TANZANIA GENERAL

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(304)

A fresh look at agriculture

Cape Times 14/7/75

Nearly four-fifths of African people work on the land. If their living standards are to be improved it is likely to begin with the organization of agriculture, writes ANTHONY DELIUS, in an article examining the Ujamaa system of Tanzania.

LONDON. — All over Africa former hopeful land schemes are being re-examined. This is also happening to the most famous land experiment of all, the Tanzanian Ujamaa system.

At a time when African leaders, in common with leaders everywhere else, are turning anxious attention to their countries' long-term food prospects, a fresh look at agriculture is imperative, particularly in Tanzania.

Nearly four-fifths of the people of Africa work on the land, and if there are to be any widespread changes for the better in material life on this continent it is likely that they will begin in the organization of agriculture. This is one of the reasons why great interest from land services in many parts of Africa is focused on the *Ujamaa* system, and the attempt through it to reorganize agriculture on a grand scale throughout the country. For Africa its broader significance is that it is not only concerned with farming changes, but wants to bring them about in a specifically African way based on an extended family system, and within the context of what is described as "African socialism".



President Nyerere . . . personal drive.

Four principles

Spreading the *Ujamaa* concept owes a great deal to the personal drive of President Nyerere himself, and was seen in the mid-1960s to be based on four principles:

(1) that people should live together in villages;

(2) they should own implements, land and seed jointly;

(3) they should work together; and

(4) they should share the fruits of their labour equally.

These four ideals have rarely been achieved together yet, according to Professor Hyden, of Dar es Salaam University, writing in the Overseas Development Institute Review. Not even individual *Ujamaa* ideals, like working together and sharing the production equally, have been achieved very often. The *Ujamaa* village idea has certainly spread. At the end of the 1960s there were 809 such villages and four years later this number had grown to an astonishing 5 628 — an increase of 700 percent! But the trouble seems to have been that the idea — and the name — spread faster than the real practice.

In many of the *Ujamaa* areas even the idea of sharing work was only confined to a third or a quarter or even less of the people involved. The others cultivated their own crops and hired help when they wanted it in the good old capitalist fashion. Some so-called *Ujamaa* schemes turned out to be associations of wealthier farmers intended for common marketing arrangements. At least one *Ujamaa* settlement, given a fine private maize farm, broke it up into subsistence patches and produced no surplus to sell to others to meet their food needs. Other Tanzanians have formed *Ujamaa* associations simply in order to get government grants for community facilities, such as schools or piped water, and gone no further than that.

So it's hardly surprising that by the middle of last year only about 400 — that is about eight percent — of the *Ujamaa* villages had passed through the three official stages of development to become registered as co-operative societies.

Possibly the villages have been seen too much in terms of a political ideal rather than as a practical means of organizing

on the socialist side of *Ujamaa*, and more on the productive aspect. There is even a call for private production to stimulate output. The Government has itself doubled the price for the staple food, maize, partly, perhaps, to get the more money-conscious farmers to grow increasing amounts of it.

Professor Hyden does not consider that the new developments mean that the Tanzanians are beginning to turn away from *Ujamaa*, or even the more particularly socialist side of it. He believes that, as in other socialist countries, reaching the ideal has to be achieved by a zig-zag approach to it — and that in any case progress on the land takes a great deal of patience.

Of course progress on the land in Africa is all too prone to be turned into the most terrible retrogression by drought. Tanzania has suffered its ravages again only recently and this too has made it difficult to apply social policies at the expense of production. It's no good having a virtuous social policy if it means everybody starves to death or lives on starvation rations. And there is no ability to help hungry neighbours.

Much of the perturbation about food production in Africa has been sharpened in these last few years by the disastrous Africa-wide (from west to east) Sahel-to-Somalia drought. In its wake, once the survivors have been fed and to some extent re-establish, there is a great deal of re-thinking to be done about agricultural methods and organization in Africa, and particularly in the drier areas along the edges of deserts like the Sahara. The great French university agricultural departments have been doing particular work on this already — most of the areas affected in the West have been French-speaking states.

In Ethiopia

But it is in the east, in Ethiopia, that the planners claim to be relying upon the experience of a decade of *Ujamaa* to carry out their own schemes. At least this is the assertion made by the socialist soldiers who now reign in the place of former Emperor Haile Selassie. They have gone much further than Tanzania has ever gone and nationalized all the land, and said that nobody can work more than 10 hectares of it for himself as witness the huge estates tied up in church or royal possession, but present Ethiopian solutions look like ending up in as much confusion as land reforms and experiments elsewhere. Just how the benefits of *Ujamaa* can be applied to unsnarl the ancient hang-up of Ethiopia has yet to be seen.

But the evidence at the moment is that they may find much changed in the Tanzanian system when, and if, the Ethiopian land officials and their Chinese, Swedish and other advisers come to take another look.

productive agricultural community. Local political organizers are too interested in producing impressive numbers of *Ujamaa* villagers to blind their head offices with statistics rather than create operating units that could feed the nation. Indeed Tanzania's agricultural production has gone down, and the country is forced to buy more and more expensive food from outside the territory.

Too many villages, then, have been held up as social and political show-places with not enough concern about whether the wisest farming and working methods were being adopted. Tanzanian MPs have complained about such villages being given social welfare facilities and handouts far in excess of need or merit. Perhaps, too, farmers have been too much encouraged to produce crops for export rather than for home consumption.

Productive aspect

Now all this is expected to change; is, in fact, changing. There seems less of an insistence by the Government

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Refugees of PEA war go home

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Star 9/10/75

Own Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM — An operation to repatriate 21 000 Mozambique refugees living in Tanzania has begun.

The refugees are the largest group so far to return home under a programme sponsored by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

An estimated 60 000 fled to Tanzania during the bitter 10-year war for independence which pitted the Portuguese Army against guerrillas of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo.

Frelimo has invited all nationals who fled the war to return.

A token group of nearly 2 000 was flown home from Tanzania just before Mozambique's independence in June, but at that time Frelimo did not feel it was ready to accommodate a larger influx.

LARGE CAMPS

Preparations in Tanzania and Mozambique have now been completed and the large refugee camps in southern Tanzania have begun to empty.

Plans call for the first 21 000 refugees to be repatriated during the next three months, before the rainy season makes travelling difficult.

Another 35 000 are due to be sent home after the rains.

The United Nations estimates that the entire repatriation operation will cost about R6,3-million and has appealed to member countries to make donations to the High Commission for Refugees.

Tanzania elections

(304) ROM 13/4/71

DAR ES SALAAM. — Campaigning began yesterday for the election of 96 members to Tanzania's new 218-seat parliament which will help rule the country for the next five years.

For the first time in the history of this one-party state, candidates for the 96 constituencies and others seeking nomination from government and party-run institutions will be guided by an election manifesto.

It sets forth the ruling Tanu party's aims on national development, social priorities and requirements for leadership.

Government officials said the document, which stresses Tanzania's socialist future, was drawn up by Tanu to guide the eight million voters.

The election, on October 26, ends a lengthy selection process. The final 180 candidates were chosen after nearly two months of screening to ensure they were committed to Tanu policy.—Sapa-Reuter.

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NO THANKS FOR DOLLAR AID

ARGUS 21/10/75

Tanzania rescued from starvation

By a Special Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM. — While Tanzania's politicians sing the praises of their great national ally — communist China — and its Press and radio continue to pour out a flood of invective against 'Western imperialism,' the United States and West Europe have just agreed quietly to provide the country with enough free maize to keep its people alive for another year.

Largely as a result of the country's militant 'Ujamaa' socialist policies in which millions of people have been forcibly uprooted from their homes and forced during the past three years into village collectives, Tanzania's agricultural production has fallen drastically.

In 1973—74, when some areas were also hit by drought, President Nyerere made history by becoming independent Africa's first leader to order the entire national foreign

is understood that the U.S. has agreed to provide about 75 percent of the deficit, the EEC 20 percent and West Germany five percent.

Tanzania also has hopes of obtaining some additional free maize from Finland. She has had no offer of help from Russia, which is importing maize for its own requirements from the U.S.

China has offered to sell rice to Tanzania, in addition to that now being supplied under the long-term Tanzam railway ag-

most of them bruised en route, at 40 cents a kilogram.

American diplomats in Tanzania are currently a little edgy about the lack of thanks and appreciation which the U.S. is getting for its assistance programme.

They point out, for example, that while for the past five years Tanzania's Government - controlled Press and radio have continually sung the praises of communist China for lending the country some R170-million for its share

socialist upheaval and consequent disincentives inherent in its policies.

Last year they blamed the drought. This year when the rains have been good, they are claiming that, according to area, they either fell too soon or too late.

Last April the World Bank warned in a secret report that the country's dangerous economic state was due largely to declining agricultural exports resulting in turn from a lack of production incentives within the socialist system.

The response of the ruling TANU party which seeks to direct the thoughts and actions of all Tanzanians, from the cradle to the grave, has been to launch this month a campaign of 'kilomo cha kufa na kupona' (life and death farming).

Its aim is to make the country (which before socialism exported maize) self-sufficient in grain before 1980. Observers outside Tanzania fear however, that the campaign will consist more of fine socialist rhetoric than of actually cultivating the country's thousands of square miles of untilled rich arable land.

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[redacted] reserves to be spent on food purchases.

By doing so, he avoided mass starvation. More than R100-million worth of grain was purchased last year, and augmented by another R14-million worth provided as gifts and through a 30-year soft loan from the U.S.

At the beginning of this year Nyerere warned that the coffers were bare and that without a good harvest this year there would be no food for the people and no money to buy any.

Rains this year have been good, but figures just released show that grain production has fallen by between 100 000 and 150 000 tons short of requirements. This means that without outside help, some 2 000 000 Tanzanians will starve.

Tanzania has been forced to go cap in hand to the world's grain producers to ask for free food, and as a result of recent desperation talks it reement which provides for Tanzania to receive Chinese export goods in payment of the local costs of building the railway.

In other words, China is paying for some R160-million worth of local costs of the railway with its unwanted surpluses, and both Tanzania and Zambia have to eventually repay the cost of these goods (in equal shares) in freely convertible currency, when they repay the interest-free Chinese loan, over 30 years from 1983.

In Tanzania a Chinese official sits on the import licensing board and directs which of its essential imports Tanzania may buy from other countries and which it must buy from China.

This year China has a surplus of apples. Consequently, at a time when Tanzania is desperate for basic grains, its main shops are currently offering plastic bagfuls of powdery Chinese apples, of the cost of the Tanzam railway, the U.S. has scarcely received a word of thanks.

Yet U.S. aid to Tanzania in loans and grants totalled R112,4-million from 1953 to June this year. She lent Tanzania R24,15-million for building the Tanzam highway, which is proving more useful for the country than the Chinese railway, and without which the railway, which runs almost parallel to it, could never have been built.

She has also over these years given Tanzania R33,32-million worth of food.

Current U.S. aid schemes to help Tanzania feed herself include seed multiplication, agriculture research and marketing and beef and dairy development projects.

