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 146, Dec 82 pp 23, 24

[Article by T. N.: "The Opposition in Search of a 'President'"]

[Text] The Senegalese presidential and legislative elections will be taking place in three months--to be more specific, in February 1983. In this race for power, the very divided opposition is showing little eagerness to conclude alliances. That is perhaps because it is not under any illusions as to the outcome of consultations.

Will it run candidates or will it not run candidates? That is the question that, three months before the 1983 general election, one might well ask about the Senegalese opposition. President Abdou Diouf's Socialist Party, the party that has been in power for 22 years, will obviously be contesting the election. That party's nominating convention is expected to be held in December. As for the other political groups, apart from the Democratic League--Movement for the Labor Party (LD-MPT) and And Jef--Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy (AJ-MRDN) which have clearly asserted their wish to throw themselves into the fight with an eye to the legislative elections, the other party headquarters were still even in mid-November maintaining a certain silence on the subject.

Diouf-Wade Confrontation?

The LD-MPT and AJ-MRDN have also announced that they are not going to have any candidate for the presidential election. Since an election campaign would be enormously expensive--one has to travel around and hold meetings in the eight regions, down to at least the level of the chief towns of the arrondissements, in order to hope to win a sizable number of votes--it is easy to understand why the opposition parties are not venturing to enter the race for the presidency of the Republic. Especially since most of them have just been legally in existence for a little over a year.



Therefore, everything leads one to imagine that up against Abdou Diouf we are going to have Master Abdoulaye Wade of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), President Senghor's unsuccessful opponent in the presidential and legislative elections of 1978. Wade is even supposed to be going to start an election newspaper which would come out four times a week and last about six months. But Master Wade's party is so eroded that one wonders if it will be in any position to make the PS [Socialist Party] pay very dearly for what the latter wants. The successive resignations of activists--the rallying of PDS deputies to the party in power--the business of Abdoulaye Wade's men trained in Libya, which ended in September at the close of a trial followed closely by the public both nationally and internationally, the outcome of which was acquittal for the persons charged with the exception of the main character, ex-Lt Amadou Fall--all of this has seriously weakened the PDS. Formerly number one in the opposition, the PDS nowadays seems to have lost its standing among the Senegalese masses. And, starting with the 1981-1982 parliamentary term, since the number of PDS deputies had gone from 18 to 9 it was no longer able to form a parliamentary group in the Assembly according to current Assembly rules.

Which man for president is it to be then for the opposition? Cheikh Anta Diop of the RND (Democratic National Rally)? Or Mamadou Dia of the MDP (People's Democratic Movement), who was Senegal's prime minister from 1960 up until December 1962? Prognostications are fast and furious because of the silence still being maintained by those parties--silence that seems so meaningful to some people that they feel that Cheikh Anta Diop will refrain from crossing swords with President Abdou Diouf. However, people are waiting for the nominating conventions to be held by the different parties to enlighten them. For the moment only the LD-MPT has held its convention and chosen its 230 candidates and substitutes for the upcoming legislative elections.

Dia a Candidate?

At the press conference that the LD-MPT gave on 6 November, we had confirmation of what had been rumored for some time. That is to say that because the opposition parties aren't going to form one or two blocs for the legislative elections--besides, the election law passed in May prohibits them from doing so--they are going to be looking for one or several particular candidates for president. So bargaining is underway among the party headquarters. Thus, Mr Babacar Sane, secretary general of the LD-MPT, has revealed that his group has contacted the MDP, the African Independence Party [PAI], and the RND in this regard. All of this is being done in the framework of COSU (Coordination of the United Senegalese Opposition).

COSU brings together a certain number of opposition parties. It forms a basis for dialogue among those parties. For example, at the time Senegalese troops

intervened in Gambia last year, COSU issued a statement condemning that action. It also took a stand concerning the use of press media belonging to the government. However, it is more difficult for those parties to find an area of agreement with regard to or decide on a joint candidate.

Too many differences exist between them. Moreover, COSU is definitely "the first experiment in patriotic unity" as the LD-MPT's secretary general calls it, but that unity is "conflict unity." Mr Babacar Sane has refused to come out with the name of a candidate behind whom part of the opposition could group itself. But according to the rumors, it certainly seems that one name might be Mamadou Dia. There is also reason to believe that the Party for Independence and Labor [PIT], a party of the Marxist persuasion, would ally itself with Master Wade's PDS.

Election law on the subject of alliances still demonstrates loopholes that the opposition parties might well expect to exploit. There might also be mutual withdrawals at the level of certain departments, even for the legislative elections. But one can already say that the division within that opposition, the multiplicity of parties that go to make it up (13 of them confronting the PS), is in a way playing into the hands of the party in power. For one might well wonder if the voters, the majority of them illiterate, are going to be able to find their way in the forest of acronyms, the proliferation of symbols, the different shadings in the political coloration of the groups.

PAI (African Independence Party), LD-MPT, PIT, Workers Socialist Organization, and Communist Workers League definitely take their inspiration from Marxism-Leninism. But ideological differences prevent them from getting together. In addition to them there are AJ-MRDN, UDP (Union for a People's Democracy), the PPS (Senegalese People's Party), People's Democratic Movement (MDP), and the RND--all claiming kinship with the Left--, the PDS--the Center-Left--, and the MRS [Senegalese Republican Movement]--the conservative Right.

#### Without Illusions

But one must realize what the 1983 consultations represent in the eyes of those opposition parties in order to understand their lack of eagerness to create stronger alliances. For the OST [Workers Socialist Organization], the consultations are an opportunity to acquaint the masses with its line, and to give the widest possible dissemination to its ideals within the OST itself. As for the LD-MPT's secretary general, he declared at his press conference that patriotic unity was not yet a critical step for his party and that it was necessary to safeguard the party's freedom of expression and distinctive character for the time being. Therefore, for the LD-MPT 1983 will be an important year for "the broadening and deepening of the democratic process, the strengthening of organization, and the advancement of patriotic unity."

So the opposition will be going to the several appointed rendez-vous of 1983. In scattered array, perhaps. And without being under any illusions as to the outcome of those elections. Especially since it feels that election law favors the party in power in particular. For example, there is the law concerning security deposits passed in May which sets the sum to be paid by each candidate for deputy at Fr CFA 50,000 ("a form of discrimination by money," says the Left). That surety will be returned to the ones who win a tally of five percent of the votes. The election of deputies will be accomplished in two ways: according to proportional representation for half of the 120 seats (there are 100 in the current legislature and there were 80 in the previous one) out of candidates on each party's national list, and there will be single-member majority voting in the 60 electoral districts for the other half. The PS's opponents are also expressing their discontent on that subject.

9631

CS0: 3419/374

## REASON FOR SACKING OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL REPORTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 1 Dec 82 p 8

[Text]

SEYCHELLES: AND FINALLY BERLOUIS. It is widely believed that attorney-general Bernard Rassool was sacked on 3 September because he insisted the government admit the full casualty list of the 17-19 August army mutiny. (Officially there were nine deaths. There may have been about 50). Since then there have been two further scares: the arrest of about six people on Praslin Island on suspicion of anti-government activity, and the explosion on a beach on Mahe Island of a car containing Seychellois Simon Desnousse (a well-known dissident) and South African Mike Asher together with propaganda for the *Mouvement pour la Résistance*, an exiled opposition movement. On 24 October the London *Sunday Times* reported the plotting of a coup by Seychellois exiles and South African mercenaries.

President Albert René has a friend in Mario Ricci, an Italian businessman involved in the construction of a new casino in the Seychelles. There is some evidence that the attempted coup by Mike Hoare last year was partly financed by the forward sale of shares in a different casino complex that would have been built under the aegis of a reinstated James Mancham.

The immediate threat to René is more likely to come from within. His main rival is defence minister Ogilvy Berlouis, who has probably more control than René over the remains of the Seychellois army and the 300 Tanzanian soldiers now forming the backbone of the security force. Berlouis has long been in conflict with René over control of the police force, which is headed by a career policeman, James Pillay. Berlouis wants Pillay replaced.

Until now René has kept his ground on the security front. But during the last few weeks he has lost three key allies: cabinet ministers Matthew Servina (agriculture), Philibert Loizeau (social services) and Karl St. Ange (health). They resigned, leaving Berlouis with the majority of the now seven-member cabinet. (Following the resignations, Joseph Belmont, the 35-year-old former head of the government development agency, was made minister of work and social security and a cabinet member. Curiously he is not a central committee member of the ruling *Seychelles People's Progressive Front* (SPPF).

René's base as leader of the SPPF is now crucial. The SPPF Congress on 30 September-1st October voted to tighten greatly central control over the local party branches, a move which will increase his power. But the publicity given to the various plots against his government has badly affected the tourist business. This year the islands may get about 35,000 tourists, compared to 79,000 in 1979. René has staked his own reputation on the industry since he took over the tourism portfolio. There is little chance that he can revive its flagging fortunes in the near future ●

CSO: 3400/489

## FIRST GREEK AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Victoria NATION in English 6 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE size and distance of a country are immaterial in the desire of Greece's first socialist government to establish friendly relations, Mr. A Afenduli, the first Greek Ambassador to Seychelles, said over the weekend.**

Speaking to Seychelles Agence Presse three days after he presented his credentials to President Albert René at State House, the Ambassador explained that his country sought to develop and maintain friendly relations with all countries.

"Its policy is one of peace and realism, and in that sense, no distinction is made between big and small countries or of the distance at which they find themselves," Mr. Afenduli said.

### **International life**

International life, the Ambassador continued, was made up of relations which

developed between nations, and so it was normal that countries sought to get to know each other better and to understand each other more.

Noting that official diplomatic relations were established between the two socialist governments only last week, Ambassador Afenduli commented, "This is just the beginning . . ."

For the past week, the Ambassador has also been making introductory calls on Members of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Executive Committee and Government Ministers.

His accreditation comes at a time when inter-party and government talks have already been launched between the two nations through Seychellois ministerial visits to Athens earlier this year.

Ambassador Afenduli returned to Nairobi, where he is based, yesterday.

## NEW MINISTRY FURTHERS INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COOPERATION

Victoria NATION in English 4 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] AT a time when Seychelles still does not have enough qualified people of its own to administer its development, the new Minister of Planning and External Relations aims to make the best of the situation through close co-operation with other ministries and departments.

Explaining the role of his ministry over Radio Seychelles on Thursday night, Planning and External Relations Minister Maxime Ferrari stressed that the Government could not afford any duplication of efforts that would waste time that should be put at the service of the nation.

Dr. Ferrari's ministry, based at National House, Le Chantier, is divided into the Department of External Relations led by Principal Secretary Danielle d'Offay.

The Planning Department is itself divided into two divisions. The first, the Economics Division, compiles and monitors the progress of the rolling National Development Plan, and prepares and makes economic assessments of development projects for funding.

The Economics Division is backed in its work by the Technical Services Division which provides the necessary technical, engineering and scientific research expertise.

This division's technicians

and scientists — it also has scientific and petroleum research sections — look after the technical aspects of the projects being compiled and monitored by the Economics Division.

All this obviously means that the Department of Planning has to work very closely with the Ministry of National Development, as most of the projects being drawn up will concern that ministry once they are under way, and with the Department of Finance as to the funding aspects.

Co-operation with other ministries and departments will also be essential when their projects come up.

The adoption of the name "External Relations" to re-

place "Foreign Affairs" more accurately reflects, Dr. Ferrari explained, Seychelles' desire to establish good and fruitful relations with other countries.

This department remains more or less the same as when it was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but with one very important addition.

An Economic Relations Division has been inherited from Dr. Ferrari's former Ministry of Planning and Development.

By tying Seychelles' economic co-operation efforts with foreign countries to its external relations policies, a close link has been created through the Economics Division, with the Planning Department.

"I will personally make

sure that this new ministry is very integrated," Dr. Ferrari said. "There will be close relations and a lot of meetings and discussions between the two departments so that whatever a division or department is doing, it will be known by the others."

Minister Ferrari equally stressed that he would promote "very close relations" with other ministries and departments, especially the Ministry of National Development and the Department of Finance.

"We don't want to duplicate efforts. We are still training the people we need and meanwhile, we cannot waste the time of those we already have. Their time should be put to the service of their people".

CSO: 3400/487

## CONSTRUCTION, SPORTS TALKS WITH CUBANS START

Victoria NATION in English 9 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] **TWO Cuban missions have started talks on co-operation in construction and sports this week with government officials, parastatal company managers, and national organisations.**

Led by Mr. Hendrique Torres, an architect, and Mr. Hubert Gil, the Director of the sports programme at the Cuban National Institute of Sports and Recreation, the two teams paid a courtesy call on the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Secretary-General, Mr. Guy Simon on Tuesday. Both delegations arrived in Seychelles on Monday.

The five-man construction mission, which also includes other architects and engineers, is in Seychelles in connection with a memorandum of understanding signed by the two governments last month.

A press release from the Ministry of Planning and External Relations said that the team was here specifically to look into the possibility of Cuban participation in the building an inter-national confe-

rence centre.

The Cubans will also discuss with the Housing Development Corporation (SHDC), Works Enterprises (WEL) and the Department of Planning the building of plant to make pre-fabricated housing panels.

The team is expected to leave around mid-January.

The two-man sports mission, which also includes Mr Barvaro Vabes, the Chief of the Department of Physical Culture in the same institute as Mr. Gil, will be here for a shorter period.

Under the Protocol on Scientific and Technical Co-operation for 1982 and 1983, the delegation hopes to assess all of Seychelles' sports requirements, and make recommendations to the Cuban Government on future assistance programmes and possible exchanges of expertise and techniques.

To do this the team will meet with officials from the Ministry of Youth and Defence and the National Sports Council before leaving on December 20.



NATIONAL MARITIME SCHOOL GRADUATES MORE TECHNICIANS

Victoria NATION in English 7 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE National Maritime School launched 20 more apprentice seamen and fishermen into two of the most vital and demanding professions yesterday when Education and Information Principal Secretary Jeremie Bonnelame presented them with their graduation certificates.