Tanzania's apologists for its current inability to feed itself refuse to lay the blame on the internal

Argus

21/10/75

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Tanzania aims at socialism

...BUT COUNTRY IS NOW BEING PUSHED DEEPER AND DEEPER INTO DEBT

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzania, one of the world's 15 poorest countries, is experiencing sever strains as it tries to turn itself into a successful socialist state.

The Tanzanian experiment has not come to a stop. But world-wide inflation, a mounting oil bill, and the effects of a two-year drought have emptied the country's foreign exchange reserves, pushed it deeper into debt, and curtailed essential development projects.

World trade trends and a recession in the industrialised world have little effect on the average Tanzanian's existence. But it can mean the difference between having schools and dispensaries or remaining illiterate and sick.

The economic malaise means Tanzania cannot afford to import all necessary capital goods for its development. Production remains static or declines and exports fall.

DROUGHT

But the parlous state of the economy has not affected the Government's long-term commitment to socialism. President Julius Nyerere has repeated regularly that if it were not for his Government's socialist policies, Tanzania would have suffered more and people would have died.

He was referring specifically to a prolonged drought which occurred this year but which had earlier forced the Government to import vast quantities of foreign grains, particularly from the

These purchases, together with rising oil prices, sapped foreign reserves and left Tanzania nothing to spare for investment.

The food shortage and drought linked with an overall decline in agriculture production last year produced the lowest growth rate at 2,2 percent, in Tanzania's 14 years since independence from British colonial rule. In real terms there was a 0,5 percent drop in the standard of living.

DECLINE

There was a 2,1 percent decline in agriculture production and industrial production dropped by nearly five percent after recording gains during previous years.

Where the blame lies is not clear. But the Government said breakdowns, inefficiency and a shortage of spare parts and raw materials had a cumulative effect arising directly from Tanzania's difficulty in paying its way.

The drought and subsequent food shortage, caused in part by dislocations resulting from the Government's policy to collectivise agriculture and move people into villages, created a dilemma.

To try to save foreign currency and prevent expensive grain imports, Tanzania had to become self-sufficient in food production. But a new emphasis on growing food could not be at the expense of vital export crops — the basis of the

LOOKING AT THE WORLD



However, this is what in fact happened.

In an effort to avoid famine the Government launched a 'kilimo cha kufa na kupona' (agriculture as a matter of life and death) campaign, peasants, Government institutions, city dwellers and private companies were urged and sometimes ordered to grow food and grains on every availbable plot of land.

The results were described as encouraging and the Government announced several months ago that for the first time in two years it would not have to use foreign earnings to purchase grain.

Nonetheless foreign grain will still enter the country under advance purchases and from aid money. Tanzania is not expected to be self-sufficient until 1980.

In the rush to gr... more food, the balan... between domestic produ... tion and export crop w... upset.

In spite of rising pri... for its main exports ... cotton, coffee, tea and ... sal — receipts for t... 1975/76 financial year ... expected to drop.

The almost constant ... favourable balance ... trade, heightened by a ... per cent increase in ... cost of its oil, has up... all predictions for Tan... ia's economic and soc... development.

In criticising the la... 10 percent price rise i... posed by Opec this mon... Commerce and Industries ... Minister Amir Jamal ... the oil producers had tu... ned their backs on th... world's poor countries.

(304) 0304

The Star Tuesday October 21 1975

Tan-Zam line steams ahead towards an imperial dream

LONDON — The Tan-Zam railway, linking the Zambian copper belt to Dar es Salaam 1 860 km away, will open officially on Friday.

Built by the Chinese for R324-million, two years ahead of schedule, it is lightly constructed. Trucks can only be half-loaded, and the brakes are non-standard.

Nevertheless, three trains a week are already carrying 600 tons of copper to the sea.

The country is flowering along the line of rail.

At Kapiri Mposhi junction the new link joins Zambian Railways and connects with the whole Southern African network — and trains still cross the Victoria Falls Bridge.

At Dar, though there is a break of gauge, there is a link with the East African Railways with possible through-running to northern Uganda.

So only one gap is left in a dream first inspired just 100 years ago by Sir Edwin Arnold: a direct "imperial line" of communications by rail (and river steamers) between the Cape under British rule and Cairo, destined for British domination, as Disraeli had bought control of the Suez Canal in 1875.

That gap, between Arua in Uganda and Wau in Sudan, is more than 1 000 km through tough but not impracticable terrain for rail-builders.

In the high noon of imperialism "Cape to Cairo" was the slogan for Africa.

In August 1888 Sir Harry Johnson wrote to The Times in London to propose that Britain should now provide the continent which Livingstone, Speke and Stanley had opened up with an "iron backbone" and iron ribs branching off to the east and west coasts.

But it was late politically.

Germany, Belgium and Portugal were moving to pre-empt the gap between British influence in the north and her colonies in the south, where the Boer republics, booming on gold, were planning to seize central Africa ahead of the field.

Johnson's idea was to sign up the "native chiefs" along the line, put them under British protection with self-government on the model of the Indian Maharajahs, and replace the slave trade with rail-carried commerce.

Johnson was introduced to a rich young "bounder" called Cecil John Rhodes staying at the Westminster Hotel in search of a Bechuanaland concession. They sat up until 3 am planning the Cape-to-Cairo scheme.

After Rhodes's death, his Northern Rhodesia line was linked with Katanga and subsequently eastwards to Lobito Bay and (tenuously) northwards by rail and river to Stanleyville. Sir Harry's efforts generated the Kenya-Uganda ("lunatic") line, while Kitchener took a railway south of Khartoum. But huge gaps remained in the route both east and west of the lakes.

Africa is still ambitiously building railways, and so the Uganda-Sudan gap may be filled.

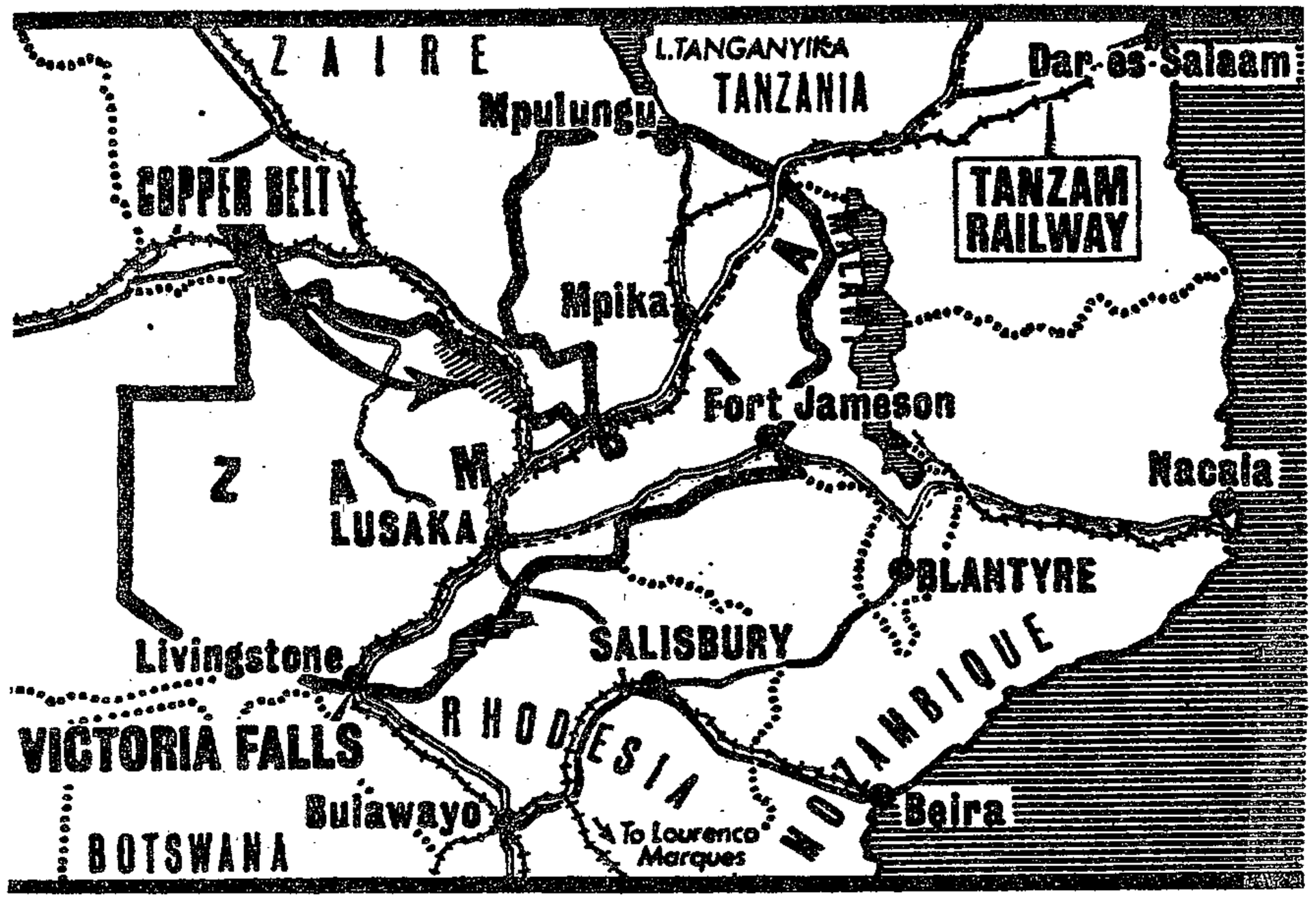
The Stanleyville-Wau gap is narrowing. The link with West Africa is also predicated just as Johnson predicted. As with the Tanzara (Tan-Zam railway), a road has first been built.

Pan-Africa patriots would like their continent to have an industrial-Economic centre.

IRONY

The irony is that Tanzara was built not to help knit Africa, but to reach those neo-colonial markets — and if it fails, or if the port system fails, Zambia may face collapse.

Yet Tanzara could form part of the network of the future, opening up the centre and increasing interregional trade. It is up to Africans to fulfil Rhodes's dream for Pan-Africanist ends.



The new line, opening officially this week, links up with the whole Southern Africa rail network — and trains still cross the Victoria Falls bridge. The country flowers along the Chinese-built line.

3 TAR 22/10/75

DAR ES SALAAM—China's biggest aid project in Africa, the multimillion-rand TanZam railway, will be opened by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda tomorrow.

The line stretches 1 860 km from the Indian Ocean across southern Tanzania to Zambia's copper belt to link with a local line heading south to Salisbury and Cape Town.

Completed in five years, two years ahead of schedule, the line will be formally opened at the Zambian terminal of Kapiri Mposhi.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere insists it will not pave the way for any Chinese political influence in his country.

"People who believe that the purpose of one country giving aid to another is either exploitation or political dominance want to judge China through their own notions," President Nyerere told journalists.

The Tanzanian leader first put forward plans for the railway in 1965, soon after Rhodesia declared its independence from Britain. He was later supported by president Kaunda.