Standing in for the Minister, Mr. James Michel, Mr Bonnelame said that the young men would play one of the most important roles in the future and the economy of the country.

Noting the danger of basing a national economy on such a sensitive industry as tourism, the success of which depended so much on factors beyond the country's control, Mr. Bonnelame warned: "If we cannot control our economy, we cannot control our development, and we cannot assure the social progress of the country."

That was why, he explained, since the launching of the Seychellois Socialist Revolution in 1977, the Government had adopted a policy of self-reliance, basing its economy on resources which it not only had in abundance, such as those of the sea, but which it could also control.

Turning to the subject of education, Mr. Bonnelame recalled that in the past, a distinction had been made between those who were destined to use "only their intelligence and never their hands" and those who were destined to use "only their hands and never their intelligence."

Though the latter group contained such vital people as fishermen and farmers, they were never trained.

### **HARD LIFE**

"Today, all Seychellois, including fishermen and farmers, are regarded, first and foremost as technicians, needing both their intelligence and

their hands." Mr. Bonnelame said.

The school's acting director, Mr. Jean-Claude Faquet, remarked that the life of a seaman was the hardest there was with new lessons to be learnt everyday on the seas.

Several parents also turned up at the school at Mont Fleuri for the graduation ceremony.

The young sailors, aged between 16 and 19, have trained for the past nine months to two years at the school, at the Coetivy SPDF Training Centre, where they did three months of para-military and disciplinary courses, and on vessels of the Fishing Development Company (Fideco) and the Seychelles People's Navy.

After 18 months of practical experience at sea, some of the graduates will return to be sent for overseas training as officers in specialised fields.

CSO: 3400/487

## NEW REPORT BODES WELL FOR TRADITIONAL FISHING

Victoria NATION in English 10 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A TECHNICAL report on fish stocks and prospects on Mahé's underwater plateau was presented to Minister Maxime Ferrari by the new West German Ambassador yesterday, boding well for the future of traditional fishing in Seychelles.

At the same meeting at National House yesterday morning, Ambassador Johannes Von Vacano also handed the Minister for Planning and External Relations West Germany's ratification of an air links agreement between the two countries.

The final report of the joint fisheries research project between the Seychelles Government's Fisheries Division and the Federal Research Centre for Fisheries in Hamburg is the result of two years work on Mahé's undersea plateau and in West German laboratories.

Seychelles' major contribution to the R30 million project was the construction near the tuna cold store at the Long Pier of an experimental fish

processing plant.

West Germany provided the equipment for the plant and two trawlers on which the scientists worked. The plant is now being used commercially by Seycom Fish Processing.

Present at this morning's meeting and giving a brief resumé of the report was the Federal Research Centre's senior marine biologist in the project, Dr. Wolfgang Webber (pronounced Wolfgang Vebber).

He said that the aims of the study were to assess demersal (bottom) and pelagic (surface) fish stocks on the Mahé plateau, the amount that could be exploited economically yet safely, the best fishing techniques to use, and the prospects for fish processing in Seychelles and fish sales in West Germany.

The demersal fish were studied through trawling while the pelagic fish were assessed by trolling.

Dr. Webber apparently sur-

prised Minister Ferrari when he revealed that the estimated maximum amount of demersal fish that could be caught safely on the Mahé plateau was 21,000 tonnes per year. Another 1,000 tonnes of big pelagic fish could be caught without adversely affecting stocks.

However, the research team advised that Seychelles should not use trawling techniques because of the expertise needed, the costs involved, and, very important, because it would severely deplete the resources on which traditional fishermen relied for a living.

Trolling for pelagic fish was not advised either as it did not provide the best results.

As for marketing fish in West Germany, Dr. Webber reported that the best prospects were for fresh fillets of big fish like tuna and shark, provided a regular supply could be guaranteed, at least in Seychelles' good fishing season.

Commenting on the report to Seychelles Agence Presse later, Dr. Ferrari said of the figures of exploitable fish stocks: "It is an interesting figure that is encouraging for our traditional fishermen, as the area studied is that containing their fishing banks.

"This study, contrary to the

more large scale industrial ones by the French and the Spaniards, for example, concerns much more our traditional fishermen, giving them more valuable and exact information. This report is really for them."

The Minister also noted that the study team's advice against the use of trawling provided strong scientific backing to the decision already taken by the Seychelles Government not to allow such fishing in its exclusive economic zone except for scientific purposes.

The air links document handed over in the same meeting was in fact a belated ratification by West Germany of the agreement under which Lufthansa has been flying to Seychelles for some time.

Presenting the handsomely bound document to the Minister, Ambassador Von Vacano described the agreement, already long ratified by Seychelles, as "a symbol of eternal friendship between Seychelles and the Federal Republic of Germany."

Although the ratification comes at a time when Lufthansa has decided to withdraw its service to Seychelles as from next April, Dr. Ferrari expressed the hope that if possible, West German or Seychelles national carriers would operate under the agreement in future.

BRIEFS

KAMARA-TAYLOR ILL--The second Vice-President, Mr C. A. Kamara-Taylor, has again fallen ill with a stroke, and is reported to be taking treatment at his native home town in the Kambia district. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Salia Jusu-Sheriff, is acting as second Vice-President. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Dec 82 p 3249]

THREE PAPERS TO PUBLISH--The committee which has been looking into which of Sierra Leone's ten newspapers should be accepted for registration under the Newspaper Amendment Act has recommended that only three newspapers should be allowed to continue to publish. They are the Daily Mail, The Progress, and Flash. The party newspaper, We Yone, did not apply for registration, and was therefore not considered. It is, however, believed that it will automatically be allowed to continue since it fulfils all the rules and conditions of the Act. According to the Act, the recommendations have to be scrutinised by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting who will make a final decision. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Dec 82 p 3249]

CSO: 3400/490

## COMMENTARY ON CAPE VERDE TALKS, AWB ARRESTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Dec 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

The number of baffling events taking place in this country are not unusual, as they are symptomatic of serious internal and external problems deeply affecting our lives.

While most of us are aware of the subterranean elements working, that seem to be leading us to ultimate destruction, there is this vague feeling of disquiet about the inexplicable. It seems there are too many things going on behind our backs; too many factors known only to those in power who then take decisions on our behalf whether we like that or not.

There have been a number of such baffling events in the past two weeks, starting with the Namibian-Angolan talks on the Cape Verde islands, the attack on Maseru, and the rounding up of members of the Afrikaner-Weerstandbeweging (AWB).

The Cape Verde islands talks and the pounce on Maseru are significant in differing, though related ways. In the first place we were cheered that the beginning of talks on neutral ground signalled the kind of perhaps intermittent talks over the fate of Zimbabwe which, however, eventually led to independence.

Not long after these talks there was this astounding attack on Maseru which in a way negated the talks at Cape Verde. The confusion

that this kind of thing causes only serves to fuel the mystery behind the various moves, however much we are informed about cause and effect, after the event.

While most of us were scratching our heads over these peculiar turns of events, Mr Eugene Terre'blanche and his cohorts were rounded up and held under the dreaded security laws. The fact that an organisation with an exclusive Afrikaner membership has been detained, however radical they may be, leaves a lot for speculation and discussion. People are beginning to wonder what exactly is going on here.

Although we have no truck with the AWB and those who think like them, these acts are the beginning of an inevitable move which was started when people were first detained without being charged. We have always said that the assault on the civil liberties of any single individual inevitably lead to an attack of the liberty of all. This has been proven correct historically and the chickens are only now coming to roost.

Very soon the net is going to close around those who have the least suspicion that they may be affected.

It is a particularly convincing lesson to all South Africans. The other point that seems worth raising is that detentions without trial have

not had any significant constructive result. While the Government has been carrying on with this draconian form of repression, people have to the contrary become more intense, even more arrogant and sophisticated, in their underground work. It is true that some have been silenced and others have been flushed out and placed behind bars. The extraordinary thing is that things seem to be going on and on, with more intensity.

The tragedy is that there is now no turning back for the Government. Both the strikes into neighbouring countries and detentions have become part and parcel of the system.

CSO: 3400/483

## MPCS DETAINED AFTER HUMAN RIGHTS LEADER'S CHURCH ADDRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Dec 82 p 5

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — A charge has been brought against 31 Whites who attended a church service organised by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and addressed by veteran human rights campaigner, Mrs Helen Joseph, for illegally entering the New Brighton township.

Those charged included Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer, Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, the Rev George Irvine of St John's Methodist Church in Port Elizabeth, five journalists, a Rhodes University staff member, students from Rhodes and the University of the Witwatersrand, and members of the Black Sash.

Mrs Joseph, who as a listed person may not be quoted, obtained a permit to be in the area. Police armed with semi-automatic weapons and dogs mounted roadblocks in the area of the Arthur Wellington Methodist Church where the service was held.

They also patrolled the area in vans and stopped

cars leaving the church after the service. Before the meeting opened, people outside the church hall were photographed from a vehicle parked opposite the building.

Mrs Di Bishop said: "It was unbelievable to see the amount of manpower and trucks used to harass the 31 White people who had come to listen to one of South Africa's most outstanding women.

"We witnessed a ridiculous show of force which would not intimidate me or anybody here from moving freely in the country of our birth."

Mrs Blackburn said Mr Louis Koch, chief director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, had told her on a number of occasions she was welcome to attend church services in the township.

Asked for comment, Mr Koch said his department had stopped issuing permits for people attending bona fide church services at the invitation of the church or as guests of members of the congregation.

He said as far as he could recollect, Mrs Blackburn had an "open" permit. — Sapa.



MAGNUM FINANCIAL HOLDINGS PLACED IN LIQUIDATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

**A CRUCIAL letter from Magnum's auditors — suggesting that Magnum Leasing Limited may have been involved in material irregularities involving more than R12-million of SA Bank of Athens funds — was yesterday introduced in liquidation proceedings of Magnum Financial Holdings Pty Ltd, one of the top companies in the Magnum group.**

Magnum Financial Holdings was yesterday placed in provisional liquidation by Mr Justice H Nestdat in the Rand Supreme Court in terms of an order sought by three of the company's provisional judicial manager.

An application will be brought on Monday morning for the provisional liquidation of Magnum Acceptances Ltd, which was still quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, at 9,30 am. The Stock Exchange will be informed of the move on the company whose shares are already suspended.

Magnum Acceptances Ltd is presently under an order of provisional judicial management.

**Oppose**

Magnum Financial Holdings did not oppose the order being sought for provisional liquidation.

But Mr Fanie du Plessis, representing Magnum Financial Holdings, indicated to the court that his client was in disagreement with the vast majority of allegations made by the judicial managers in their application and would oppose the matter on the return date on February 1, next year.

Attached to yesterday's court papers was a letter from the group's auditors Richardson, Reid and Partners, addressed to the directors of Magnum Leasing Ltd.

It stated that as at June 30, 1982, the company had loaned R12-million from the SA Bank of Athens "and we have been informed that this loan has increased since that time.

**Obtain**

"Your company does not carry on any trade and we have been informed that the money raised

from these loans has been lent to Mr M E Summerley, who in turn has lent this money to Magnum Financial Holdings (Pty) Ltd, or other companies in that group.

"We have been unable to obtain a certificate from the SA Bank of Athens setting out the indebtedness of the Magnum Group/M E Summerley to themselves.

"If these loans have been structured in such a manner to mislead the SA Bank of Athens, this constitutes a material irregularity.

"We ask you, therefore, to provide us with an explanation of the transactions and a letter from the SA Bank of Athens confirming this explanation.

"If you are unable to provide us with this explanation, we must submit a copy of this letter to the Accountants' and Auditors' Board within 30 days, in terms of Section 26 of the Public Accountants and Auditors' Act," the auditors said.

### Auditors

This is the customary notice given by auditors to company directors when advised of possible material irregularities.

Mr Issy Maisels, SC, on behalf of provisional judicial managers, Barend de Wet, Colin Fisher, and Oliver Powell, sought a provisional winding-up order against Magnum Financial Holdings and discharge of provisional judicial management, which was ordered by the court last week.

As part of the order provisional liquidators will be appointed as a matter of urgency.

This follows three days of meetings between the judicial managers of this company and Magnum Acceptances Ltd.

Mr Maisels advised the court of a further urgent application to be brought on Monday morning — that involving the possible liquidation of Magnum Acceptances Ltd.

### Fraud

Police investigations are being conducted into allegations of fraud concerning the dealings of the Magnum group of companies with the SA Bank of Athens.

Allegations made by the provisional judicial managers yesterday included claims that key members of staff called upon to explain the financial position of the company were not available.

- An allegation that subsequent to a judicial management order having been placed against the company and Magnum Acceptances, nearly R100 000 was paid over to Magnum's lawyers, after which an explanation had been demanded from Mr Summerley, advising him that in terms of the judicial management order the company directors had been divested of their powers.

- The judicial managers said they specially denied that Magnum Holdings was solvent, as stated in a supporting affidavit by Mr Summerley for judicial management.

"We say the respondent is, in fact, hopelessly insolvent for reasons which will more fully appear hereinafter," an affidavit by the joint provisional judicial managers said.

### Companies

They also stated that it was clear from enquiries conducted over the past three days that other companies in the Magnum group no longer had any cash surpluses or resources and were not able to lend money to Mag-

num Holdings.

An analysis of an unaudited balance sheet showed that the company had liabilities which exceeded its assets by R4 309 668.

### History

It was the considered opinion of the provisional judicial managers that the situation of the companies had worsened since the end of October and they stated that the present realisable value of investment in subsidiaries of more than R18-million were now worth much less, while most, if not all, movable assets of value had been discounted or pledged.

The company had recorded a consistent history of trading at a loss.

It was further alleged that the company had a liability of R3 833 000 to Rand Bank, plus other obligations.