After the project was turned down by the World Bank, Britain, Canada and the United States as too costly and too difficult to build, President Nyerere looked to Peking in 1967. China, emerging from nearly 20 years of international isolation, seized the chance to show its technological capabilities and befriend a leading Third World country.

The estimated 15 000 technicians working on the railway since 1970 have lived a secluded life in camps, isolated from Tanzanians.

During their average two-year stints in Tanzania, the Chinese have been rarely seen, except on occasional sightseeing tours of Dar es Salaam.

The majority of Chinese workers will have returned home by the time the railway is fully operational and handed over to joint Zambian-Tanzanian management in July next year.

The Chinese presence in Tanzania is of constant interest to the Soviet Union, which competes with China in providing military training to the Tanzanian armed forces.

The Soviet Union maintains a substantial diplomatic mission, which appears out of all proportion to its relations with Tanzania, and the Americans also have a large mission of some 130 people, including aid and "information personnel." —Sapa-Reuter.

—Michael Fathers

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RD-PD

3/11/75

Nyerere starts what may be last five years

By JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI. — On Saturday President Nyerere was sworn in to serve another five years as Tanzania's head of state — but it may be his last term.

Nyerere, 53, has indicated he might not stand again. In fact, for months now the debate has been aired in the government "Daily News".

In his acceptance speech on Saturday (Nyerere was the only candidate), he said: "I often meditate on whether it would be a service to my country if I stood down from national leadership while still in full possession of my senses and strength in order that together with my fellow citizens I could set an example of support and loyalty to my successor."

The idea has caused considerable controversy in Tanzania. Some in the Tanu Party ruling circles believe the presidency should be embodied in the constitution, but this has been rejected by Nyerere on the grounds that it would amount to "a sultan situation."

Some fear it would be difficult to replace the charismatic Nyerere and maintain the vital link between party and government.

Of course Nyerere has stepped down before. In 1962, two months after independence, he left the helm to reorganise the Tanu Party, leaving Mr Rashidi Kawawa, the present prime minister in control.

But grooming a successor now may prove difficult. The aura of Nyerere, his unchallenged leadership and charisma, may have prevented others from being noticed. And though surrounded by able men, like John Malecela, the Foreign Minister; Aboud Jumbe, the Vice-President and Zanzibari leader; and Rashidi Kawawa, the prime minister, change may be resisted because it is so unknown.

Nyerere, has moulded the presidency into a powerful institution on which the stability of the country hinges.

Evidence of this is the remarkable letters in the State-owned "daily news": "I shudder to think what will happen when he (Nyerere) leaves power prematurely to the blood sucking dudus around him, who pay lip service to revolution and socialism", wrote one. And another: "While we still need Mwalimu Nyerere greatly, and believe he has still got much for us, it's high time to take cognisance of the simple fact that Mnalimu is not immortal".

Another correspondent wrote that if Nyerere remained for term after term "we shall have created a very dangerous situation, whereby future presidents will be inclined to cling to the office indefinitely". Two terms, he wrote, should be enough for a president.

Meanwhile the general election, which ended last week, produced some surprising results, including the toppling of three ministers. One remarkable result, in a country which does not necessarily pride itself on its non-racialism, is the election of the only White candidate, Mr Derek Bryceson, with the biggest majority in the election.

Nyerere to step down?

D.D. 10/4/75

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Last Saturday President Nyerere was sworn in for another five years' term as Tanzania Head of State—but it may be the last time. Nyerere, at 53, has indicated that he might not stand for the presidency again.

In fact for months now a huge controversy has been going on the government Daily News on the rights and wrongs of Nyerere going on for another term. Rumours have been current for years that Nyerere might decide to step down to an elder statesman role of organising and directing the ruling TANU party.

In his acceptance speech for presidential nomination (he was the only candidate) he said: "I often meditate on whether it would not be a service to my country if I stood down from national leadership while still in full possession of my senses and strength in order that together with my fellow citizens I would set an example of support and loyalty to my successor."

The idea has caused considerable controversy in Tanzania. One idea in the party ruling circles that the presidency should be embodied in the constitution has been rejected by Nyerere himself on the grounds that it would amount to "a sultan situation". One fear is that it would be difficult to find a successor who has the same charisma to provide the vital link between the party and the government — a role which Nyerere has always played immensely well.

Nyerere has done it before. In 1962, two months after independence, he stepped down to recognise TANU, leaving the premiership to Mr Rashidi Kawawa, the present Prime Minister. What may happen now, if Nyerere is determined to step down, is that he will start the process of grooming a successor and making him popular with the Tanzanian people.

But who? Perhaps, some people say, the very eminence of Nyerere, his unchallenged leadership and charisma, may have prevented others from being noticed. He is surrounded by able men like John Malecela, the Foreign Minister, Aboud Jumbe, the Vice-President and Zanzibar leader, Rashidi Kawawa, the Prime Minister.

Another theory is that change will be resisted because it is frightening for a country which has never known political instability. They know Nyerere, but they don't know anybody else. He has made the presidency into a powerful institution on which the actual stability of the country hinges.

What seems clear is that it is impossible for Tanzania to vote out Nyerere — it has not happened anywhere else in Africa — and he will have to step down voluntarily if a change is to be made.

The general election which ended last week produced some surprising results, including the toppling of three ministers. One remarkable result, in a country which does not necessarily pride itself on its non-racialism, is the election of the only white candidate, Mr Derek Bryceson, by the biggest vote in the election.

Another was the election, by a huge majority, of an Asian, Mr Amir Jamal, who is Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Mr Bryceson is a former Minister of Agriculture in the Tanzanian Government, dropped in 1970, and is now director of the National Parks. In multi-racial Kenya, there was only one white candidate in the last election, and he lost heavily.

John Worrall.

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Talks on Dutch aid for Tanzania

Mercury 24/11/75

THE HAGUE—President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived here yesterday from London for a two-day State visit during which he is expected to discuss increased Dutch aid and the situation in Southern Africa with Dutch leaders.

The President will stay in Queen Juliana's Soestdijk Palace near Utrecht in central Holland.

Dr. Nyerere, in his talks with the Deputy-Premier, Mr. Andreas van Agt, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Max van der Stoel, is likely to review the situation in Angola, Rhodesia and South Africa as well as development aid to Tanzania.

Official sources said Dutch leaders would discuss with President Nyerere the prospects for further talks between the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, and African nationalists.

Another topic likely to be raised is the possibility of Dutch companies supplying parts for a nuclear power plant in South Africa.

The Dutch Prime Minister, Mr. Joop den Uyl, has said his government will probably not take a decision until next year on whether to allow Holland's Rijn - Schedlde - Verolme concern to deliver equipment as partners in the consortium with the General Electric Company of the United States and Brown-Boveri of Switzerland.

Informed sources said Tanzania was opposed to any such sales unless South Africa signed the international Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

President Nyerere will leave here on Tuesday for a State visit to Belgium. — Sapa-Reuter.)

Tanzania - Geral

Tanzania is facing grain famine

STAR 22/8/76

The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — Millions of Tanzanians will this year taste the bitter fruits of their country's brand of socialism.

Unable to feed herself because of falling harvests, unable to buy food on world markets because she bankrupted herself doing so last year, Tanzania has appealed to the West for charity food handouts.

And the reaction has been far from encouraging. The United States, to which Tanzania looked for about 75 percent of a grain deficit estimated at between 100 000 and 150 000 tons, has just announced that its total food grant to Tanzania this year will be 30 000 tons of "food" in the form of "soy and fortified sorghum grits."

The grant to be distributed in Central Tanzania where the traditional diet is maize, millet and cassava is a departure from the United States usual food grants of maize and rice.

PROTEINS

It is anticipated that the food will be protein fortified with bitter fish or vegetable oil and that to make it edible it will have to be made into a porridge and consumed, where possible, with bananas.

"Horrible but wholesome" is how one dietician described the food which is due to arrive in Tanzania in June.

Last year it was believed that the US and Europe would between them make up Tanzania's total food deficit between them.

But observers point out that this was before the US decided, where possible, to give the bulk of its aid to friendly countries.

NO THANKS

Although the US has in the past 23 years given socialist Tanzania more than R136-million in loans, grants and food for peace programmes it has rarely been thanked for it, publicly.

When Foreign Minister, Mr John Malecela said last October, in a speech of farewell to US ambassador, Mr Beverly Carter, that Tanzania would never forget the timely aid received from the US the government-controlled Tanzanian radio and newspapers did not report it.

Despite this year's US food grant, millions of Tanzanians will go hungry in 1976.

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(2 316)

Mercury Correspondent NM 21/6/77 -

WASHINGTON—The UN Security Council has unanimously condemned South Africa for "massive violence" against the Black demonstrators at Soweto and other townships last week.

The resolution described apartheid as "a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind, seriously disturbing international peace and security."

It also recognised the "legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people" for an end to the apartheid policy.

But while it "strongly condemns" the Government, the final draft represented a watering down of the original, move by Black Africa, backed by Russia and China, which would have called for punitive measures against South Africa, such as trade embargoes and sanctions.

The threat to expel South Africa from the UN was also kept off the draft.

An American delegate Mr. Albert Sherer, spoke out very harshly in calling on South Africa to "abandon a system that is clearly not acceptable under any standard of human rights."

Mr. Sherer said apartheid forced most South Africans to live "under a system that deprives them of their basic human rights" and which was administered so as to prevent that majority from taking "peaceful action to alter that condition of fundamental deprivation."

There could be no "dream of a future for South Africa that does not include both White and Black working together in harmony and equality," he went on. "Together with other members of the Council, we want to assure that the dream does not become a nightmare such as we have witnessed in recent days."

Ambassador "Pik" Botha put up his usual sturdy defence of the South African position, telling the Security Council that Pretoria was "not prepared to be held hostage . . . in this way not to accept externally imposed restrictions on its freedom of domestic adminstration — least of all on its inherent duty of maintain law and order."

He told members it was untrue that Blacks were discriminated against in South Africa's educational system and

kaans. He insisted that in the secondary schools "studies are set up on a 50-50 ratio of English to Afrikaans."

He suggested that the alleged grievance that touched off the Soweto riots was merely a pretext for an organised "chain reaction of incidents which led to an ugly situation and unnecessary bloodshed."

"It is not usual for the grievances of students to be exploited by political forces for their own ends," he reminded them.

Mr. Sherer took that point. He gave the Russian delegate a sharp look and remarked that while the U.S. opposed apartheid, the South African Government "is not the only one in the world violating human rights. Violations in some were perhaps more serious."

276/316

troops raise a war fears

14/11/76

...ed ...ent ... that Tanzanian troops were being sent to support Frelimo forces massed near the border.

Two battalions of Tanzanian troops arriyed in Mozambique at the weekend and were now on their way to reinforce Frelimo soldiers operating along Rhodesia's eastern border, near the frontline city of Umtali, the radio said.

Mozambique's Vice-President, Dr M. Dos Santos, left for Tanzania yesterday with a special message from Pres Machel thanking Pres Nyerere for his support in the struggle against Rhodesia, the broadcast said.

Mozambique Radio said members of the Cuban Communist Party as well as members of the Government were also in Maputo. They were there to discuss the defence of the "front-line" states from Rhodesian aggression.

Meanwhile, Radio Mozambique claimed last night that Rhodesian forces had been attacking Mozambique in the Mavue area of the Manica Province since last Friday and had suffered heavy losses.

The broadcast claimed that four Rhodesian helicopters, a jet aircraft and two spotter planes had been shot down inside Mozambique.

The helicopters had allegedly been used to drop paratroopers. At least 10 Rhodesian soldiers had been killed.

The broadcast claimed Frelimo forces had lost one dead, ten injured and two missing.

The radio said it was hoped journalists would be shown the Rhodesian helicopter and aircraft losses in the next few days.

Mavue is on Rhodesia's north-eastern border with Mozambique, north of Umtali.

Rhodesian forces crossed into Mozambique in the Gaza and Tete Provinces two weeks ago in pre-emptive strikes against guerilla bases. — DDC.

276/(316).

Star 16/11/76

Rhodesia aware of Tanzania troops

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The two battalions of Tanzanian troops announced last night by Radio Mozambique as having recently arrived in Mozambique are probably the same troops who have been there for several months.

Rhodesian authorities have been aware of about 1 500 Tanzanian troops in Mozambique for about six months.

As far as is known Frelimo had not publicly admitted their presence until last night's broadcast.

The tense situation between Mozambique and Rhodesia is seen here as a handy excuse for the Frelimo authorities to now finally admit that there are Tanzanians among them.

When the Tanzanians first arrived it was speculated that they had come to bolster President Samora Machel's army against internal opposition to the Frelimo regime.

It is known, however, that the Tanzanians have recently been seen near the Rhodesian border especially at one point in the northeast.

More recently the Tanzanians were once again withdrawn from the border.

(816)

NYERERE RAPS 'FREEDOM SELLERS'

Nat. Mail. 19/11/76.

DAR - ES - SALAAM — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has accused certain Third World countries of revelling in what he termed their neo - colonial status.

In a speech prepared for delivery at Ibadan University, Nigeria, and released here on Wednesday, President Nyerere did not mention any countries.

He said that while all countries understood that colonial status was humiliating, fewer realised the evils of neo - colonialism — or external economic domination by rich nations.

"There are Third World countries which accept their neo - colonial status and even glory in it," he said.

"They point to the statistics of their Gross National Product as an example of what can be gained from it — rather in the manner of a high-class prostitute glorying in her furs and jewels."

President Nyerere, making a six-day official visit to Nigeria, said that in spite of political independence, African States were still "desperately poor and undeveloped."

For many Africans political change had brought no improvement in economic conditions, he said.

"Injustice, even tyranny, is rampant in a continent whose people demanded independence as a remedy for those same evils," he said.

But the Tanzanian leader added: "In spite of all the horrors that we have seen in independent Africa, I still assert that it is better to be ruled oppressively within a free nation than to be part of a colonial empire, however mild its rule may be."

Liberation from neo - colonialism must involve the "deliberate rejection of Western standards of consumption," President Nyerere said.

"Western standards of living are based on the exploitation of the rest of the world and their own poor people."

The world's poor nations must unite to fight neo - colonialism, and weaken its forces "as they operate at the level of international exchange and finance," he said.

"An alliance of the poor nations in their dealings with the rich nations and with the transnational corporations is the only way in which dependence can be converted into normal inter - dependence of international trade." — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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Power rests in strikes — students

25/11/76 OD

DAR-ES-SALAAM — Three students who fled from South Africa after riots earlier this year said yesterday they believed strikes were now the most effective form of protest against the Pretoria Government.

"The people have recognised their economic power," one of the students said.

The students, who escaped to Dar-es-Salaam through Swaziland, told reporters in an interview at the offices of the banned African National Congress of South Africa, that street demonstrations like those in the black township of Soweto were too costly in lives.

Mr M. Mbongwa, 22, who had been at the University of Zululand, said students were now planning new strategies.

"The strikes have been very effective, and they are the best method now.

"What happens in Soweto affects no one outside in the white areas, we want to do what will hit our enemy hardest — the people have recognised their economic power," he said.

And Mr S. Kotane, 24, said many people in South Africa, including ordinary workers, were now eager to join the illegal "liberation movements."

All three students spoke of a green car which was feared all over Soweto. They claimed the unmarked car was crewed by two policemen who toured Soweto shooting indiscriminately, even when there was no rioting.

The third student, Mr S. Mudau, 21, said he had been shot three times from the green car and a man next to him had been killed during rioting in August. — SAPA-RNS.

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18/12/76

Tanzania, Kenya in row

NAIROBI — A row over China between Tanzania and Kenya is rocking the ailing East African Community.

Kenya has accused Tanzania of undermining the community's common market by letting in Chinese goods to help pay for the Chinese-built Tanzam railway between Tanzania and Zambia. In doing so, says Kenya, she has broken the common market rules by banning goods from Kenya.

"Tanzania made this agreement with China in complete disregard of her commitment to the community charter and did not consult the other partner states before tying her hands in the Chinese deal," said a Kenya Government statement.

A huge variety of Chinese goods have flooded Tanzania for years including foodstuffs, milk products and paper which are all available in Kenya.

"Tanzania has systematically undermined the common market by banning goods manufactured in the partner states from the Tanzanian market," says Kenya.

For weeks now the row has been raging, starting with a speech by Pres Nyerere who alleged that the common market "has always been Kenya's property."

Pres Nyerere accused Kenya of harbouring "a handful of greedy individuals who are gripped by the lust to get rich quickly."

Kenya has now accused Tanzania of trying to sabotage her trade efforts in other countries. "These are things that are normally done to an enemy," said the Kenyan Government.

Kenya is believed to have been referring to the transport deal with Zambia in which heavy Kenyan trucks and trailers taking goods from Mombasa to Zambia were banned from travelling over link roads in northern Tanzania, which the Tanzanian Government said were under repair.

It has been obvious for years that the strains inside the East African community between socialist Tanzania and capitalist Kenya must blow up sooner or later. — DDC.

NYERERE LIKELY TO RESIGN AND ORGANISE BIG NEW PARTY

Power change for Tanzania

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Sweeping changes in Tanzania's political organisation which will almost certainly lead to the resignation of Julius Nyerere from the country's presidency next year have been planned.

For several months top ruling Tanu Party and Zanzibar's Afro Shirazi Party have been planning to merge into a new "revolutionary "party called Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), which will be inaugurated on February 5.

Reliable sources in Dar es Salaam say that President Nyerere has made it clear to leaders of both the merging parties that he wishes to resign the national presidency in favour of the Zanzibar President, Sheikh Aboud Jumbe, and to take up a new, powerful role as top organiser of the new party.

CoL rise

Before the inauguration, on January 20, an electoral conference comprising the Tanu and ASP executive committees will be held to nominate the president and vice president of the new party.

The names will then be approved by a Tanu-ASP national conference, and in March next year party elections from cell to regional levels will begin, the process taking until the end of August.

After this there will be a national conference to elect a 40-member party executive who will in turn elect a party central committee.

In stark figures, the Tanzania mainland's per capita income, stated to be R60 at the time of independence in December 1961, has just been revealed by the annual report of the Tanzania Investment Bank to have been R63,8 in 1975.

Another report has pointed out that from 1970 to 1973 the cost of living rose by nearly 75 percent.

For several years Tanzania has been living on international charity, much of it from the West in the form of grants, loans and food aid.

Stagnated

In 1974 a secret World Bank report warned that the country's dangerous economic state was due largely to a lack of production incentives within the socialist system and suggested that future aid would be hard to come by unless changes were made.

The complaint was justified. Even today only 93 000 square kilometres of a total of 310 800 square kilometres of good arable land with good rainfall is cultivated, despite the herding of rural peasants into more than 7 000 socialist collective villages.

Latest figures show that during the 1975-76 crop year cash crop production "stagnated or declined," and that the year's balance of payments showed a deficit of R175,3-million.

A more recent warning about the country's economic state came from a panel of its own economists. In a confidential report to the Cabinet the panel advised the Government to drop its socialist vanity and revert to capitalistic economic planning.

"What must be recognised is that at this stage of development Tanzania does not have the financial or managerial resources to socialise the entire econmy," the report added.



PRESIDENT NYERERE

Run and hide

President Nyerere himself inadvertently summed up the national sloth resulting from lack of work incentives in a socialist society early this month.

He complained that during his visits to rural areas he had noticed that youths were running away from socialist villages to urban centres and that it was only the women, and especially the old ones who were doing the work.

People who are unkind to President Nyerere claim that in times of crisis since independence he has exhibited a tendency to run away and hide. Others say that in the political changes scheduled for 1977 he intends not to run away but to get down to the vitally important and overdue job of reshaping the national policies, without loss of face, through a reshuffling of those in positions of power.

They say that as Tanzanian president, Jumbe, a less extreme socialist than Ksheikh Abeid Karume, who preceded Jumbe as Zanzibar's ruler until he was assassinated in 1972, will be the "front man," doing all the handshaking and providing the public face, while Nyerere wields the real power through the party.

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Nyerere to head Black summit

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Black front-line presidents hold their crucial summit today to help the British Government find a solution to the deadlocked Geneva conference on Rhodesia.

The summit is expected to be held at the country presidential lodge near Lusaka, and will be chaired by Tanzania President Julius Nyerere.

Other key figures who will attend the summit in the Zambian capital are President Samora Machel of Mozambique and Botswana's Vice President, Dr Quett Masire.

A representative of Angola's MPLA Government, Mr Andreas Miranda, said his country would be represented by Dr Agostinho Neto.

Several of Rhodesia's nationalist movement leaders are due to arrive today to be handy for consultations on issues relating to Black majority rule in Rhodesia.

The president of the African National Council in Rhodesia, Mr Joshua Nkomo, will team up with the militant Mr Robert Mugabe from Mozambique. Mr Mugabe who has formed the Patriotic Front with Mr Nkomo, will be accompanied by leading members of the Zimbabwe's People's Army.

Nationalist sources said Bishop Abel Muzorewa's faction of the ANC will be represented by one of his top officials, but his name was not known.