"The statement that the Magnum group, including the respondent, is unable to settle its obligations is absolutely correct.

"This inability to pay is of a permanent nature and cannot be cured by judicial management," the affidavit stated.

### Creditors

It was also pointed out that only in the event of liquidation could the creditors be prevented from disposing or realising their security — which could be halted under the Insolvency Act.

Although Magnum has reserved the right to fight the order at a later stage, it is clear that the original judicial managers believe that the group, as a whole, cannot meet its debts and should be put under liquidation.

BISHOP NKOANE REFUSED PERMISSION TO LIVE IN KWATHEMA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text] BISHOP SIMEON NKOANE, Anglican Bishop Suffragan of the Springs District, was this week refused permission to move into his new house in Kwa Thema because he does not qualify to live in the East Rand.

The Right Reverend Nkoane's refusal by the township manager was because he does not qualify under Section 10 (1a) or 10 (1b) of the Urban Areas Act to be in the area.

ON Wednesday afternoon jubilant members of the Kwa Thema Anglican Church were saddened by the disclosure that Bishop Nkoane could not move into the house, situated in a posh suburb, called Mini Selcourt in the township. His furniture and other belongings had to be stored in the local church.

Bishop Nkoane, in response to a question, said: "I don't know where I am going to sleep in the meantime as the matter is still being sorted out".

"I was told I could not move into the house by the township manager, who read a number of laws or regulations pertaining to the matter. He said that the church could not be allowed to buy property on leasehold. And I also don't qualify to acquire property on a leasehold in the area, because this can only be done by people who have a 10 (1a) or 10 (1b) qualification.

"One of the East Rand Board officials in Kwa Thema knew there would be difficulty in my moving into the house and he did not give us hope. On Monday this week, I went to the township manager in order to obtain at least a temporary permit.

"We also inquired if the house could be bought in the name of the church. I was told I could not be given the temporary permit until the trustees made a formal application."

"Today I went to the area director, a Mr Steyn, who quoted a number of regulations in connection with the matter and he said our application still had to be processed and after that it took about a month before it would be known whether it had been approved or turned down."

Bishop Nkoane told The SOWETAN that the matter seems to be more difficult because it does not have "a precedent".

The township manager in Kwa Thema, a Mr Bezuidenhout, was not available for a comment.

Bishop Nkoane, who was formerly the Dean of St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg and lived in the city, was consecrated Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg East not more than two months ago.

He was then moved to a new diocesan in the East Rand and his parish will include most of the area. Bishop Nkoane, former rector of the Natalspruit Anglican Church, became the second black person to be appointed dean of Johannesburg. He succeeded Bishop Desmond Tutu, when he (Bishop Tutu) became bishop of Lesotho in 1976.

CSO: 3400/483

## BLACK SOCIAL WORKERS' PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg SOWETAN In English 14 Dec 82 p 9

[Article by Elliot Makhaya]

[Text]

**ONE of the most ambitious projects undertaken by the South African Black Social Workers Association in the year 1982 was their involvement with the youth involving The Youth Programmes Project.**

To find out more about these projects, we spoke to Mr Ben Nteso, popularly known as "BP", who's also chairman of the Johannesburg branch of Sabswa.

"We now have 18 youth clubs in Soweto, from Diepkloof down to Emdeni and Zola. And we have one social worker who assists the groups. She's is a supervisor, namely Amanda Kwadi."

"Mrs Kwadi guides the groups and motivates them, because we are trying to develop youth leadership. They must be able to make their own decisions and take their initiative."

The youth programmes include drama, poetry reading, music, career guidance and other cultural activities.

In October, Sabswa just let the youth organise their own cultural event at Entokozweni Centre in Moletsane." This was a mammoth thing," Ben enthuses. "They organised it themselves, and all we did was to give them a minimal financial backing for props and so on because we don't want them to depend on hand-outs. We don't want to just give them money. They must take the initiative because that's our main

objective in running these clubs — leadership and initiative."

The Ford Choirs competition held this year was helpful to the organisation. "From their funding," he explains, "we were able to provide Mrs Kwadi with some cash to get the various groups going.

"Youth should be encouraged not only academically, but they should also be creative in drama, music, poetry and all cultural activities. This is our major aim, to teach them to be on their own, and be responsible citizens of tomorrow with their own drive," he said.

"And we are quite happy to announce that the youth belonging to our respective clubs can stand on their own and make their own decisions. We are getting somewhere . . . up there."

He adds: "We are seriously worried about the crime rate in our townships, but I would hate to say that we must keep the kids off the streets. We must rather keep them positively engaged."

Besides the clubs operating under Sabswa, Ben Nteso also disclosed that they support the YMCA in their continuation of youth programmes.

The South African Black Social Workers Association is a professional association of black social workers which would like to adhere to the principle of non-discrimination as enunciated in the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "but," says president Prof M Bopape," because of the current South African official policy of apartheid, Sabswa decided to open its membership only to blacks. It however, regards South Africa as a one nation country with one economy.

"On the one hand, it cannot morally subscribe to the apartheid policy and all its institutions, but while its motto is 'to serve humanity from cradle to grave,' due to the restrictions imposed by the laws of the country, the services of black social workers and black institutions are restricted to certain ethnic groups."

"Sabswa is prepared to join together with other social work associations in the country and serve all social workers and clients irrespective of skin colour, but such a joining together must be on the basis of absolute equality in all welfare matters. This would mean equality in welfare

status and welfare grants."

The objectives of the South African Black Social Workers Association are:

- To regulate the practising of the profession of social work or an associated profession, and to register social and associated workers,
- To determine the minimum standards of tuition and training of social and associated workers,
- To exercise effective control over the professional conduct of social and associated workers;
- To determine the standards of professional conduct of social and associated workers and to ensure that they are being maintained, and
- To encourage and promote efficiency and responsibility, to protect the interests of the profession, and also to advise the Minister on any matter affecting the profession of social work and associated workers.

CSO: 3400/483

## COMMENTARY ON DAY OF THE VOW OBSERVANCE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Dec 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

**DECEMBER 16, previously known as Dingaan's Day and now called the Day of the Vow, is a day so imbued with political nuance and emotional response, that some people rue its observance.**

When it was called Dingaan's Day, it had even more emotive meanings and people acted according to their particular perception of what its remembrance meant to them. That it is now called the Day of the Vow does not seem to have solved this ticklish problem. For whether we like it or not, the memory of what happened on this particular day, almost a century ago, results in the re-inforcement of most unhappy events in a country that certainly does not need this kind of thing.

Blacks in the past used to view the day with bemused concern for there were elements that became so taken up by its significance that they either became overtly passionate or went even further by becoming aggressive to a stray member of the opposite race.

If that kind of thing has happily stopped these days, there are still too many opportunities simply lying idly around that can be exploited to show negative race attitudes.

Days and occasions which are given historic or political significance are not peculiar to South Af-

rica and we certainly can understand their observance. It is in part a cultural and traditional link with the past that makes the present perhaps more meaningful, a touch broader in perspective.

This, in South Africa, is almost impossible. Too many of the days we remember are imbued with political meanings that increase hatred and perhaps even widen the chasm between the races. It is perhaps unavoidable considering their country's dynamics, but most unfortunate.

Our particular view is that feelings of hatred and disaffection are very easily aroused and thus most superficial. There is something tawdry in picking at old sores. The responsible view would be perhaps to infuse emotions that would lessen polarisation. We need to try and do that because taking all things into consideration it sometimes does seem this is a most unfortunate country.

White South Africans make an awful lot of emotional noise about this day. There are meetings all over the place and many people, instead of taking a much more sensible, perhaps tolerant view of others, tend to become even more passionate in established attitudes. The conservative view is to reinforce such feelings

it seems, and anything to the contrary is viewed as radicalism.

Blacks, in the meanwhile, have taken the cue and are adding their own emotive interpretations to this day. One cannot blame them, much as it is a bit of a pity that we are seemingly forced to make this day one of hatred.

A number of coloured people from Noordgesig were turned away, so they alleged, from a service held in Mzimhlophe yesterday, by men claiming to be police. That, if it were true, was a most deplorable act. We do not need to do such things in the charged atmosphere that this country finds itself in.

CSO: 3400/483



## SCHOOLBOYS COMPLETE POLICE RESERVISTS' COURSE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Dec 82 p 11

[Text]

**SCHOOLBOYS** and schoolgirls of all races are likely to be trained as Junior Police Reservists at the Police College in Pretoria next year.

Brigadier Manie van Zyl, who is in command of all reservists in South Africa, told The Citizen yesterday the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, would be asked for his approval early in the new year.

A group of 72 boys, aged between 16 and 18, completed a week-long course at the college yesterday.

The children were trained the same way as permanent policemen. Their course involved practical and theoretical work, among it the use of firearms.

The youngsters have been working at various police stations since the beginning of the year.

"So far 750 children have already been enlisted in the South African Police Force," Brig Van Zyl said.

In addition to administrative duties in police charge offices, the boys will perform observation duties and investigate accidents.

Among the reservists who completed the course yesterday were twin brothers Chris and Deon Calitz (17), of Rustenburg.

They were the centre of attention on the course, not only because of their size — they are little more than a metre tall — but also because of their jokes and friendliness.

Although the police usually take men only when they are at least 1,67m tall, Brigadier Frik Reynecke, who is in command of the Police College, said the Minister "could always make an exception" if the twins really wanted to be policemen.

The twins themselves say they enjoy being reservists, and that being selected for the course was the best thing that could have happened to them.

A total of 450 schoolchildren applied for the course, but a shortage of accommodation meant that only 72 could be selected. Those chosen came from throughout the country.

## BRIEFS

TEMBISA RENTS--THE East Rand Administration Board has raised part of the R40-m needed to electrify Tembisa, near Kempton Park. Mr J H Opperman, senior director of the board said this week phase one of the electricity master plan would be carried out next month. Mr Lazarus Nhlapo, deputy chairman of the Tembisa Community Council, said electrification costs would have to be borne by residents. He disclosed that rent increases could be expected in April to cover the loan for the programme. [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Dec 82 p 3]

ORLANDO SHACKS--ORLANDO East's 2 000 families staying in shacks are in for yet another shock--the Soweto Council will not allow the erection of "zozo" structures in the area as reported earlier. "We never said we would allow 'zozos' instead of shacks in that area," Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council, told The SOWETAN yesterday. "In fact, we only used the name 'zozo' because it is commonly used around the townships. What we meant was that the council was looking at ways of extending existing houses in the area," Mr Thebehali said. He said the council had not yet approved the building of temporary structures in Orlando East. The council had to observe health and building by-laws before it approved the erection of such structures. This news will dash the flicker of hope of the township's shack population that "zozos" would be allowed in the area. Mr Thebehali had told a monthly council meeting and a Sunday newspaper that erection of temporary structures would be allowed--subject to approval of the council. The council's director of housing, Mr J J Oosthuizen, yesterday warned residents not to erect any illegal structures. "Anybody putting up 'zozo's' or any illegal structures will be prosecuted. Zozo's are not permissible," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Dec 82 p 4]

UNIONS SEEK COOPERATION--THE SOUTH AFRICAN Boilermakers' Society and the Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Workers' Union is to investigate trade union co-operation in the mining industry, it was decided last week. These instructions were issued to the general secretary of both organisations, Mr A J van der Watt, in the light of the failure of the Federated Union to obtain a two-thirds majority in favour of its application for membership in the Confederation of Mining Associations and Unions. Subsequent statements by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) have shown that the matter should be considered carefully with a view to ensuring a totally representative union caucus which can act collectively in dealings with employers. A statement

from both organisations stated: "Both executive committees are fully aware of the complexity of the situation and of the many difficulties inherent in it. Not the least of the problems involved is the fact that the employers appear to have adopted a policy which will make effective bargaining a reality. A unified union caucus is an essential part of such bargaining structures. It would be a pity if the trade unions cannot achieve the degree of co-operation which is required to ensure the new deal in labour relations in the mining industry for which we have all been striving for many years. We note the NUM's decision not to join the confederation is based at least partly on the failure of the Federated Union to gain admission to the confederation. We do not at this stage see this failure, based on a very narrow margin in the vote, as the last word in the matter." Mr Van der Watt said the instructions of his two unions were that he must discuss the situation with all parties involved, including NUM and other new unions, and find those points of agreement on which they could build an effective union caucus in the industry. The two unions said: "The decision by the Chamber of Mines to abandon registration as a criterion for recognition is an interesting one and is within the concept of freedom of association. It will no doubt smooth the way for new trade unions, including NUM, into the collective bargaining machinery being created in the mining industry. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Dec 82 p 2]

SISULUS REUNITED--MR and Mrs Walter Sisulu were able to kiss and hold hands for the first time in 18 years when they met at the Woodstock Hospital in Cape Town where he is recovering from an operation. Mr Sisulu, the former general secretary of the banned African National Congress, who is serving a life term was admitted to the hospital last week, on Wednesday, for the operation. His wife saw him immediately after the operation and his condition is reported to be well. Although Mr Sisulu is still receiving blood transfusion, he is expected to be out of hospital in a week's time. Other members of his family will be able to visit the 70-year-old leader before the end of the year. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Dec 82 p 3]

LEBOWA POLL--LEBOWA is scheduled to hold a general election on March 16 next year in terms of a proclamation in the Government Gazette yesterday. The proclamation dissolves the Lebowa Legislative Assembly on that day and determines that the designation of Assembly members by chiefs in terms of the Lebowa constitution should take place before January 10. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Dec 82 p 9]

CSO: 3400/483

## GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS SYSTEM REPORTED IN MESS

Kampala THE EQUATOR in English 30 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Text]

THE accounting system in several Government departments and the Kampala City Council is in a mess due to lack of experienced personnel.

This unhappy state of affairs surfaced in the course of a discussion between Kampala's Mayor, Alderman Fred Ssemaganda, and a delegation from Glasgow City, Scotland, which paid a courtesy call on him in his parlour last week.