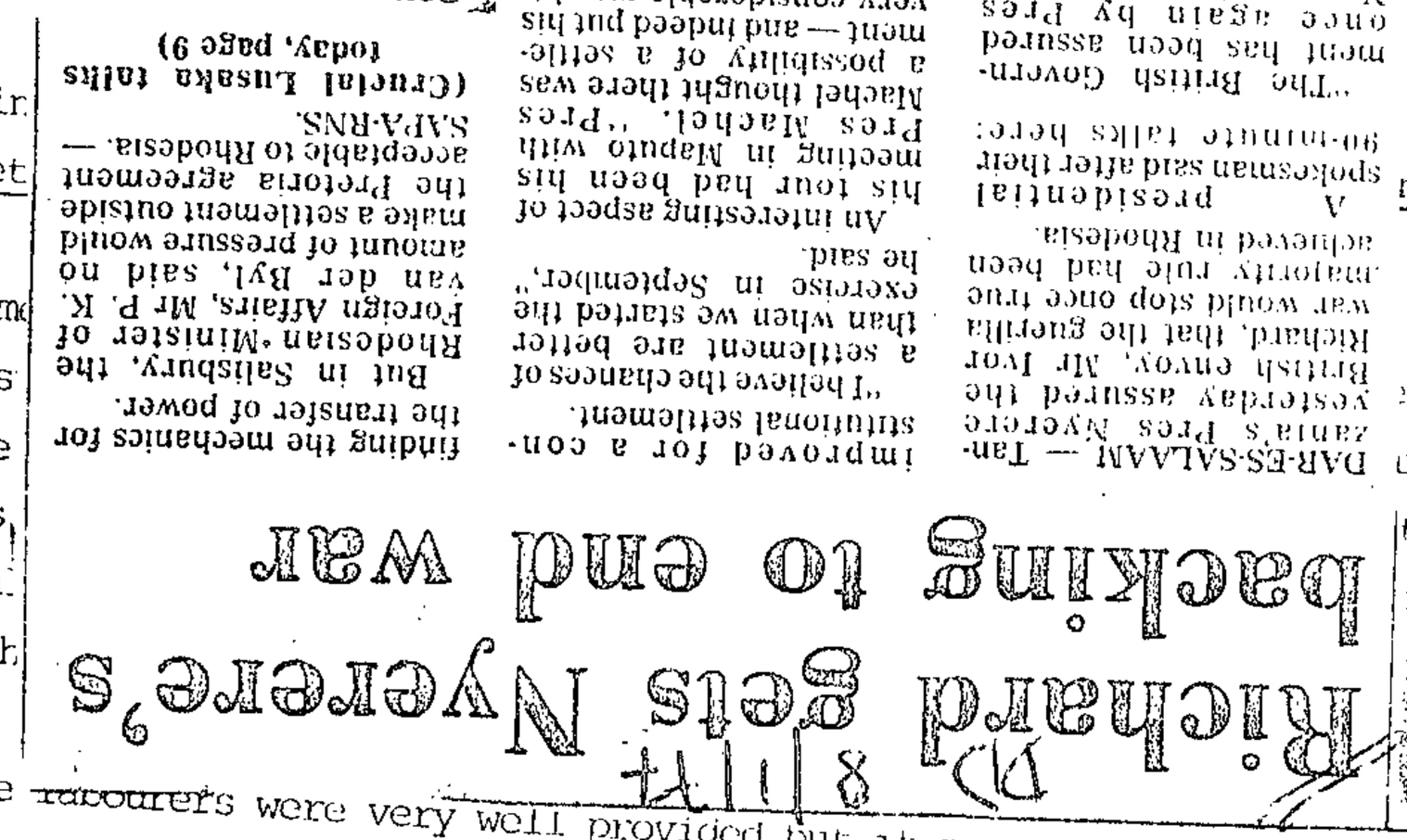
Another leading nationalist is the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, president of Zanu, who will arrive from Dar es Salaam.

The summit will discuss the latest British proposals which the chairman of the re-closed Geneva conference on Rhodesia, Mr Ivor Richard, has been making to Black and White leaders of Southern Africa during his diplomatic shuttle.

hold cash in reserve for purchases at some later stage and where somebody wishes to "save" for something, we are then called upon to retain a certain amount each week from his wages.

Even though they did not accept monthly or even bi-monthly payment, they had devised a widespread practice amongst themselves which they called "juoi", whereby X would give Y his whole wage packet this week, in order that Y could purchase something big that week. X would therefore forgo his money this week but the following week Y would give his whole wage packet to X. This was in fact a bi-monthly payment, which they would not accept from us.

With weekly payments, we found that
in the week he felt his money had
likely miss more days or even the
we have found that absenteeism has
"break"a whole month. We have fo
end of the month is very badly atte
ness. But on balance attendence


Richard gets Nyerere's backing to end war

In Lusaka, a spokesman for Mr Nkomo's wing of the ANC said they were in complete agreement with Pres Machel's stand that the Guerilla war could be avoided in Rhodesia by finding the mechanics for the transfer of power.

But in Salisbury, the Rhodesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. K. van der Byl, said no amount of pressure would make a settlement outside the Pretoria agreement acceptable to Rhodesia. — SAPA-RNS.

(Crucial Lusaka talks today, page 9)

Mr Richard said he would travel to Lusaka on Monday and then return to Dar-es-Salaam.

"I believe the chances of a settlement are better than when we started the exercise in September," he said.

An interesting aspect of his tour had been his meeting in Maputo with Pres Machel. "Pres Machel thought there was a possibility of a settlement — and indeed put his very considerable weight, and that of his country, behind finding a peaceful settlement," he said.

improved for a constitutional settlement.

DAR-ES-SALAAM — Tanzania's Pres Nyerere yesterday assured the British envoy, Mr Ivor Richard, that the guerilla war would stop once true majority rule had been achieved in Rhodesia.

A presidential spokesman said after their 90-minute talks here:

"The British Government has been assured once again by Pres Nyerere that once a majority Government has been formed in Zimbabwe, a Government that represents a true transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe, then the armed liberation struggle will come to a halt."

In Nairobi where he has arrived for a weekend rest and for talks with Pres Kenyatta, Mr Richard said he believed prospects had

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fairly well, a
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On balance, the ~~labourers~~ were very well provided but it appears that we will have to organise this again next season in order to eliminate as far as possible the malpractices involved when undertaken on an individual basis.

This type of arrangement appeals to us more than buying or growing and supplying the end product as rations. It certainly provides an outside interest and an incentive to do the best for themselves as they look after their own area in our working time.

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Kenya row with Nyerere on TV

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Top Kenya civil servants are due to go on television here today in a special broadcast.

The programme follows a build-up in tensions between Kenya and Tanzania over the past few months. Entitled "The politics of co-operation," it cites what Kenya calls "examples of Tanzanian deceit and trickery."

It attacks President Nyerere for telling his soldiers recently that elements in Kenya were out to wreck the community and suggests that in doing so President Nyerere seemed to be "preparing them for some eventuality."

Earlier this week Kenya's Daily Nation alleged that Tanzania had ordered 20 Fokker Friendships to start its own airline in competition with East African Airways (EAA).

This, it said, followed Kenya's refusal to allow EAA aircraft to operate on sub-economic routes in Tanzania where they were used mainly to transport government officials to socialist development schemes.

SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP,
PD Hahn Building,
University of Cape Town,
RONDEBOSCH
7700

4th August, 1976.

The School of Librarianship has had its staff reduced in the last 3 - 4 years by the loss of assistance previously given on a no-charge basis by former members of the University Library staff. Up to four subjects were taught by Mrs Russell, Miss L.E. Taylor, Mr G.D. Quinn, and myself. Other subjects were shared, and sections of courses were being taught by another three or four. At the present time there are still three people who help with sections of courses, as well as several who give one or two lectures on their own specialities.

During 1975 and the first part of 1976 it has been possible to engage part-time lecturers from outside the University for one complete course (Miss L.E. Taylor) and sections of a course (librarians from City Libraries and the Cape Provincial Library Service). The money to pay them has been obtained by making economical use of the money available for leave replacements during Mrs Russell's absence.* This course of action was suggested by the Staffing Committee when our position was brought to their attention last year.

In 1977 there will be no leave replacement money.

The permanent staff are working to capacity, and certain aspects of our work are being neglected for lack of time to deal with them adequately. We need the money not only to continue employing the part-time staff referred to above, but also to engage the people at present paid from Demonstrator money, and other specialists who at present cannot be approached. It is a question of maintaining the existing position as a first priority, and then of improving on it.

A brief account of the work carried by the present staff of the School of Librarianship should make the position clear. There are at present six

undergraduate/2.....

* This was in addition to paying three part-time lecturers to do Mrs Russell's work.

BORDER CLOSED OVER AIRLINE

ZANZIBAR — Tanzania has closed its border with Kenya and cut off all land, sea and air links with the neighbouring East African country in a dispute over the jointly-owned East African Airways, U.S. sources said yesterday.

Tanzanian Radio carried no reports of the closure, but the United States Embassy in Dar-es-Salaam said it had "indications" of the closure and that Americans stranded by the move would be helped.

The sources said Tanzania had closed its borders and also declared it would expropriate any Kenyan vehicles in Tanzania. — (Sapa-AP)

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Tanzania closes Kenya border

NAIROBI — Tanzania yesterday closed its border with Kenya and seized scores of Kenyan vehicles and light aircraft in a surprise move.

Hundreds of tourists from the United States and Europe were stranded in game lodges and hotels by the closure, which came without warning.

It was apparently in retaliation for Kenya's decision on Thursday to form its own international airline, a move that precipitated the total collapse of East African Airways.

The border closure, affecting ships, aircraft and motor vehicles plunged relations between the two East African neighbours to a new low.

Tour operators in Nairobi said scores of their vehicles had been seized and hundreds of people had been stranded in Tanzania.

Air charter companies reported that at least 20 Kenya-registered aircraft were also seized. — UPI.

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Kaunda, Nyerere talk war

Sunday Times Reporter

DAR ES SALAAM. — Two African front-line Presidents were beating war drums in Dar es Salaam this weekend in an effort to influence Western policies on Rhodesia during the visit of US envoy Mr Andrew Young.

President Kaunda of Zambia said that Bishop Abel Muzorewa could expect the support of Black Africa only if he joined the armed struggle against Rhodesia.

"If not, then, of course, he will be excluded from the settlement," Dr Kaunda said.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere offered troops from his small army to assist Mozambique to beat off Rhodesian incursions.

According to diplomatic sources, Tanzanian troops — perhaps as many as 600 — are already in Mozambique

The two Presidents are meeting Mr Young this weekend.

3/6

Gunpoint ordeal for tourists trapped by border closure

10/77 Lon

NAIROBI — American tourists say they were detained at gunpoint and were put under house arrest for two days in Tanzania. Some plan to complain to Congress about their ordeal.

"I'm going to complain to every congressman and senator I can find," Mrs James Black of New York, said after arriving at Nairobi airport.

"It was a really dreadful experience. I kissed the ground when I reached Kenya," said Mr Arthur Block of New York.

The party of 15 Americans were among about 1 000 tourists trapped on Thursday when Tanzania suddenly sealed its border with Kenya and seized dozens of Kenyan tour buses and aircraft.

Most of the tourists had been airlifted out from Tanzania by Tuesday after Kenya demanded the immediate release of its citizens and property.

The Kenyan Government rejected Tanzanian explanations of the incident and said Nairobi "viewed with great concern Tanzania's attitude in keeping quiet".

Later, President Julius Nyerere said Tanzania closed the border in retaliation for a series of Kenyan actions which had caused the disintegration of institutions of the East African community.

A despatch from The Guardian newspaper's Dar es Salaam correspondent said an interview given by the Tanzanian President was the first defence of the border closure offered by Tanzania.

According to The Guardian, President Nyerere said Kenya had nationalised the East African Harbours Corporation, seized four jointly-owned ships on Lake Victoria and, most recently, grounded the East African Airways corporation.