The Mayor frankly admitted that the Council's accounts were in a most unsatisfactory state and pointed out the last Balance Sheet was produced eight years ago.

He called for technical assistance to help remedy the situation.

The two-man delegation from Glasgow consisting of James Moffat, Glasgow City Accountant, and Seamus McDaid for the Glasgow College of Technical Education, were accompanied to the Mayor's Parlour by the British High Commissioner, H. Fry.

The delegation spent ten days in Uganda on a mission to explore how Glasgow City can establish an exchange programme with Kampala City and other urban authorities in Uganda which would include the offer of technical assistance. They visited the urban authorities of Kampala, Entebbe and Jinja and the Ministries of Health, Education, and Planning and Economic Development. They also visited Makerere University, the Ugan-

da College of Commerce, and the Institute of Public Administration.

The delegation expressed the view that there is a shortage of trained personnel, particularly at the technician level, and that at the professional level there is lack of experienced accountants.

The situation was made worse by the fact that many people had been "slotted into positions" they did not merit, merely because they happened to "be around at a certain point in time."

The delegation suggested that the short-term remedy was to conduct short intensive courses locally for personnel from the lowest to the highest level.

They said two or three skilful trainers would be sent out to conduct three month courses at different levels. Courses would also be mounted for those who man the training institutions so as to strengthen the training functions of those institutions.

They suggested that inducements should be paid to those who did well at the courses to ensure they remained in Government services.

The delegation agreed with the Mayor that the short courses proposed were not the best answer to the problem, but they pointed out that after conducting the courses there will be continuous monitoring to gauge the effect of the training provided.

The Mayor was of the view that

in addition to training personnel technical assistance should be provided to enable the Council to improve the accounting system itself. He thought it was futile to burry staff in an exercise of writing out books for the last eight years in a bid to bring the accounts up-to-date.

The delegation agreed that such exercise would be "abortive" and suggested that the best that could be done was to draw up a statement of the present position of the Council's assets and liabilities and then set up the necessary priorities in the light of what is happening. The next step would be to ensure that after that the accounts are audited within six months, and if necessary this should be made a legal requirement.

Stressing that bringing accounts up-to-date from eight years behind was impracticable, the delegation disclosed that they had discovered that some of the departments they visited accounting documents such as vouchers had been lost. "Not even the best accountant can produce a statement of accounts without such basic documents," they said. In any case it would be an

academic exercise merely for the satisfaction of auditors.

Asked to comment on the performance of the audit system, the delegation expressed the view that little attention was being paid to the auditors' role of ensuring that what was purchased was "value for money." They stressed that it was not enough for an auditor merely to check on correctness of payments.

The delegation also pointed out that they had discovered that in the Council's expenditure more was spent on staff than on services.

They suggested that there should be close consultations between the Council and the Ministry at the time the Council's budget is drawn up since the Council has to depend on the Government grants to run its services.

The delegation delivered to the Mayor a message and presents from the Mayor of Glasgow. The presents were a tartan tie of the Glasgow City, a pen set, and bell that the Mayor can use for "calling for order" during Council meetings. In return, the Mayor gave them an emblem of the City of Kampala to deliver to the Mayor of Glasgow.

REPORT ALLEGES MUSEVENI, OTHERS RUN KANGAROO COURTS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES In English 26 Nov 82 pp 4-5

[Article reprinted from the periodical MKOMBOZI published in Kampala in English]

[Text] SOMEWHERE in a forest in Buganda, life is being brutally stopped. Warm blood flows through the murderers' hands into thickets which have been turned into living houses and Kangaroo courts.

The forest which has barely any free living person is quiet and frightening like darkness on a rainy thundering night. Apart from the whizzing bullets and the subsequent groans, the clanking of metal and occasional giggling of the executioners, there is no amusement at all.

Here is a slaughter house which has been established by people who have cheated the world about their political support in Uganda. Yoweri Museveni born perhaps in Mbarara barely 36 years ago, is the strong hand behind all the brutalities carried out in the forest.

Museveni is the chairman of a terrorist group known as the Uganda National Resistance Movement which has sworn to kill and maim Ugandans so that he gets the title of president. Assisting him in orchestrating terror and death is one time prisons staff and now a bearded life sucker Lutakome Kayira who thanks to the UNLA umbrella, made him what he is today.

The lucky people who have escaped this gang of murderers do not wish to open their eyes--just in case one is put before Yoweri Museveni and Kayira, again.

To obtain food for instance in this forest, one has to kill. And this top gang comprising of failures in political and social life live with fat cheeks on the sweat and blood of people of Uganda, but of Buganda in particular. To get a woman for these men one has to kidnap, rape or kill. In addition, to get support that required to hide in the bush one has to strangle, wield a death sword, or a hoe (the tool for "quacking" or is it "whacking" or giving a passport).

The world today must be informed of those murderers. They have killed people of Buganda--their supporters alike, and they have cowardly caused death to

other Ugandans. What the world should know is that this gang of killers has no support in Uganda. They use the gun to destroy life that does not support them. Millions of Ugandans rejected them politely at the time of the general elections.

The world at large is at times locked up in the trap of these killers. For example, they would kill people in the forest, take the bodies into some nearby waters and flash the news to the global news agencies and the Amnesty International about the atrocities of UNLA and the leaders of Uganda.

Then at the same time because of their greed for money, they would like to please their supporters by claiming victory over the government soldiers. They would tell their financiers that they have inflicted heavy casualties on the UNLA and the bodies of their soldiers, were dumped in the forest in large numbers.

Time and again since the UPC was overwhelmingly re-elected to rule this country nearly 22 months ago, strenuous efforts have been made to explain some of the root causes of the problems Ugandans are now living with.

Many a time, the leadership has told the citizens of this country and the world at large, that the total breakdown of services was a result of the eight years of misrule. This breakdown was even aggravated by the six months liberation war.

Nevertheless one can take pride at the achievements of the UPC government to-date.

Uganda's once booming economy was in an abject state at the time UPC came to power. The people had been deprived of the basic social requirements. To that extent, many peace loving people had understood and accepted the problems when they voted UPC to power. They knew it was the only party with a thinking and compassionate leadership.

When the country was preparing for the general elections in 1980, what was expected was that all the contestants for leadership would place all their cards on the table for the biggest bout in our political history.

After all elections are a test of popularity and support for individuals, parties and policies. But some contestants like those now in the forest, chose to remain thugs. They never believed in elections let alone their confidence to contest.

To-date, what has not been understood by a few people inside Uganda and many outside is the cause of insecurity. Who are the trouble causers and who are the killers of many innocent citizens. You only have to read or listen to their pride when they claim to use the land mine to mutilate innocent citizens travelling in ambulances and buses to know Who the true killers are!

Wearing their usual blinkers the opposition Democratic Party has for instance found fun in attributing insecurity to the members of the Uganda National

Liberation Army. They pretend not to have heard the claims of the terrorists to have struck a bus or ambulance on the roads of Uganda.

The government has however proceeded with its programme of reshaping the UNLA by sending all the soldiers to the barracks for in-barracks training and stopping them from manning road blocks except in strategic areas. Furthermore the hostile press pretends not to have seen police and army uniforms used by bandits to disguise themselves as legitimate security agencies when looting and robbing so as to shift the blame elsewhere.

The foreign press--the "film screen" for the outside world, attributes insecurity to the unpopularity of the government. But this foreign press would not care to find out in which areas insecurity is prevalent, who voted for whom, and who are the people causing trouble for other peaceful Ugandans.

This magazine has now got the facts in black and white. We now invite our readers and the world at large to read and know who are the causers of insecurity in Uganda and who are also the destroyers of lives here.

There has been wide coverage about resistance movements supposedly planning to overthrow the government. Some of these movements like the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) and the National REsistance Movement (NRM) claim to have their armies situated inside the country.

What is clear about the composition of these movements is that they are made up of people who were thoroughly defeated in the general elections of 1980. Some of their communications now captured by the UNLA also reveals who are behind them.

It is astonishing to learn the easy way the bandits treat human life. A person murdered is said to have been "whacked" and given a "passport". Below is an example of the killing of innocent people as recorded in the intelligence report in the so-called office of the Panther Battalion dated 1/8/82.

Supporters of the ruling party UPC and the government are called "BIPINGAMIZI" by the bandits and they must be given a "passport" whenever sighted.

To: D.I. Ghqs

"Sir, on Tuesday 27/7/82 UFA 146 Cpl. MITI and UFA 1843 Pte. Kiwendo came to intelligence office and reported that Mr Erusana and Mr Kayondo of Bukondo were BIPINGAMIZI and staunch UPC supporters.

Before the Bipingamizi were arrested, the chairman of Mpanga Mr. Ndaula was asked if he knows anything about the two Bipingamizi in question. Mr. Ndaula positively stated that the two were Bipingamizi."

"Consequently, one L.O. personnel was sent out to investigate the matter: The L.O. personnel reported back that he had got reports from the chairman of Mpata and defence secretary of Mpata also that Mr Erusana and Mr Kayondo were truly Bipingamizi."



"Consequently the adjutant organised a party to go and collect the Bipingamizi in question for interrogation. The arresting party went with the chairman Mr Musa of Mpata and defence secretary Mr Kalule of Mpata too, together to the operation and were brought to the barracks. Interrogations were carried out.

"After making their statements, I went out together with the BN 1/C in order to show him what he collected from their homes. By the time we came back to the barracks we found a message from Sgt Mawule of Lutta Unit regarding the two prisoners indicating that the two prisoners had been arrested charged before and found innocent.

Unfortunately when I went to my office, I found out that the two questioned had already been whacked by L/Cpl Ismail Nkolo an intelligence personnel."  
Signed I.O. Panther BN UFA 2145 W.O. II Ndawula.

CSO: 3400/480

## INDUSTRIES REPORTED PICKING UP

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 26 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] The "Financial Times," an economic and business newspaper based in London has singled out Nyanza Textiles Industry Nytil Jinja as a model of efficiency and enterprise in Uganda's industrial rehabilitation.

The paper pointed out that the General Manager of this state owned factory, Mr Francis Otile "runs a tight ship and it is not surprising that the factory is an almost obligatory stop for visitors to the country's largest industrial town."

The paper further said Nytil was a model of efficiency and enterprise because instead of importing the vital shuttles at 70 pounds a time, carpenters make their own using Ugandan iron wood and parts cast in the foundry which also makes some of the spares required by the factory.

"Besides as our party toured the plant," the journalists who visited the country two months ago added, "the brown uniformed security corps who had presented themselves for inspection on arrival fanned out and trotted ahead of us, at doorways and along side the rattling looms on the weel swept factory floor offering snappy salutes which would have impressed the commonwealth military training team.

The paper quoted Mr Otile as being optimistic about the future since he is confident to offset competition from imports under the new foreign exchange regulations b in troduding new lines o production such as the million dollar corduroy project which is expected to come on stream in the second half of next year.

The paper further noted the discreet manner in which the 3 million dollar International Development Agency (IDA) and one million dollar East African Development Bank loans has been effectively utilised to instal a new picanol machines and purchase of raw materials and spares. It has had a dramatic effect on output, the paper emphasised.

The paper quoted Otile as however complaining of the generally high cost of production.

The "Financial Times" whose two journalists toured industrial set ups in September this year made an objective appraisal of Uganda's over-all economic and political recovery observer: "painfully and slowly Uganda is pulling itself out of the state of chaos, bloodshed and anarchy left by the legacy of eight years of misrule of Idi Amin and by the bitter fighting which led to his removal.

The installed capacity of Nytil is 8 million metres annually and until 1972 the plant ran at this level. But as cotton output fell and spares dried up production dropped.

CSO: 3400/480

## BRIEFS

CORN EXPORTS TO TANZANIA--UGANDA has exported the first consignment of 600 tons of maize mill to Tanzania. The Area Manager of Produce Marketing Board (PMB) Busoga Zone, Mr Odong, said a total of 20,000 tons are to be exported through the Grain Milling Corporation of Tanzania. This will be done twice a week for three months through Jinja. Seeing off the first consignment on MV Umoja Steamer yesterday, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of PMB, Mr Odwori Mpoko, said this was to cement the blood relationship existing between the two countries. He noted that the Jinja-Mwanza route which became operational after the liberation war was strategically vital for Uganda as alternative route in international trade. The chairman said PMB was prepared to export surplus food. He, therefore, appealed to Ugandans to grow more food to meet this obligation. The Tanzania Trade Councillor in Ungada, Mr Nzungu, appreciated "this gesture by Uganda government and added that his country was prepared to import more maize flour. "We will always import from Uganda if what we want is available here", he stated. [Opar Angala] [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Nov 82 p 1]

FUEL PRICES UP--TAXI fares yesterday went up by up to 100 per cent as the new fuel prices went into effect. Bus, train and air fares also went up stiffly. When filling stations opened for business yesterday morning, super petrol was being sold for 150/- per litre, regular 140/- diesel 90/-, Kerosine 80/- per litre and jet fuel 70/- per litre. Before the price increase a litre of super petrol cost 120/-, regular 100/-, diesel 62/- and kerosine 36/- per litre. In Kampala yesterday afternoon commuters were stranded because most taxis and buses were unable to get fuel as [word illegible] filling station operated. There was no explanation for this, although there was speculation that oil companies had temporarily halted deliveries to allow themselves time to adjust filling pumps. By yesterday afternoon, however, there was no noticeable increase in the price of foodstuffs in most city markets. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Nov 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/480

## THREE-YEAR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN EVALUATED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 1 Dec 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

The first part of the long-awaited three-year "transitional" economic development plan, published this week, has met a barrage of criticism. Coming at a crucial stage for the teetering economy, it has shaken a not unsuspecting business community. The government is poised on many issues between what it would like to do and what economic necessity dictates. Nowhere is that more evident than in the gap between much of the development plan and the conditions required for IMF assistance — a crucial element now under negotiation. But it appears that it will take a hard struggle before a lot of the government's deep-rooted illusions, partly ideological, are finally swept away.

The plan has been 22 months in the making. Originally devised for 1981-1984, it has several times been delayed, most recently by "printing problems". While the government printer's productivity is now notorious, earlier *meu culpas* had more serious roots.

Two post-independence budgets have now passed without the appearance of the plan, despite promises liberally dispensed to business abroad and aid donors. Initially the responsibility of Senator Bernard Chidzero's ministry of economic planning and development (MEPD), under permanent secretary Thomas Mswaka, plan formulation began with a technocratic outlook strongly influenced by short-term, exceptional and high GDP growth in 1980-81. Detailed planning was largely overseen by in-house MEPD economists, notably Dr Timothy Muzondo (chief economist and ex-University of Zimbabwe), aided by a UNDP team of specialists. Unsolicited offers of help from university radicals in the economics faculty were rebuffed.

Despite the expertise at hand, the plan quickly ran into technical and political difficulties. Although the heady expansionist days have rapidly evaporated, the plan was and still is conceived with an 8% real growth rate, compounded each year to 1985. When the cabinet received these figures in mid-81 at a time when the economic climate was altering for the worse, passing

thought was given to the use of a lower growth rate. This would have meant the gurus re-doing their numbers. Anyway ZANU's central committee became involved in the decision, and the plan was considered to lack 'political and ideological substance'. After acrimonious bidding, Nathan Shamuyarira (minister of information, posts and telecommunications) secured the right to flesh out the figures with some stronger content. The plan has thus assumed an overriding public relations character.

Dispute over the plan became further embroiled not only over numbers but also the party line. To settle the matter, Robert Mugabe convened special but regular Thursday cabinet sessions, held for several months, to go through the drafts chapter by chapter. Not a few feathers were ruffled during this experience. As a result, the document which is to emerge will bear many different fingerprints. Inconsistency is therefore inevitable. Most important of all, backtracking on the wildly optimistic 8% forecast growth rate became impossible to digest. Taking into account the drastic economic turnaround which with luck will bring 1982's growth to 2-3%, and the projected rate of zero or worse for 1983, the continued acceptance of 8% is astonishing.

Another serious dispute arising in cabinet took place over the role given the private sector, both local and foreign. Here economic ministries were lined up against the party hardliners, including Eddison Zvobgo, then minister of local government and housing but recently side-tracked by Mugabe to legal and parliamentary affairs. ZANU's Central Committee saw the assigned private share of investments as 'too generous'. A rewrite was ordered. The private sector's portion was reduced from 45% to 41% of gross fixed investment, reflecting the new compromise position.

Change in the numbers was accompanied by a tougher approach to foreign business, as shown by the new foreign investment guidelines (issued this October), which deviate imperceptibly from the government's 1981 "growth with equity statement", just as investors were hoping for some realism. Earlier policy had provoked considerable disappointment and grave disquiet, which the guidelines were intended to allay. Intervening political wrangling over the plan and fractious ZANU debate over foreign capital scotched some ambitions to loosen the formal provisions. With under ZD 25m net foreign investment having come in during the last 18 months, officials in the Reserve Bank, Treasury and new ministry of finance, economic planning and development (FEPD) have been at their wit's end. No sooner do the technocrats propose some pragmatic adjustment — reduced these days to tinkering — than a politician prevents it.

A sign of the discontent was well demonstrated in last-minute deletions from the investment guidelines of

clauses saying that Zimbabwe would never sign an agreement with the New York-based *Overseas Private Investors Corporation*, or indeed any other such body. Only some nimble footwork by the minions in FEPD secured the necessary excisions, considered essential if only not to be provocative in the run-up to US Vice-President George Bush's tour (see box). That FEPD still has its problems is illustrated in the transparent attempt to give radical gloss to the macro framework of the plan by separating the economy into 'material and non-material production sectors'.

Reception of the plan is already predictable. Local economists who have seen it are less astounded at its academic and naive nature than by its blatant inaccuracies and ethereal outlook. Business institutions – the *Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe*, the *Chamber of Mines* and the *Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries* included – see it as little short of a disaster. For reasons of discretion, however, a low-key official and public response has been countenanced. The business community has clearly done its sums knowing that the plan will nowhere be read for what it is. Adverse comment would only invite predictable wrath.

#### Embarrassment all round

The government may already have some inkling of the damp squib it is about to unleash on an increasingly disbelieving public. We hear that chief plan architect Muzondo may be hived off into a separate cul-de-sac as director of national planning. Meanwhile Mswaka is expected to move to commerce and trade at the year end, so leaving a much depleted MEPD element in the FEPD set-up under the white permanent secretary Bryan Walters and other black aspirants. Whether this adds up to the recognition of the failure of the planning exercise in the government's eyes remain to be seen.

The acute embarrassment all round has been much aggravated by the translation of ZANU's economic illusions into hard and fast numbers. Publication of the plan will reduce credibility further, for a number of reasons:-

1. No satisfactory explanation will be found for the exotic growth rate.
2. Jobs are predicted to expand at 3.2% per annum (largest increases from construction and manufacturing), while the evidence of new lay-offs each month combined with stagnant employment in most sectors (especially manufacturing) speaks for itself.
3. Labour productivity growth is forecast at 4.8% in each of the next three years at a time when not only are employers finding the opposite, and having to pay more for less satisfactory work, but the same is found in the central statistical office's own figures.
4. Total investment over 1982-85 will be announced as ZD 6.096 billion with ZD 1.607 billion to materialise by June next year. Meanwhile company profits are falling in all sectors, firms

are generally holding back in new investment, foreign enterprises are looking for ways out and the government's own investment projects are delayed, under-spent and tangled up in the public budget crisis.

5. The plan will assume to have 19-23% of GDP given over to gross fixed investment, an admirable idea but one hardly squaring with trends: the calculated squeeze applied on business and profligate state spending have produced the lowest investment share in public outlays for many years.

6. 1982-83 exports will be shown 30% above the previous year with a similar rise seen for 1983-84, indicating that the scribes in Milton Buildings have been unaware of actual trends on export markets. Most business houses foresee no improvement even in the nominal value of trade. Some sectors such as mining are likely to emerge 20-30% below previous performance.

7. Inflation will be expected at 15% annually over the plan period, although the rather cautious IMF has told the government that mid-year estimates of 1982's rate will be at least 17% and rising, and that in 1983 it could well be 4-5 points higher.

Meanwhile the planners have greatly alarmed many corporate treasurers with their "policy", set out boldly in the plan, to seek a deliberate and "large negative balance on current account". This particular policy is dictated by the view that "the viability of the payments position" be considered as secondary to "the requirements of growth", so in 1982-83 it is "planned" to have a current account deficit of ZD 702m, rising to 800m in 1984-85. Even the Reserve Bank was unable to use its prestige to get the policy altered. The plan's credibility is further stretched by hopes that there will be a large net balance on capital account in each year up to 1985, with net private transactions "expected" to rise from ZD 165m in 1982-83 to ZD 190m in 1984-85. Nobody appears to have noted that the expected private net inflow for the current year is minimal and that the overall balance of payments deficit is around ZD 135m.

It is now clear that the plan has been drawn around a 3.3% population growth rate when even the Central Statistical Office's August 1982 census has brought in preliminary results showing that not only is the population probably over 10 million (compared to an official 8 million) but annual growth is more like 4.3%. Such reliance on inaccurate figures may be because of official unwillingness to acknowledge the latest results and their profound implications. If so, there could be a rejigging of the 1969 census to 'show' earlier under-counting, thus statistically reducing the 1969-82 population growth rate, which has already once been adjusted downwards since 1980 with the help of UNICEF. Should this occur, there will be great displeasure at the *World Bank*, like the IMF, already unhappy with Zimbabwe's slackening approach to statistical rigour and disclosure. Other donor dismay at such a course, equally certain, would add to pressures to set the books aright. Yet the temptation is there, since for a short while at least it would help conceal some explosive political issues, such as annual job creation needs (made wholly unreachable by present wage policy), real decline in average living standards (now well under way), and glaring planning



failures.

The great illusions cultivated in the planning debacle are also shortly to be rudely shattered by even more serious developments – Zimbabwe's second request to the IMF for balance of payments funding. Although a latecomer to the Fund after joining in September 1980, Zimbabwe drew its first tranche standby of SDR 37.5m in mid-1981. Under this agreement (expiry date 7 April 1982), the government accepted IMF controls – at this stage mild only – on domestic credit, government credit and non-concessional external borrowings (1-10 year maturities). In the IMF's view, performance was up to a point reasonable, although during the agreement period the government encouraged heavy parastatal off-budget borrowings abroad and contraction of short-term loans was rapidly increased.

Against the forecast given to the IMF, the external deficit widened sharply in late 1981 and Zimbabwe had to request the IMF for supplementary support. An IMF team first visited Harare for this purpose in late January 1982 to conduct Article IV consultations. The main reason for the changed expectations was the plan itself, a point not lost on a miffed IMF, since it had been told that export growth had been "planned" at 27% that year. Only 6% expansion was realised, so leaving the current account deficit at 12% of GDP (SDR 148m) against an envisaged 4% (SDR 14m) provided for in the IMF's programme. Moreover, the position was deteriorating steadily.

### Flurry of IMF-government talks

Demotion of firebrand Enos Nkala, shifted from the ministry of finance to national supply in the early 1982 cabinet reshuffle and integration of finance with Chidzero's old MEPD, was probably because of the urgent need to present an acceptable technocratic face to the country's new and soon-to-be largest creditor. But the flurry of IMF-government negotiations since February has not yet yielded a final loan agreement. At least not on terms wrought by the cabinet. The sequence of meetings helps explain part of the saga:

1. The day before attending an investment conference on Zimbabwe in New York on 26 March 1982, sponsored by the *African-American Institute* and the *American Bar Association*, Chidzero held talks with the IMF, trying to steer them around to a new loan of about ZD140m – without a devaluation. On hand in New York were Terence Pike (exchange control manager of the Reserve Bank), Christopher Kuruneri (FEPD) and Bryan Walters. It seems that the IMF balked, especially since it had been encouraging devaluations elsewhere (eg Botswana and Malawi) and Zimbabwe's dollar had been appreciating sharply against the rand, the main trading partner and with which exporters had been losing competitiveness and markets.
2. The next meetings took place in Washington on May 17-18 and August 4-5 with Treasury, Reserve Bank and other officials in attendance.
3. In September Chidzero again took up direct discussions at the IMF-IBRD annual meeting in Toronto. The request for a no-devaluation package seems to have met stiffening resistance.

4. Back in Harare after a three week trip including attendance at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference, Chidzero implicitly denounced the IMF by reference to Zimbabwe's refusal "to allow international financial institutions to dictate policies when the country sought help". The rhetoric might partly have been for local consumption, to protect the political flanks and beef up in anticipation of drastic and inevitable decisions to come. The IMF might have been forgiven if it looked askance at the views from the newest member, elected in Toronto to lead the African Group on its policy making committee. But the fund probably knew better. An invitation to revisit Zimbabwe for conclusive loan talks had already been issued in Toronto.

5. The fund's staff flew into Harare the next month with an open-ended schedule. Within two days of their arrival and before meeting with Chidzero, the minister of finance took off suddenly for Europe, paying an unexpected stop in Bulgaria. Observers in Harare have been much perplexed at this behaviour, one source attributing it to a possible financial approach to the Eastern bloc using Bulgaria as intermediary. The recent warming relations between the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe's government, exhibited in remarkably improved press coverage for the Soviet Union in the state controlled press, fuelled much speculation. In practice it was as much to do with Mugabe's "non-alignment act" in advance of the Bush visit as ZANU's attempts to outflank ZAPU. Still, it is not known for sure if Zimbabwe was indeed fishing in eastern waters. Chidzero's appearance as the sole minister present for the 65th anniversary of the October revolution at the Soviet embassy in Harare may only have been another part of the cat-and-mouse game being played to persuade the IMF that Zimbabwe has alternatives.

Whatever ZANU's real intentions, the balance of payments and growth prospects slumped significantly during the dithering eight month period of negotiation up until October. Knowledgeable institutions are putting 1982's current account deficit at upwards of ZD 500m. Worse is foreseen in 1983. Consequently, the loan request to the IMF had to mount. A figure of about ZD 300m now appears to be under discussion. The IMF's hand on devaluation has accordingly been strengthened since it knows that Zimbabwe has no other recourse to funds of that size.

The IMF is not only after devaluation. High on its list, and a source of much disagreement, is closure of the yawning fiscal deficit, now ZD 589m or 10.7% of 1982's GDP. Last year the IMF was asking for a deficit maximum fixed at 8.2% of GDP, a position the government refused to accept. Applied now, this would imply cuts of at least ZD 150m in the 1982-83 budget. As matters stand, the deficit share of GDP will prove even more difficult to reduce since output growth has fallen and government expenditures are still on the up. Undoubtedly, the IMF perceives the government as the chief culprit of excess demand. The nub of the latter's case has been that there were "unavoidable obligations" in health, education and subsidies. These are now precisely the points on which a switch in policy is being required. But that's not all.

The IMF has asked for at least six policy changes:

1. A re-examination of the 1982-83 estimates - to reduce

greatly the deficit and cut actual expenditures, especially current outlays.

2. A general wage restraint with increases only in line with productivity.
3. Immediate increases in state-administered consumer prices (by subsidy withdrawal for maize meal, baker's flour and edible oils) and reduced overall subsidies, now 8.1% of budget.
4. A freeze on imprudent short-term external public borrowing of under one year maturity (as resorted to in 1981-82 with damaging effect on the debt profile).
5. Devaluation, as a fundamental measure preferred to the belated and tiny export incentive scheme launched in the 1982 budget as a palliative and weak attempt to stave off change in the exchange rate.
6. Early relaxation of a number of still applicable restrictions on exchange transactions.