"There has been a series of events by Kenya, and it's only at this last one where we were forced to say Kenya must now face the consequences of breaking up the community."

Mrs Black said in Nairobi she had been woken at midnight on Thursday at her hotel room in Lobo, Northern Tanzania. "The first thing I saw when I opened the door was heavily armed police with rifles.

"For the next two days we just stayed there. We couldn't move. We couldn't communicate with anyone. We did not know what was happening. The police just stayed and watched us with their rifles. They did not speak."

The Americans were then bundled into vehicles for a two-day ride across Tanzania.

"It was like a prison convoy," Mrs Black said. "There was a police car in front, a police car in the rear and policemen sitting in most cars. Every so often they would stop and count vehicles and people."

— Sapa-Reuter and UPI.

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Nyerere survives assassination bid

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — President Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania, survived an assassination attempt last Thursday, and shortly afterwards 15 top members of Tanzania's ruling Tanu Party and of Zanzibar's ruling Afro Shirazi Party were rushed from a State banquet to hospital with food poisoning.

Kenya's Daily Nation said today the assassination bid took place when Nyerere was the guest of honour at the new Sheikh Amri Abeid memorial stadium in Arusha, northern Tanzania.

Nyerere was watching a display by 13 000 youths to commemorate 10 years of his Arusha socialist manifesto when a gunman in the crowd began firing at him. Nyerere was unharmed but several people in the crowd were hit by bullets and hundreds fled before the gunman was overpowered by police.



PRESIDENT NYERERE

The 15 VIPs poisoned at the state banquet included Vice President Rashidi Kawawa. Two of them, as yet unnamed, are still detained in hospital.

Observers believe the incidents may explain what even Tanzanians are are calling "the madness of Nyerere," who personally ordered the sealing of his own country's borders with Kenya at midnight last Thursday, the seizure of all Kenya vehicles and aircraft in the country and the trapping inside Tanzania of some 900 tourists and hundreds of Kenya nationals.

AIRLIFTED

The tourists have since been airlifted out of Tanzania and hundreds of Kenya drivers of tour vehicles have been allowed to cross the border, leaving their vehicles behind.

Large concentrations of Tanzania's defence forces have since been posted to patrol the borders and numerous road blocks have been thrown up in Tanzania's border areas.

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Border crisis brings war threat

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — With the border between Tanzania and Kenya still closed, there are growing fears of a major confrontation between the two countries and the complete breakdown of the East African Economic Community.

Unconfirmed reports of Tanzanian troops moving to the border were being accepted by Kenya regional commissioners.

The seriousness of the situation was further underlined by an appeal issued by Mr. Eliud Mahihu, coast provisional commissioner, at the weekend to Kenyans not to "take revenge" on the thousands of Tanzanians living and working in the Mombasa region.

The Kenya Government said in a threatening statement it was viewing developments with deep concern.

"We have noted with serious concern the alarming developments at the Kenya - Tanzanian border caused by systematic harassment of Kenya nationals and foreigners crossing the common border."

The crisis was precipitated by the Kenya Government decision to start its own national airline in protest over unpaid debts by Tanzania — a decision which grounded East African Airways formerly run in partnership between the two countries and Uganda.

Kenya's unilateral action reflects the country's mood of independence as well as impatience with the attitudes of neighbouring African regimes.

Kenya is already faced with territorial claims by two neighbours, Uganda and Somalia, both armed to the hilt with Russian military equipment.

A major American arms deal in the pipeline is seen as an important contribution to Kenya's confidence in its determination to preserve the country's Western way of life.

The border crisis has disrupted tourist movements in East Africa with the seizure of scores of Kenya - registered cars, buses, safari vehicles and light aircraft by Tanzania.

A fierce war of words is being waged between the two former British protectorates with President Nyerere of Tanzania saying hope for East African unity is at an end.

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316

Tanzans opt for Kenya

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — More than 3 000 Tanzanians have applied to become Kenyan citizens in what Government officials here described as "a rush for freedom and a better way of life."

Scores more Tanzanians working with the collapsing East African community corporations have been resisting requests by the Kenya Government to return home.

Kenya points to this situation as graphic evidence that the decision of President Nyerere of Tanzania 10 years ago to opt for a Chinese-style "non-Marxist community communism" has been little short of disastrous.

The Government has denied allegations by Tanzania that Kenya has deliberately set out to break up the East African community, the economic grouping of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Kenya and Tanzania relations are now at their lowest ebb.

The border is still closed and the Nyerere Government is striking hard at Kenya's tourist industry.

More than 100 Kenyan tourist minibuses have been impounded in Tanzania.

On Saturday the Tanzania Government banned all tourists coming into the country from Kenya.

It is now at the peak of the tourist season when hundreds of tourists would be travelling the circuit from Kenya round Mount Kilimanjaro, Ngorongoro, Serengeti and Manyara and back to Kenya.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307–323.

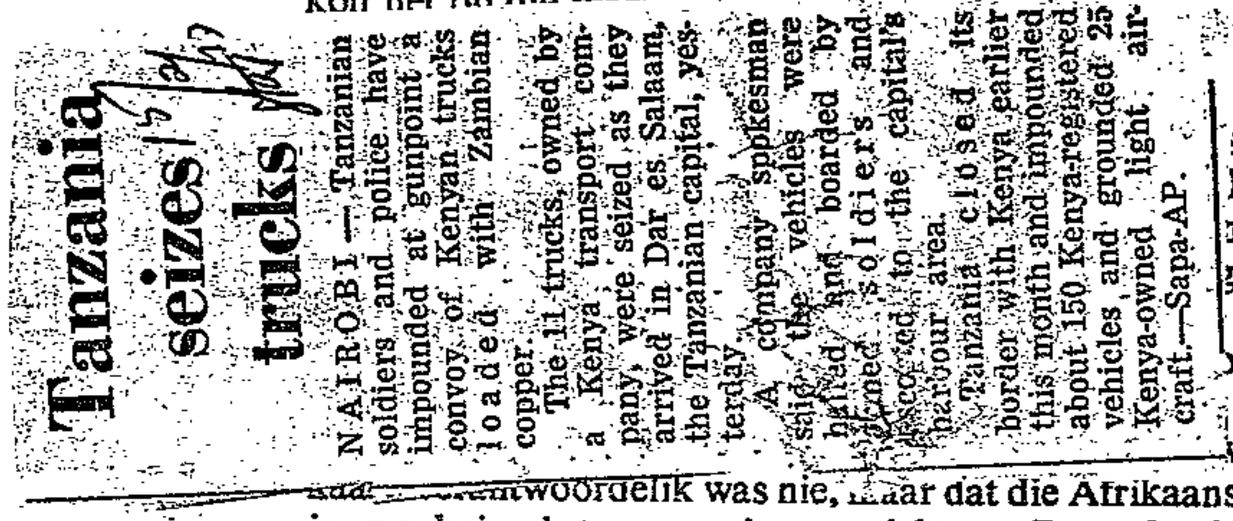
J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat* na 'n komparatief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328–342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162–168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands", in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105–110.

9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die [illegible]oordeskat, klank-


Tanzania seizes Kenyan trucks

NAIROBI — Tanzanian soldiers and police have impounded at gunpoint a convoy of Kenyan trucks loaded with Zambian copper.

The 11 trucks, owned by a Kenya transport company, were seized as they arrived in Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, yesterday.

A company spokesman said the vehicles were halted and boarded by armed soldiers and escorted to the capital's harbour area.

Tanzania closed its border with Kenya earlier this month and impounded about 150 Kenya-registered vehicles and grounded 25 Kenya-owned light aircraft.—Sapa-AP.

le van die fyner uit die aard van skynsels wat wel laps ontstaan het n die Afrikaanse sproses het baie woordeskat, die bygedra. Wanneer die een of ander wording van Afri-

kaans verantwoordelik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke" van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gege-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic" is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom". Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees"). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Young must replace 'drunkards'

9/8/77 gleaner

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DAR-ES-SALAAM — Old, incapable, drunken and lazy leaders in Tanzania must be replaced by young blood, according to President Julius Nyerere.

In a speech yesterday to elders of Tanzania's new ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), Dr. Nyerere said it would be tragic for old and incapable leaders to cling to their positions instead of giving way to capable young people.

The President was quoted yesterday by the Government newspaper, the Sunday News, as saying: "I am very serious on this. We would be doing a great disservice to this nation if we do not have this system of the old giving way to the young.

"The people know that some of our present leaders are incapable, lazy, drunkards and that some of them even collaborated with bandits. These must go."

He said leadership was not passed on irrespective of ability. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Sadistic torture, starvation in Tanzanian prison

The Star Africa News Service

NAIROBI — An Asian just released from prison in Tanzania has told a harrowing story of sadistic torture and systematic starvation.

Amirali Ramji (35), an engineer, was released in March from the notorious Ukonga prison after United Nations intervention.

Mr Ramji is in Britain for medical treatment. Doctors fear permanent damage to his eyes and lungs.

He said: "Sadism was rife in the prison and conditions were indescribable. All we got to eat was beans cooked in water and ugali (native maizemeal).

"We were forced to strip and made to stand on sharp-edged stones. They beat us on our chests and kidneys and pushed beer bottles and sticks into our anuses."

Mr Ramji estimated about 5 000 people were being held without trial.

"Many people have the power of arrest in Tanzania," he said. "But only President Nyerere can sign release orders. He talks a lot about human rights but does not practise what he preaches."

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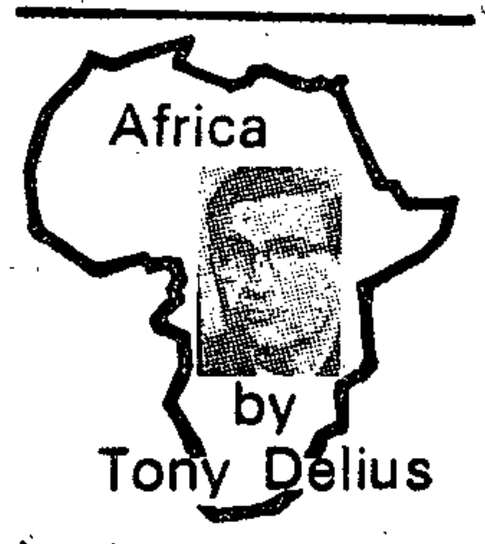
Tanzania tests socialism

23/5/77



A column by an internationally known expert on Africa which will be published every Monday in the Daily Dispatch.

This last week one courageous African leader announced that his country was doing as well as could be expected considering everything. Much of the rest of Africa might be engaged in a range of experiments and furious debate about the future, but Pres Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has no doubts. His country might be poor, but it is going in the right direction.

The president, of course, has manifold duties as the chairman of the committee of so-called "front-line" states monitoring the coming new order in Southern Africa. His attention must have been absorbed most of last week by the progress and developments in the UN conference at Maputo on Southern African "liberation." But during the last two hectic years he has in addition had to master-mind the consolidation of political developments in his own country, including the creation and setting up of a new party unifying the mainland and Zanzibar, a party called the Chama Cha Mapinduzi.