### Where will the axe fall?

If the fiscal deficit is reduced, the axe will have to fall on health, education and defence. Ministers Dzingai Mutumbuka (education and culture) and Oliver Munyaradzi (health) may resist a little but would give way if Mugabe felt the cabinet would make a fuss. An eventual re-introduction of school fees and health charges, against party wishes, should not be ruled out. Trickier to enforce will be any proposed reductions in defence outlays (Mugabe's responsibility) given the widening dissident problem (not only in Matabeleland) and deployment of the army in Mozambique to guard Zimbabwe's oil pipeline and rail links.

Wage control is guaranteed to be deeply unpopular among the million strong labour force now used to large annual Christmas wage rises. Employers might also fear the consequences, since inflation for low earners is already about 20%. When the lid comes off prices and subsidies are chopped, the squeeze will be widely felt in urban and rural Zimbabwe. Not many votes for the harbinger of this piece of bad news.

External borrowing restraints will forcibly undermine the lax attitude to foreign investors, although the investment community will probably hold off to see if any agreed IMF programme actually sticks. Even with restraint, things will be tough in 1983. The IMF has put external public debt servicing (1-10 years) for that year at 10% of export earnings (presumed to grow 14%). This omits already contracted debt under one year which if added pushes the debt burden up an additional 12 percentage points. The calculation also excludes the large and rising private external liabilities and significant parastatal obligations which, if combined with stagnant export earnings, as is widely predicted, could push the total debt claim to 25% of foreign revenues at a time when foreign exchange reserves are already below prudent levels.

Then there is devaluation, considered as much a matter of national prestige in Harare as an economic management tool. We hear that after initial rejection in principle, Mugabe finally agreed with the IMF to put the matter to the cabinet. The ultimate outcome is awaited. Mining companies and manufacturers have

called in public for a 25% devaluation. The cabinet has neither the will nor the stomach at this stage to go that far although the longer they procrastinate the more inevitable it becomes. After putting up a traditional defence, the Treasury and Reserve Bank have now accepted the logic of devaluation. The Bank's governor, Desmond Krogh, is however due to retire soon, probably by January. His likely replacement, deputy-governor J. K. 'Kombo' Moyana, will be in the hot seat when the cabinet finally reaches a decision and implementation takes place in early 1983.

A 20-25% devaluation combined with strict IMF criteria and supervision across a wide range of economic decisions will represent a temporary setback for Mugabe's government. Some party officials and ministers may not find it easy to go along with the political fall-out. Nor are there many willing offers in cabinet to hold the can. A cabinet shuffle is not an impossible outcome. The outside risk is for there to be no agreement, a situation which would court financial disaster. On the other hand, an IMF programme will at best represent a very difficult period ahead. These are not the expectations to which Zimbabweans have become accustomed •

#### [boxed item] Civil Rights and Security Problems

The security situation in Matabeleland continues to worsen. Despite the increased deployment of government troops and paramilitary police, there is no evidence that the number of armed Ndebele dissidents has been trimmed. The army and police operation, code-named Operation Octopus, is still spear-headed by Col. Lionel Dyke, commander of the First Paratroop Battalion. Units from the North Korean-trained and entirely Shona-constituted Fifth Brigade have also been involved. After an apparently inauspicious departure (AC Vol 23 No 17), North Korean instructors have returned to train another brigade, to be called the Sixth Brigade.

Activity by ex-ZIPRA dissidents usually takes the form of armed robberies of stores, farms, buses, trucks and mines, and harassment, sometimes murder, of resident Shonas. Probably about 100 people have been slain including eight whites and an Asian in Matabeleland since February, when Joshua Nkomo was ousted (AC Vol 23 No 5) and up to 4,000 ex-ZIPRA guerrillas deserted from the national army. At the end of October sections of track were removed from the main Bulawayo-Victoria Falls railway – a vital artery for Zairean and Zambian trade. If the intention was indeed to damage Zambia and Zaire, the sabotage could herald more active South African destabilisation. So far there does not appear to be much coordination of dissident activity.

When Operation Octopus was first launched, rough treatment by Shona soldiers of civilians was so excessive that many of those not under Dyke's command were pulled out. Certainly most of the 450 or so detainees in the region, many of them held in poor conditions in camps at Tsholotsho and St. Paul's Mission, are civilians, including women, suspected of assisting dissidents. Following the reporting by journalists in July and August of Shona soldiers habitually beating Ndebele, most observers, including journalists, have been officially forbidden by the minister of information, Nathan Shamuyarira, from entering the region. However, it is clear that Shona soldiers

are continuing strong-arm methods of interrogating suspect civilians. In many cases there is little option. The guerrillas often wear the same uniforms and carry the same arms as their Shona adversaries. Many of them even speak Shona. On 5 November the government published an edict, under its emergency powers regulations, ordering all police, soldiers, airmen, reservists and other security force personnel to hand in their battle dress by 1st December so that they can be issued with another design of dress.

There is little doubt that prime minister Robert Mugabe hopes to crack down on the dissidents with increasing force. He made that fairly clear at a meeting on 18 September with white farmers in the south. (Last month two army deserters accused of rape, robbery and murder were executed – the first executions since independence in April 1980). He says that while the security problem in Matabeleland is the responsibility of the security forces, the political problem is the responsibility of Nkomo. The latter has been used twice to defuse explosive circumstances – in June, under pressure from Mugabe, he held a news conference to denounce the dissidents; and in August when he stumped the Matabeleland countryside urging villagers to report any sightings of the kidnappers with their hostages. All along Nkomo has stressed the need for talks between ZAPU and ZANU. He has received no response from the government, which in turn is under pressure from more extremist Shonas to exclude from government all ZAPU members.

While Nkomo undoubtedly retains the support of nearly all Ndebele civilians, his influence over the dissident guerrillas – young, disillusioned men – is now in doubt. Notes said to have been written by them refer to Nkomo as a “sell-out” and a “soft one”. Many of them probably now hold the still detained Dumiso Dabengwa (ZIPRA chief of security during the war) in higher esteem than Nkomo. Whatever the position, the tactic of isolating Nkomo has gone on long enough to be almost irreversible. Short of his death, there is little chance that he can become part of a political solution.

One of the main American talking points during the visit by George Bush was US concern for human rights in Zimbabwe. The gist of the message was that if human rights violations did not lessen considerably, aid to Zimbabwe would be in jeopardy. So far the US has granted \$162m. It will be recalled that in October the US ambassador in Harare, Robert Keeley, sent to the foreign affairs ministry a letter signed by about 80 American congressmen (Democrats and Republicans) expressing concern over civil rights in Zimbabwe, and that the Zimbabwean ambassador in Washington was summoned to the State Department to be given the same message.

The US also has an interesting bed-fellow in Harare – China – which like the US is continuously stressing the need not to upset the 170,000 remaining whites at the risk that they will leave.

The Zimbabwean reaction to the US admonishment was not hostile. But it was pointed out that the country has grave security problems: (South African threats, and its support for the MNR (AC Vol 23 No 15), doubts about the loyalty of whites in key military, police, intelligence and civil service positions) and therefore needed special measures to handle them. The Americans then argued that Herbert Ushewokunze's welter of detention orders for minor cases were victimisation, and that, for example, Willy Stuttaford's 10-month pre-trial detention was a typical case of law and order broken down.

The *Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace*, which was an active recorder of civil rights violations during the war, has itself become alarmed over the present situation. On 5 November its chairman, Bishop Patrick Mutume, and his secretary-general, M. T. Auret, met Mugabe. They reportedly discussed the military crackdown in Matabeleland; unruliness by the army, the fate of detainees (at least 450), the indemnity and compensation regulations which shield soldiers, police, civil servants and others

from prosecution for brutality, even murder; and the drought and food shortages in Matabeleland. They presented Mugabe with a detailed report, whose contents were not revealed.

Meanwhile the MNR is becoming an increasing threat to Zimbabwe. During the last few weeks the MNR has twice blown up the railway from Harare to Beira and once the oil pipeline. Fuel supplies in Zimbabwe are increasingly short. Two weeks ago the oil companies announced a cutback in fuel allocations (10% for gasoline, and 10%-20% for diesel) at a time when farmers desperately need diesel to reap wheat and maize. Fuel stocks fluctuate down to at times a few days supply. Approaches have been made to the South African SASOL only to get the stock answer: SASOL wants a long-term arrangement and a contract signed minister to minister.

In mid-November Zimbabwe dispatched one army battalion into Mozambique to guard the Maforga pumping station (on the pipeline) after maintenance workers refused to be stationed there following the kidnapping by the MNR of seven Portuguese there. The latter were released in Zimbabwe but refused to return to Maforga without protection. On the night of 16 November, after the Zimbabwean battalion had installed itself, the MNR blew up the railway two miles to the west of Maforga.

Potentially the security crisis created by the MNR, for practical purposes under complete South African control, is catastrophic: the MNR, supported by stray South African fighter-bombers, is set for direct battle with Zimbabwean forces, and not necessarily on only Mozambique territory●

CSO: 3400/489

## DEFENSE SECRETARY CHITAURO INTERVIEWED

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 82 p 7

[Article by Munyaradzi Chenje: "It's All Teamwork, Says 'Mr Defence'"]

[Text]

WE had a 2.30 pm appointment and I made sure I was going to get him this time. When I got to his office in Milton Building, the door was open but there was nobody there. My heart fell as I thought my appointment had fallen through again.

For 1½ months I had tried to get an interview with the Secretary for Defence, Ode James Chitauro, but something had always come up at the last minute and the interview never got off the ground.

But, at 2.45 pm his secretary came down the corridor and I grudgingly made way for her to enter the office. She asked me my business and how I spelt my name and I told her. She told me to hold on, and I sat down in the nearest chair as she went into the inner office.

"You can go in now," she said to me. I did. He came around his desk and we shook hands.

It was about 2.47 pm when we sat down for the interview. For the next 50 minutes or so, he devoted his time to me and his telephone did not ring once — surprising as his

office is one of the busiest in Government.

Ode Chitauro, Secretary for Defence since seven months ago, is relatively unknown to most Zimbabweans even though he is in charge of the safety of every person in the country.

He is a modest man who refuses to take all the credit for the country's security.

"I think the Commander of the Armed Forces has more problems than I have because I am more of an administrator than a military man.

"Defence work is not done by me alone, but by a team. It is not for an individual to do. It is not only one person who is burdened with defence problems but everybody.

"We are all expected to share the burden with the ordinary man, contributing information and paying taxes to keep the wheels of the defence forces turning."

He, however, agreed that his ministry was one of the busiest in the civil service and that he hardly found time for himself or his family.

"Of course, I might create free time for myself but that would mean postponing attending to something needed yesterday.

"When I do get free time, I like playing different games—not soccer, of course, as I am too old

for that. I also try to read non-technical books.

"I listen to music and do jogging — which I consider necessary at my age," he said with a twinkle in his eyes.

Asked whether he had ever dreamt of being at the helm of the country's defence forces, he said he had never predicted that.

### SUITABLE

"I am, however, grateful to the Prime Minister for finding me suitable for the position."

Born to a family of four brothers and three sisters in Chivhu, Cde Chitauru did his primary education in Manyene communal land.

He then enrolled at Kutama Mission where his appetite for mathematics was aroused with assistance from the Marist Brothers who ran the school. He was at the mission until he completed Form two.

Cde Chitauru left Kutama and attended St Augustine's in Penhalonga where he studied for a teaching certificate.

"My first teaching job was at St Mark's Mhondoro, in 1954. But I left after three years and went back to Kutama to do my O-levels.

"After Kutama, I went to the University College of Roma in Lesotho in 1959 to study for a BSc degree in mathematics."

From Roma, Cde Chitauru came back to Zimbabwe and taught at High-

field High School for two terms and got a grant to study mathematics in the United Kingdom.

He returned from the UK late in 1979 and today holds MSc and BSc degrees in mathematics.

Although Cde Chitauru completed his degree in 1965, he could not come back to the then Rhodesia because of the political situation at the time.

He applied for a job with the British Defence Ministry and for the next 14 years, he held different positions there.

In the Proofs and Experiment Establishment of the Defence Ministry in south-east London, he dealt with problems in ballistics. At this stage, Cde Chitauru was involved in computers.

"I was later promoted to a senior scientific officer and I considered myself very lucky because I never saw a black person working in the British Ministry of Defence.

"After some time I became a systems manager in the Vehicle and Engineering Establishment where he analysed mathematical characteristics of military vehicles," he said.

Before he came back to Zimbabwe, to join the University of Zimbabwe as a senior lecturer in the Department of Computing Science in 1979, he had attained a position of chief programmer with a statistical organisation in London.

### TRANSFERRED

Cde Chitauru left UZ in December 1980 to join

the then Ministry of Transport and Power as deputy secretary. After three months, he was transferred to the Ministry of Defence and he has held his present post for the past seven months.

Commenting on why he had been interested in mathematics so much, Cde Chitauru said: "I took the subject as a challenge to prove that a black person was just as good as a white man because at that time it was widely believed that an African was not good in maths and could not see things in three dimensions."

On politics, he said he was influenced by different people he met at Roma.

### DESPISED

"I was not politically mature until I left St Mark's and came into contact with people who despised me because I was black.

"I must say I was very lucky to go to Roma because it made me politically aware."

He believed a one-party state would unite the people far better than a multi-party system which tended to divide.

"In a one-party system, you can get different people articulating different opinions within the framework of the objectives of that party."

On his career, he said: "It is a very challenging and responsible job and I hope everything will go well.

"I hope we won't have to come to military blows with any country."



## WANKIE'S HWANGE EXPANSION PROJECT DESCRIBED

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 82 p 15

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text] **BREATHTAKING**, intimidating, awe-inspiring, colossal — one just runs out of superlatives.

Unless it is seen at first hand, there is no way in which the 3 500-tonne walking dragline, the dominant feature of the Wankie Colliery Company's \$128 million expansion project at Hwange, can be described.

The largest single piece of machinery ever imported into Zimbabwe, it is claimed also to be the largest in Africa north of the Limpopo.

It is quite simply enormous.

Designed and fabricated by Bucyrus-Erie Corporation in the United States, the dragline was broken down into movable loads and shipped across the Atlantic to Durban in stages — and there is more to come — before being transported by low-loaders in convoys, and by train to the new open-cast mine.

The \$20 million machine should be completed by June next year, 13 months after assembly began.

The cost of assembly, however, is a further \$3 million.

Welding all the many components is well under way. The massive base has been completed and work on the cavernous machine room — roughly the size of a three-storey house — and the

swivel table is almost finished.

The most delicate job is probably welding together the many sections that make up the 106 m long boom and the 58 m high mast which will support it.

The only method of ensuring total accuracy is by lining the various struts by a theodolite before the welders get to work. Each weld, once cooled, is then X-rayed for soundness.

If a fault is found then the weld is broken, stripped and cleaned before work begins again. Were this not done any single weakness would wreck the boom or mast, even though they are supported by four-inch thick cables, once the dragline became operational.

Because of its immense weight, the dragline will not rest on tracks, hence the circular base which is 17.7 metres in diameter. Instead it is fitted with two shoes measuring 3 m wide and 19 m long on either side of the base, which will permit it to take 2.6 m steps at a time.

Powered by numerous electric motors it will consume 4 475 kilowatts.

The huge bucket is about 60 cubic metres in size and will pick up some 75 tonnes of overburden with each scoop.

Many people have been under the impression that the dragline will be used to scoop out coal from the new open-cast area. Not so. Its sole purpose is to remove the overburden, or earth, covering the thick, rich coal seam. The scoop/dump operation is essentially an infill exercise to avoid leaving an ever growing gaping crater.

After all, what is the point of leaving a great hole in the ground when it can be filled in, left to settle, and the land then used for some other purpose?

To assist with the construction and training, Bucyrus-Erie have seconded a handful of their top technicians to the company. Once their task has been completed, they will return to the United States leaving Zimbabweans to run the whole operation.

## The Face of Hwange is Undergoing a Transformation

**HWANGE** has changed a great deal since work began on the open-cast mine expansion started in early 1980.

The dragline may be the heart of the whole scheme, but there is much else besides happening at Zimbabwe's only major developed coal mine.

The expansion project is largely to feed the boilers of the new thermal power station for the Electricity Supply Commission, the first stage of which is due to be completed by the end of 1983.

In order to supply the power station's needs, a whole new infrastructure has had to be developed, new plant and equipment to feed to voracious boilers.

Huge 91-tonne bottom dump coal haulers will carry loads from the new open-cast pit on to what is called a primary tippie, rising 23 m from the bottom of a mined-out pit. There their loads are dropped into two separate 450-tonne capacity bins — one power station supplies, and the other to feed the coking coal plant at the mine.

From the bins the coal is

fed into primary breakers and then on to a twin conveyor belt system which carries it via drive and transfer houses to a complex of bunkers.

Before reaching the bunkers, which resemble beached ships, the power station coal is further reduced in size in a secondary crusher.

The two pairs of wedge-shaped bunkers tower 20 m above the landscape.

The Wankie bunkers, due to be completed in April 1983, will each hold 10 000 tonnes. Those for the power station supplies will store 15 000 tonnes each and will be ready next September.

From the bunker complex a 3,1 km conveyor will transport coking coal to the existing processing plant while a 9 km long belt will carry coal to Hwange Power Station stockpiles, first passing through a weighing machine installed to gauge deliveries.

Other essential back-up work has already been completed. New offices have been opened, as have first-aid and changing rooms, together with a stores building and 215 houses for staff.

CSO: 3400/486

## GOVERNMENT OFFERS LOAN TO RESCUE INDEBTED MTD

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE TROUBLED MTD Mangula mining and smelting operations in Zimbabwe have been offered help by the Government in the face of reported losses this year of more than \$8 million.**

According to results announced by MTD Management Services Ltd this week, the Government has offered the company a loan of \$3,5 million. Negotiations are still continuing and no firm commitments have yet been concluded.

This Government loan offer is reminiscent of the previous loan assistance offered to the Empress Nickel mine of \$2,7 million to enable that Rio Tinto company to continue until the end of this month and whose future is still uncertain.

Regarding MTD Mangula, the chairman, Mr L P Normand, said yesterday that the loan offered was at an interest rate of 13%.

It was virtually a three-year loan, but included various other clauses. The main aspect was that it would be repayable in 36 monthly instalments, with effect from November 1, 1984.

Mr Normand added that the Government had also offered assistance which the directors

could use for the allied Lomagundi Smelting operations. These operations were more complex and less viable than the Mangula mining sector.

He said that the surprise news of the 20% devaluation yesterday would go a long way towards helping MTD Mangula and in giving it a positive cash flow. This would be in Zimbabwe dollars, as the prices for copper and silver were fixed in sterling on the London market and the sterling would yield 20% more in Zimbabwe dollars internally.

However, the cost of all imported items, including explosives, involved in the company's operations would also rise by 20%.

Mr Normand said that the receipt of more Zimbabwe dollars following devaluation would help the company to limit its losses.

But he said that the ultimate key to the viability of all the company's operations and for mining generally was dependant on the world coming out of the present recession.

He emphasised that negotiations regarding the proffered Government assistance were still continuing.

CSO: 3400/486

## REPORTAGE ON DEVALUATION OF DOLLAR

## Controlling Costs

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

THE average prices for goods and services to the ordinary man should rise by not more than 2 or 3 percent because of the devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar.

Speaking at a Press conference yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said the currency realignment would increase the price of imported goods.

"However the rise in prices will not be equivalent to the amount of the devaluation. Rather, the increases will be felt in the end product to the varying degrees depending on the value of imports in the final price to consumers.

**ENFORCED**

"Where the import component is small the rise in local prices will be correspondingly small, and this is especially relevant in the case of basic food-stuffs."

The Government would ensure there were no excessive rises and the price control order would be strictly enforced. Increases would be permitted in terms of the order.

Imported goods already

in the country could not be increased in price and the minister expected it would take some time for new stocks to reach the consumer. The Minister of Trade and Commerce would deal with the subject in more detail later.

The prices of petrol, oil and diesel, the largest single import, would rise, but the actual foreign currency component of the pump price was small in relation to other components such as distribution cost, tax and profit.

Travel allowances and the unused parts of allocations already given would be adjusted to overcome the effects of devaluation.

For the devaluation to benefit the country it was necessary to keep wage restraint so that the competitiveness gained in exports would not be lost.

**ADJUSTMENT**

"The question of adjustment in wage and salary income will be reviewed in the second quarter of 1983 to see what increases might be sustainable from July 1 1983."

The Government did not want any drop in real income and believed the 15 percent inflation projected in the three-year plan would not be exceeded.

Zimbabweans had to moderate their demand for imported goods, and

goods with a high imported content, and instead seek goods with a high local content.

The Government would take steps to reduce recurrent expenditure but although some of the projects in the three year plan might have to be scaled down or rescheduled, the Government did not believe there would be major deviations.

"This is not the time for complaint. This is the time for determination, for hard work. We must be Spartan in our approach.

"Government will play its part by carefully ensuring there is not exploitation of a difficult situation. The people must turn this to advantage, with their objective being the survival and growth of our economy and their own prosperity."

As in the liberation struggle, the victors of the economic struggle would be those maintaining vigilance and national discipline.

"We have the natural resources, the infrastructure, the entrepreneurial skills, and the strength of vision and policy measures for the society we are determined to build — democratic, dynamic, transforming itself progressively into a secure and just home for all."

The Reserve Bank would from now on fix the exchange rate "by reference to trade weightings and associated factors".

### DETERMINED

The rate had been determined by relating the Zimbabwean dollar to six currencies — British sterling, United States dollar, Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc and South African rand. In

effect, the exchange rate was related to currency use.

Cde Chidzero said the new system would not mean that the Zimbabwean dollar would be floating, but that it would be more "like a snake in a tunnel".

Financial experts later explained that the dollar would now move in the same direction as the currencies of Zimbabwe's major trading partners.

Cde Chidzero said the new system, which would now relate itself to a bigger number of currencies, would be more flexible and will "ensure the determinants of change are taken into account as they occur".

"This is necessary and in keeping with Zimbabwe's position as a trading nation in a world of increasing competition."

He denied that the devaluation was a result of pressure from the International Monetary Fund, but added that the move might make the IMF more sympathetic to Zimbabwean requests for aid.

### RIGHT TIME

Devaluation had been under consideration for some months and it had been decided that now was the right time to do it.

Import allocations had already been cut and exchange controls tightened and steps had to be taken to promote exports in a highly competitive world and sustain production for export at a time of depressed commodity prices.

A crucial issue was the "problem of our exchange rate and our cost structure in relation to those of the countries with which we seek to trade

and compete. In the recent past the value of our dollar has appreciated considerably and our comparative position has deteriorated accordingly," said Dr Chidzero.

"The result has been reduced earning in Zimbabwe dollar terms for our exporters, unreasonably cheap imports, lower aid receipts and an unattractive investment environment."

Devaluation would have both its pros and cons and would have to be backed up by other policy measures such as strict price controls and wage restraint.

### BENEFIT

The benefits would include the revival of the viability of export industries and the restoration of the external competitiveness of manufactured goods.

"This will give the opportunity to exporters to intensify their efforts, to seek new markets and expand existing markets and it will be their duty to grasp this opportunity and to engage in an all-out effort to increase their export performance.

"Given this, we may expect to improve our foreign exchange position and to save jobs that would otherwise be lost during the coming year and also gradually expand employment opportunities."

Dr Chidzero believed it would be possible to seek limited foreign borrowing on acceptable terms to support the country's balance of payments and ease some of the strains of the reduced import allocations and the short-term debt burden, as well as carry out the development priorities of the plan.

It Will Be a Mixed Blessing, Says CZI

THE effect of the devaluation of the dollar on the country's manufacturing sector will be mixed, said a spokesman for the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, yesterday.

Following on the export incentives announced last month, it would make exporters' products far more competitive.

Provided that advantage can be taken of these in-

centives Zimbabwe could anticipate a considerable boost to its foreign exchange earnings.

But the devaluation would also make imports 20 percent more expensive.

Increase

"The CZI would urge Government in the strongest terms to increase import allocations by at least 25 percent in the next quota period to cushion the very serious negative effects of the devaluation."

Devaluation made the long-overdue decision on price-increase applications all the more urgent.

"The confederation believes that providing this devaluation strengthens Zimbabwe's position with the International Monetary Fund, the move will prove to have been well warranted," he said.

### Too Little, Too Late

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE abrupt announcement of devaluation soon after the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero had repeated that there would be no devaluation last week, was generally welcomed by economists, mines and exporters yesterday.**

But they warned it would inevitably lead to internal inflation and one said he believed it was too little and too late. However, most said it would help to stabilise the previously "over-valued" Zimbabwe dollar in relation to exports.

Among the more immediate effects, all Zimbabwe interest payments on investments in this country and all pension payments remitted abroad will now be depreciated by 20%, the amount of devaluation.

It will also affect the cost of all travel and air fares outside this country, which will increase by about the same amount.

More important, it will increase the cost of all repayments on Zimbabwe Government loans raised abroad because, according to the economists, all foreign loans have to be repaid in foreign currency, which will now cost 20% more.

The inflationary aspect comes into play because the cost of all

imported materials, machines and services will increase by 20%. These extra costs will make present controlled prices for goods in force inside the country largely unrealistic, depending on the amount of foreign content involved, said financial spokesmen.

One said: "Controlled prices of goods will have to be allowed to float upwards in keeping with the extra costs of imported content, whether small or large, by an appropriate percentage of whatever imported costs are involved.

"If this is not done then there will be only one result — a very large number of industrial and commercial companies will simply go under. They cannot possibly absorb all the extra costs of devaluation."

● The foreign currency departments of local banks were closed to the public yesterday pending the release by the Reserve Bank of new exchange rates, delaying the issue and collection of traveller's cheques.

This was not the only inconvenience experienced by would-be holidaymakers however, as those people who have booked for tours and package holidays out of the country will now have to pay 20% more for their holidays.

**YESTERDAY'S** decision to devalue the Zimbabwean dollar by 20% will please some, and horrify others, in business, although the move was not entirely unexpected, as rumours of a readjustment have been part of boardroom gossip since the beginning of the year.

Devaluation of a nation's currency is a two-edged weapon — it makes exports more competitive on world markets, but it increases the cost of imported items. The trick is to time a change so that benefits are maximised and losses minimised.

Last year Zimbabwe exported \$889,4 million of goods, excluding gold sales. If this year's exports are maintained at a similar level (in fact, they are slightly down), the devaluation will reduce their value to \$711,5 million. The devaluation theory is that the lower price of products will increase their sales, and as the sales volume rises so will total receipts.

Last year Zimbabwe imported \$1 017,7 million of goods, much of it for essential imports to keep the nation's business and industry functioning, and some as elements in the conversion of local materials into products for export. Devaluation will add \$203,5 million to this bill if a similar level is maintained in 1983.

Thus, with a loss in export values, and an increase in import costs, the country needs to generate another \$381 million following devaluation — to stay in the same position it was in last year.

Of course, Government can control, up to a point, the level of imports through its foreign-exchange allocation scheme, as it has been doing for the last two years. This is of little comfort for importers, who battling on slashed allocations, now see their buying power reduced overnight by a further 20%.

Thankfully, the value of foreign aid flows, committed at Zimcord and later, will not be affected, since they were expressed in the currency of the donor countries.

Undoubtedly, the IMF have had a hand in the Government's decision to devalue. The world bankers have long considered that Zimbabwe's dollar is overvalued (so is the US dollar, incidentally), and it can confidently be assumed that continuing IMF assistance to this country was conditional on a readjustment of our currency.