He has also found time to write a new booklet to help this consolidation along called The Arusha Declaration Ten Years After. Whatever the mistakes, upsets and disappointments of these last ten years, Pres Nyerere has no hesitations about the way forward and that way is called "socialism."

The Arusha Declaration — named after a northern Tanzanian town which claims to be the middle of Africa — caused a considerable stir among Africa-observers a decade ago. One of the reasons for this was that it stopped pussyfooting about with rather vague terms like "African socialism" and came out firmly in favour of a system rather like that espoused by the more left wing members of the British Labour Party.

In fact some of Pres Nyerere's most constant advisers have been products of this part of the Labour Party.

One of the most notable features of the Arusha Declaration was that, while accepting some sort of mixed economy, it sought to remove the capitalist remnant in Tanzania from political leadership. Nobody could be a landlord or a businessman or a farmer on a large scale and occupy a post of influence of any kind in the only political party, Tanu, or the Tanzanian African National Union.

Dr Nyerere opened up the elections inside Tanu and for the National Assembly to considerable competition, but the competing candidates have to have political interests only and not be pleading the case for fellow members of an economic or social group.

But the socialism of Tanzania did have a distinctively African flavour, even though this part of it bore considerable resemblance to the communist Chinese farming system. This was the Ujamaa system based on what its author called "African familyhood."

Because Tanzania has few known minerals, very few towns and several thousand villages its government decided that its best means of feeding itself and sharing food and labour equally among its people would through the creation get together as families of collective villages. People would as families and with collective self-reliance develop common farms, water schemes, schools and social services. Villages formed under this system would be known as Ujamaa villages, and would be given most favoured treatment by the government in this development.

So enthusiastic was Pres. Nyerere about such villages that he took close personal interest in their creation, and even set a date of a decade after the Arusha Declaration for the whole country to have gone Ujamaa.

But the sobering fact is that now ten years after Arusha only about one fifth of the country's villages are Ujamaa villages. Some villages remained so obstinately capitalistic and addicted to the private ownership of land that they even conspired to kill government officials who were trying to force them to adopt the Ujamaa system of self-help and self-reliance.

Over-enthusiastic party political attempts to abolish the black market and make small vendors into collective farm workers, only resulted in chaos.

Though the Tanzanian president is disappointed with this slow progress, he believes it will become more rapid and expansive later on, as the Ujamaa villages begin to show their worth. Greater education and organisation will get the intensity of the Tanzanian work-effect nearer to that of the Chinese collective effort which has made the agricultural development of that country the communist's greatest success on the land.

Slowly but surely too as Tanzanian agricultural production rises, so the country will develop other flourishing enterprises.

In the meantime Tanzania needs to maintain a considerable intake of aid, mostly from Western countries in cash, and quite a bit from China in kind. The Tan-Zam Railway, built by the Chinese on a large loan from Peking, will gradually open up country not previously attached to the modern markets. About a quarter of a billion dollars are borrowed annually from the West to keep the country inching forward in development. The country remains poor, and a striking contrast to the prosperity of its neighbour, Kenya, which is unashamedly capitalistic — and will remain so until Pres Kenyatta departs the scene.

Yet the Tanzanian system remains of great educational importance not only for East Africa but for Central Africa and ultimately for both Marxist Mozambique and capitalist South Africa. Everywhere in this area, both in the prosperous parts and the lean parts, there is the problem of how to distribute whatever there is more fairly among the various populations.

Even in South West Africa which could quite soon become one of the wealthiest parts of all Southern Africa, there is going to be concern about how to share out the wealth more equitably among its less than one million people.

Pres Nyerere is not afraid to admit that his country remains poor after a decade of socialism. This is because he can also claim there are not glaringly rich and no utterly destitute people living side by side in Tanzania. What little there is he has managed to share out better than anywhere else.

It is in this part of his system that so many will be interested among the peoples from Kenya to South Africa. It is this enduring attempt to achieve material equality that makes him still such an attractive figure, especially to the young.

Rev. *Stephen Kay.*

21 March 1837.

even now more than surprising that the Kat River settlement has prospered at all.

But this is not the only way in which we have evinced a sad want of regard for the national feeling of the Caffres. The insulting treatment which they not unfrequently experience from our soldiery, who scruple not sometimes to inflict even corporal punishment, is quite sufficient to turn the very best of them into enemies. Of this the Committee have had sufficient evidence from Captain Bradford, who states (p. 163) that he himself saw "two Caffres with thongs about their necks, led between two Hottentot troopers on horseback, from Beaufort to C[illegible]'s Town, about 50 miles, that they might there prefer their complaint ag
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if not the whole, would exert themselves to the uttermost i
make it their interest to promote ours, and let them feel tha
men, and as men in authority, and I have no fear as to the
ment. The actual conduct indeed of several of them has
such as fully to sustain this view, which renders the eviden
governor, on this point, the more surprising. That gentler
mittee (at p. 380, Min. Evid.) that he has no confidence
but in passing judgment upon them, I trust the kind of o
Wade had of acquainting himself with those men will h
mind. "Personal knowledge of the Caffre chiefs," says he
except for a moment on the frontier; but from the whole
have derived from carrying on the military correspondenc
and five years, with regard to the Caffres, I certainly wou
upon any one chief among them." From hence, therefore,
the whole of Colonel Wade's knowledge of this people "
save once for a moment on the frontier," and whose dwellin
miles from his place of residence, was collected in the cour
four years; and that from "correspondence" about "milit
military men, who, if not in the habit of regarding the
enemy, were certainly in the habit of professionally treating them as such. This simple fact, grounded on his own admission, in a great measure accounts for his astounding conclusions recorded at page 374 of Minutes of Evidence, "that after Sir Lowry Cole's visit to the frontier in September 1820 the Caffres were perfectly contented; that they had forgotten whatever they might have supposed were former injuries," (question 3503); and that about a million of acres of the finest pasture land could be taken from them in 1819, without constituting any grievance whatever. (Question 3515.) Had Colonel Wade been really and properly acquainted with the condition of that people, I cannot see how he could possibly have arrived at any such conclusions; nor can I do otherwise than regard his evidence respecting the disposition of the chiefs as being almost as erroneous as that about the circumstances of their people.

Of all the frontier chiefs no one has ever been deemed more hostile to the colony than old Zlhambi; and he does not appear, as far as I know, to have taken any step against it until the colonial government began to interfere with their

Kenya freezes air link to Tanzania

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Kenya hit back at Tanzania's unilateral closure of their common border when it told international airlines at the weekend that they would not be allowed to carry passengers between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam without special permission.

The effect of this will be virtually to isolate Tanzania from the world's air routes.

Since the closure of the bankrupt East African Airways in January, Tanzania has not been operating its own international air links.

Air Tanzania, launched on May 1, has only three Fokker F27 aircraft and two smaller six-seaters, none suitable for external routes.

Reports circulating here say Kenya has made it clear in a directive to airlines that they must choose to operate either into Nairobi or Dar es Salaam — BUT NOT BOTH.

All international airlines flying to Dar es Salaam at present also land at Nairobi.

And as Nairobi is one of Africa's major airways junctions, Kenya officials are confident that none of the airlines will prefer to boycott Nairobi for Dar es Salaam, which generates very little air traffic.

The move is Kenya's first reprisal for Tanzania's closure of the border — which cut Kenya off from its central Africa export markets — and seizure of more than R6-million worth of privately owned Kenya light aircraft and vehicles trapped in Tanzania when the border was closed on February 12.

Tanzania has failed to reply to Kenya's demands for the restitution of the seized property.

Nyerere: Africa's 'newest big bully'

Henry Reuter
The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Tanzania's latest military venture — the reported despatch of terror squads to the Comoros Islands to torture and kill opponents of President Ali Soilih — is the latest in a series of actions which are gaining President Julius Nyerere the reputation of being Africa's newest and biggest bully, say diplomats here.

It is understood several Nairobi embassies have reported to their governments on President Nyerere's activities over the past few months which in African diplomatic circles have shattered his former public image as Africa's leading, if struggling do-gooder.

Such actions have included:

- The dispatch of two battalions of Tanzanian troops to Mozambique to help President Machel put down civil uprisings in the north of the country against his marxist regime;
- The closure of Tanzania's border with Kenya with consequent irreparable damage to the East African community as well as Kenya's and Tanzania's external trade;
- The seizure and confiscation of more than R6-million worth of privately-owned Kenya vehicles and aircraft stranded there by the border closure.
- An intrigue with former Seychelles Prime Minister and now President Albert Rene for the overthrow of the democratically elected government of the Seychelles led by President James Mancham;

(Mr Rene admitted later than his band of guerillas who seized power had been trained and armed by Tanzania, and Tanzanian military advisers are now in the islands training a permanent militia to keep him in power).

- His intervention in the Comoros.

Observers here say all these actions have followed last year's meetings of the heads of the five frontline states and his appointment by them as their chairman and spokesman.

There is speculation in Nairobi that having ruined his own country's economy through his half thought out socialism policies President Nyerere has turned his attention to external matters in a bid to build a new external career as black Africa's "political teacher."

At home, the President has refused to respond to international charges that he now has more than 4 000 people in detention without trial and to pleas from international humanitarian bodies for the release of innocent members of the family of his former right-hand man, Oscar Kambona, whom on President Nyerere's own orders have been held for more than 12 years as "hostages" for Mr Kambona's good behaviour while exiled in Britain.

D.O. 26/7/77

Support for Front

(316)

LUSAKA — Leaders of the five frontline states unanimously agreed here yesterday to continue supporting the Patriotic Front and its military wing, Zipa.

Speaking at a press conference after a five-hour summit, the chairman of frontline states, Pres Nyerere of Tanzania, said: "We have agreed firmly to support armed struggle in Rhodesia and this support can only be definite if we support the Patriotic Front."

He said the frontline states supported the Patriotic Front because it had managed to unify its military forces.

"But our support for the Patriotic Front does not mean that we are choosing leaders for Zimbabwe.

"All we are interested in is to see Zimbabwe free. When Zimbabwe becomes independent, its people will be free to choose their own leaders through elections," he said. — DDC.

N. Mercury 26/7/77

TANZANIA TOBACCO NOT FOR KENYANS

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — Tanzania, taking her ideological feud with Kenya to lengths where she is losing millions, has refused to supply any more tobacco for Kenya's cigarette factories.

Some 80 percent of all Kenya's tobacco were supplied traditionally by Tanzania under East African Common Market arrangements.

It is estimated that Tanzania is losing about R5 250 000 a year.

Kenya grew little tobacco, but a big crash-programme of tobacco growing has been started which will make her self-supporting by 1982.

"We are encouraging our small farmers — men with about two hectares of land, — to grow more tobacco and are building a processing plant at Thika near Nairobi," said Mr. B. M. Gecaga, chairman of Bat Kenya Ltd, Keyna's only cigarette manufacturers.

In the meantime Kenya is looking elsewhere for supplies of leaf and is buying from Malawi, the United States, and others in the international market.