For Zimbabwe, the devaluation will herald a period of major readjustment, even of confusion, until the overall effects of the devaluation become clear. There will be further shortages of imported goods, including petrol, and inflation will be accelerated. The country's external debt, of course, also is increased by 20% since this must be paid in foreign currency.

Export industries, particularly mining, have been pressing the Government to take this step. It is hoped that they can justify their arguments through enhanced sales and earnings, so that Zimbabwe can make a net profit from the change. If not, then the decision to devalue will prove to have been a costly miscalculation.

## MARXISM A MUST, MINISTER TELLS WRITERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

**MODERN Zimbabwean writers must develop a Marxist approach to their work, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, has said.**

He urged delegates at the opening of the first annual College Press writers' workshop in Harare on Friday to examine the development of tradition, production, law, education and the vast gap between rich and poor in the post-liberation stage of independence.

"Marxist-Leninist writings are most incisive in analysing the colonial, pan-African, independent and liberated societies of the continent," Cde Shamuyarira said.

Writers, he said, had to remain independent and objective investigators of the truth.

Marxist writing formed an important part of the literature of the liberation of mankind and could help Zimbabwean writers to examine the post-independence direction of the new nation.

This had to begin with a clear commitment to independence, sovereignty and the freedom of the people.

In the past, political restrictions on African writers were severe and most of them wrote about the urban-rural conflict

which had now become an old theme.

There were important issues to be explored but "Africans were not permitted to write politics".

Shortly after the Second World War the beginnings of a strong protest literature were established in Zimbabwe.

In the early 1960s some writers, like Terence Ranger, emerged with efforts to re-evaluate the meaning of the Chimurenga struggle.

Later, writers demanded independence through a number of pamphlets and books.

Cde Shamuyarira said every writer had a political role to play and needed to be committed to the cause of freedom before picking up the pen.

There was no room for neutrality but rather an objectivity which was needed "to analyse issues backed by evidence and research".

"However, every author has a class and political position.

"There was a tendency during the colonial period for those in power to say authors, especially Africans, must be neutral," said Cde Shamuyarira.

**BLACK POWER**

Yet there was a lot of politics in every form of writing and in Africa this had followed four basic trends — black power, pan-Africanism, post-colonial resistance to colonial domination and the literature of liberation



which was pitted against the forces of colonialism and reaction.

The managing director of College Press, Mr Luchi Balarin, told the writers that his company recognised its moral responsibility to society today and its development through literature. It was also trying to provide aspiring writers with a platform.

"Writers have a responsibility to produce material relevant and necessary in Zimbabwe today."

Mr Balarin warned that too often writers of all kinds of books steered clear of political and ideological issues because it was safer.

Yet in independent Zimbabwe, politics and ideology were both indivisible and indispensable.

The Government's proposed rural information centres were an exciting development which would allow writers and publishers to exercise a special commitment towards rural people who had been starved of information until now.

"It is also an opportunity for us and writers to live up to the challenge of reaching the widest possible readership. And today marks the beginning of a new commitment for College Press," said Mr Balarin.

CSO: 3400/486

## RURAL HEALTH PLAGUED BY CORRUPTION

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

**BULAWAYO.**

**ALTHOUGH** there has been a great advance in the provision of health care since independence, inadequate facilities, manpower shortage, slow adaptation to Government policy, inefficiency and corruption are hampering the smooth running of health institutions in rural areas.

In an interview the Minister of Health, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, said the problems faced by rural hospitals and clinics had been compounded by the inability of district councils to run them efficiently.

"Besides the manpower shortages and inadequate facilities there is a management deficiency in that the district councils are applying themselves to a wide spectrum of activities, including the provision of health care," he said.

"I have noticed a tendency to stress certain functions and responsibilities and neglect for others and unfortunately

health is one sector that has suffered."

Unless the district councils could strike a balance between the various services they had to provide, health would continue to be neglected.

Another problem was that people expected the Government to do everything for them, whereas the thrust of Government policy was self-reliance and community participation in the provision of local amenities.

Cde Munyaradzi said in some areas, his ministry had come across "cases of sheer negligence, inefficiency, slovenliness, dishonesty and laziness", as well as "nepotism, tribalism, favouritism and corruption".

His ministry was worried about the wilful neglect of the health sector.

"In some cases people don't seem to know who is responsible and yet it is the new district councils who are to blame," he said.

The strain on the country's health facilities was partly due to the fact that more diseases, which went undiagnosed during the war, were now being detected, thus increasing the number of patients seeking treatment.

**100 PERCENT**

Cde Munyaradzi estimated that the increase in the number of people seeking attention at referral hospitals since independence could be about 100 percent.

Other factors responsible for the increase were the free health policy for those earning less than \$120 a month, "queue jumping" — where people went to big hospitals instead of first attending the primary centres — and easier mobility due to the cessation of the war.

But the situation did not warrant the building of more big hospitals.

"We may have to increase the capacity of referral hospitals temporarily," he said. "We must realise that we could have to reduce these facilities when the preventive and promotive methods we are employing at primary level become successful."

Dr Munyaradzi said the process of upgrading medical assistants would continue, but only those who were suitable and could benefit from the exercise would be considered.

Aptitude tests followed by examinations, were used to determine who was suitable for upgrading.

## RESPONSE TO 'HERALD' EDITORIAL PUBLISHED

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 82 p 8

[Article by the Rev R. G. Forrest, Superintendent Minister, Harare Trinity Circuit of the Methodist Church: "Church and State--Nature of the Debate"]

[Text]

THE editorial in the Herald on Dec. 2 called upon the Churches to indicate where they disagreed with the State. It is a timely call, coming as it does in the wake of a number of pronouncements recently by the President and Government ministers. This is by the way of an initial response.

For purposes of clarification two areas of discussion need to be separated; those of creed and conduct, belief and behaviour.

Church and State are not in conflict when it comes to the question of conduct and behaviour. The State is pursuing an humanitarian policy, expressed in such slogans as "growth with equity", social and economic justice, equality of opportunity and non-racialism.

These are taken to be the goals of scientific socialism.

They are equally the goals of Christianity.

And Christianity was around long before scientific socialism was conceived. Even a cursory

reading of the great prophets of the Old Testament, the ministry and teaching of Jesus, and the activity of the early church shows that the concern for justice and the dignity of the individual is paramount.

Therefore the Church gladly lines up alongside the Government when it comes to working for a more humane society.

The Church does not have to be urged to be concerned for the poor.

Its track record in Zimbabwe since 1890 shows that its main thrust has always been in the direction of the underprivileged.

In the old tribal trust lands the Church was virtually the only education and health agency. The advent of independence has not changed the commitment of the Church in this respect.

The gospel of Christ demands that the Church identify itself with every programme aimed at improving the quality of life of the people. This it has done, and continues to do.

It is at the level of creed and belief that disagreement emerges. The Herald editorial put the issue clearly: "Socialism begins with Marxism and materialism and says that man can bring about his own salvation."

This represents a total divergence from the Christian faith. The Church starts from the premise that human nature is inherently self-centred and what is needed is a revolution in the heart of man; a change of nature.

A clear example of this comes from the Government-sponsored newspaper. The People's Weekly. The December 1 issue carries an editorial loudly lamenting the fact that free health services are being abused.

It asks: "How can Zimbabwian citizens who regard themselves as staunch upholders of an emerging socialist state deliberately defraud the Government and local authorities in this way?"

It's a pathetic plea, which is totally naive. It assumes that people are inherently good and that their only sin in the past was to be deprived!

The fact is that capitalists, socialists and communists are all alike. They share a common human nature which is basically self-centered.

The Christian faith recognises this, and argues that only God can work the required change in human nature.

Scientific socialism denies any need for God (and also the existence of God!) By so doing it cuts itself off from the one power which can save its revolution from inevitable disaster.

The question arises "Where does the State stand in relation to the Church?"

As yet there has been no comprehensive and de-

finite statement from the Government. The Prime Minister, addressing a heads of churches conference earlier this year, indicated that the Government welcomed the support of the Churches in its humanitarian activities. It already has that. But what more?

Suggestions have been made that the Church should align itself totally with the ruling party. This is a non-starter.

The Church can never identify itself with any one political party or any one political philosophy. Nor can it ever set itself up as a political party. That has been tried and proved a total disaster.

It has been suggested that the Church should become the spiritual arm of the ruling secular power. In terms of a recent Ministry of Education and Culture paper it was proposed that the Church should hand over its schools, retaining only the roles of financier, caretaker and caterer. That, too, is a non-starter.

It has been suggested that the Church confine itself to the business of preaching the gospel and saving souls and leaving politics and the material aspects of life to the Government.

To this end the Roman Church was held up as a model to be emulated. This is a strange suggestion, coming as it does from those who heavily criticised the Church in the past for doing precisely that!

What then becomes of the prophetic witness of the Church in society, a

role crucial to the very nature of the Church?

And what of the freedom of the Church in a State which is committed to the atheistic dogmatism of scientific socialism?

On many occasions recently Church services have been picketed by party members who have re-directed worshippers to the nearest political meeting. Is this to become official Government policy?

These are some of the issues at stake. There is a great need for some sort of a dialogue between Church and State to come to grips with them.

A prime requirement is that the State should say what it means by scientific socialism.

Does the State embrace it as dogma, or merely as practical politics? What kind of theology underlies the concept?

The State has a duty to spell it out clearly and until it does everybody will remain confused.

William Temple once said, rightly, that "Christianity is the most materialistic religion of all."

But Christianity does not start with Marxism or materialism. Its starting point is with God who, in Christ, has revealed Himself to man and acted to redeem man.

That is a different starting point from the one mentioned in the Herald editorial.

It's about time that the theologians and politicians got down to finding what convergence is possible if those be the two starting points.

## BRIEFS

MUZOREWA'S SONS DETAINED--HARARE--Two sons of the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, are being held by police after a raid on the family home in the fashionable suburb of Borrowdale, Harare. Wesley (26) and Chido (20) are being held under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, an Information Ministry spokesman said. The spokesman said they would be charged in court under the Act, which covers anti-security violations. Mr John Muzorewa, the uncle of the detainees, said that the two men were picked up after a police raid on Bishop Muzorewa's home on Wednesday night. He said two pistols were uncovered from the grounds of the house by the police. Bishop Muzorewa was Prime Minister of the country between February and December 1979. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Dec 82 p 11]

TEAHA MEMBERSHIP--ZIMBABWE has been accepted as a member of the Trans-East African Highway Authority (TEAHA) the Minister of Transport, Cde Farai Masango, announced on Monday. At a reception to welcome delegates to the Shell regional road transport workshop in Harare, he said the development of TEAHA was an exciting prospect for the road transport industry as well as producers in Zimbabwe and the SADCC countries. "It will mean that Zimbabwe producers, particularly farmers, will be able to transport their produce to the north-east markets." The TEAHA was an OAU plan aided by the Economic Commission for Africa to build a highway from Cairo to Gaborone. Cde Masango suggested that to strengthen regional road transport, the SADCC must develop a uniform tariff structure. It was also important that the group agreed on a more rational system of permits to avoid wasteful competition and uneconomic investments. While all these economic prospects sounded exciting, the road transport industry would not develop unless road users adopted safe driving methods. "I want to take this opportunity to warn the general motoring public that as the Christmas and New Year holidays draw near, it is even more important than ever to drive safely, to make sure vehicles are roadworthy and to avoid driving under the influence of alcohol." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 82 p 5]

LABOR UNITY--EIGHTY percent of the trade unions in Zimbabwe have responded favourably to the repeated appeals by the Government and the ZCTU to have one union for each industry, the Publicity Secretary of the ZCTU, Cde Elphegio Soko, said yesterday. He said this was "most encouraging" and called on the few splinter unions to unite as soon as possible so that the labour movement in Zimbabwe would be more powerful and viable. "I am glad that 80 percent of

the warring unions have merged and are looking ahead with confidence and determination to improve the lot of the workers in a more effective way which will benefit the country." He said the new Labour Bill to be tabled in Parliament next year required that every worker should be a member of the union in the industry he was employed. This, he said, was a good move that would make the unions strong and more viable for the benefit of the workers. He criticised those who did not want to unite saying "they are not genuine leaders of the workers in Zimbabwe. If this Bill is passed by Parliament, I don't see how two unions can operate in one industry. It will be almost impossible. This is why we are appealing to the few remaining splinter unions to unite. Those who do not want to unite do so at their own peril because they will definitely be rejected by the workers who want unity in the whole labour movement." Cde Soko said the labour movement in Zimbabwe had now reached a stage where it should become involved in national development and work tirelessly to raise the consciousness of the workers to the task of national goals--regardless of colour or creed. "We have a duty as trade unionists to educate the workers on the need for them to unite and the major role they can play in enhancing national development and also to increasing productivity." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 82 p 9]

WANKIE'S HWANGE PROJECT--ZIMBABWE'S diversified economy could have lost out on a major portion of the open-cast mine contract, but such is its ability that local companies have managed to pick up at least half the total value of the \$128 million contract. More than 110 Zimbabwean companies, large and small, are involved--25 of them in contracts worth between \$500 000 and \$8 million. The two largest contracts have been awarded to ZECO (formerly RESSCO) for steel, equipment supplies, while Roberts Construction has been mainly responsible for civil workers. Together their portion of the local market share is at least \$14 million. The project has helped to maintain business for many companies, who otherwise, under the present economic circumstances, may have faced many difficulties. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 82 p 19]

ZANU (PF) OVERHAUL--BECAUSE of the restructuring of ZANU (PF), now at the district level in the Manicaland Province, there have been fewer rallies. According to the provincial assistant secretary in the chairman's office, Cde Faneul Mutendi, MPs were so much involved in restructuring work that there was hardly time to call rallies. The new system will have 10 to 200 people in a cell, also comprising one village committee. Fifteen to 500 people will form a branch and 1 500 a district. Five to 10 cells will form a branch, as will two to five village committees. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Dec 82 p 5]

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