The Common Market in East Africa has now totally collapsed.

Trade between Tanzania and Kenya has come to a standstill producing a critical situation for Kenya's export business and vast shortages in Tanzania. These can only be overcome by buying more expensively elsewhere.

Tanzania closed her border with Kenya last February after a row over the grounding of East African Airways.

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Nyerere — Carter's first African guest

D.D. 5/8/77 (36)

In 1961, on the eve of Tanganyika's independence, Julius Nyerere is reputed to have observed: "Unless I can realise at least some of my people's aspirations my head will roll as surely as the tick bird follows the rhino."

Sixteen years later, on a continent where many heads have done just that, his remains firmly in place. His people's aspirations are far from realised for, as he admits himself, his country is too poor even to be a member of the Third World. It is a member of the Fourth World, the 25 poorest nations.

Yet, for more than a decade, this remarkable man has wielded an influence in African and international affairs transcending the importance of his East African nation. That is why he is Pres Jimmy Carter's first independent black African guest this week.

Nyerere has long been one of Africa's foremost champions of the liberation of Southern Africa. His country provided bases for the Frelimo guerillas during the war against Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique. Today, in southern Tanzanian, 5 000 guerillas are being trained for the war in Rhodesia.

To Nyerere these are not racial struggles or wars to expand communist influence. They are wars of liberation after which the people will choose their own leaders and policies and try to pursue an independent African course amid the scramble for influence by both the East and West.

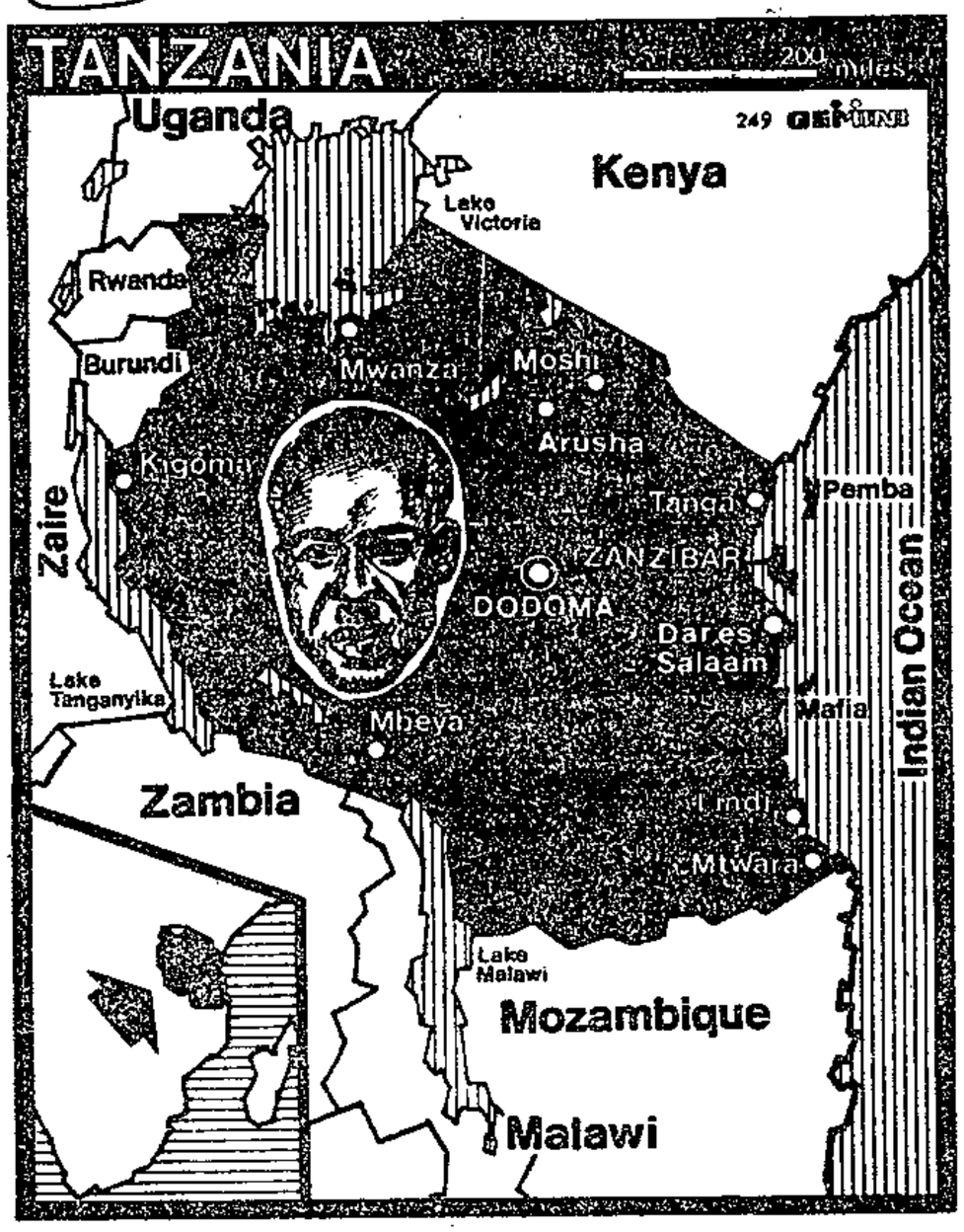
Julius Kambarage Nyerere, born in March, 1922, did not start school until he was 12. From Makerere College in Uganda, he went to Edinburgh University in Scotland, where he studied British history, English, moral philosophy, political economy, social anthropology, constitutional law and economic history.

At Edinburgh he wrote his first political paper challenging the fashionable anti-colonial establishment concept of the time, which advocated the creation of multi-racial societies in Africa with entrenched guarantees for minority communities. Nyerere argued then, as he still does, that what must be created were non-racial societies with guarantees for individual — rather than group — rights.

The proof that this can work has been provided by Tanzania. Nyerere's Cabinet includes two Asians and one white. Another white has been elected to Parliament in the last two general elections with the largest constituency majority in the country.

Nyerere returned from Edinburgh in 1952 to a country ripe for a militant anti-colonial leadership. Within six years his Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) party had a mass following and in the pre-independence elections won all but one of the elected parliamentary seats.

His boldest act at that time was to resign as Prime Minister eight weeks after independence to lead and reorganise TANU, establishing a bridge between the people and their new government. In November, 1962, he was elected President, taking 97 per cent of the votes cast and totally crushing his African National Congress opponent.



The early years were quiet, almost lethargic, for the leader known to his people as "Mwalimu" — teacher. But then in January, 1964, his army mutinied and he had to suffer the humiliation of calling in British troops to quell the unrest. Within a fortnight the Zanzibar revolution followed and Tanganyika merged with the offshore Indian Ocean spice islands to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

Mainland Tanzania (as distinct from Zanzibar) is 365 000 square miles. His 15 million people lived in scattered houses or tiny homesteads, malnutrition was rife, life expectancy was only 35 (as against 70 in Europe), infant mortality about 170 for every 1 000 live births, illiteracy over 90 per cent and the per capita income around R50 a year. The whole country had only 250 miles of paved roads.

If basic services were ever to reach these people they had to be concentrated in what are now known as "ujamaa" — meaning socialist villages. Today, over 13 million people live communally in 8 000 of these villages, illiteracy has been reduced to 30 per cent, universal primary education is the goal next year and three million people now have clean water reasonably close to where they live.

Socialism became the country's ideology, a leadership ethic removed much of the profit from politics, banks, insurance companies and large industries were nationalised.

Political prisoners, held indefinitely without trial, is one of Tanzania's least pleasant features.

Nyerere is one of Africa's least ostentatious leaders who has abolished honorific titles, lives in a small simple beach house outside Dar-es-Salaam and draws a salary of less than R5 000 a year.

In the final analysis history will judge his success or failure by the agrarian revolution he launched in 1967. In the decade since, only partly as a result of drought, the country's agricultural performance has been disappointing. "There is," says Nyerere with his usual disarming candour, "a time for planting and a time for harvesting. I am afraid that for us it is still a time for planting." — OFNS

— David Martin

N. Mercury 6/8/77

It's Pik for London as Nyerere woos Carter

(316)

PRETORIA — The Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, would visit London next week for discussions on southern Africa with the British and American Foreign Secretaries, the Department of Foreign Affairs disclosed here yesterday.

He would be accompanied by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand Fourie, to the meeting, which is believed to be scheduled for next Thursday according to Sapa.

Mr. Botha last met Mr. Vance in Washington in June after another of his meetings with Mr. Smith in Salisbury.

Mr. Vance, currently visiting the Middle East and a number of European countries, was also present at discussions on southern Africa between President Carter and Dr. David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, in Washington late last month.

From Washington Sapa-AP reports that President Carter yesterday ended his talks with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere saying that "complete agreement" had been reached on goals and diplomatic efforts relating to Rhodesia and South West

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6/8/77.

Sithole has scheme for White MPs

SALISBURY — The White minority in Rhodesia will have a guaranteed number of parliamentary seats under constitutional proposals revealed today by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

The proposals, already submitted to the British Government by Mr. Sithole's National Council, provide for safeguards that would include a number of nominated Whites in a Black-dominated parliament for up to five or ten years.

Addressing the Rhodesia National Affairs Association, Mr. Sithole said: "This will be a temporary measure so that the Whites don't get too frightened and run away when there is no cause to do so."

Other key points in his party's proposals were a Bill of Rights that could be contested in the courts, an independent judiciary and guarantees on civil service and security force pensions.

"So that in the new Zimbabwe, this free Zimbabwe, we would like to act strictly on a rational basis so that we inspire the confidence not only of the people — the Whites, the Blacks, the Asians and the Coloureds — but also the confidence of the international world," Mr. Sithole said.

He rejected any settlement not based on one man one vote and his organisation was totally opposed to any form of qualified voters' franchise. — (Sapa.)

"We have made a good deal of progress," Mr. Carter said, and told reporters that after Mr. Vance had visited British leaders and possibly President Nyerere in London later this month "we will have a much clearer picture of where we are going on Namibia (SWA) and Rhodesia."

He said: "We hope and expect the basic promise of the British - American plan will be supported by President Nyerere. As far as I know they are."

Bloodshed

In his own Press conference after the meeting with President Carter, reports Sapa Reuter, President Nyerere said Blacks could bring down White minority rule in Rhodesia without Western help — but that pressure by the West could hasten the end and so reduce the bloodshed.

President Nyerere said: "I have never believed that Smith could be argued into accepting majority rule. But he can be forced into accepting majority rule, and I'm here to find out what kind of force I can get from Washington.

"I get arms from the Soviet Union, I get arms from China: I want to find out what kind of force I can get from here.

"I don't expect to get arms at all from here," he added, but said non-military pressures could hasten the end of guerrilla war.

President Nyerere urged that Americans apply pressure to South Africa to dismantle its apartheid policy.

But in his meeting with the Press, President Carter had also said that a threat of economic sanctions against South Africa would be inappropriate if that nation's leaders made "a good-faith effort" at working out problems there.

N. Mercury
6/8/77

Rumbles of Black boycott

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DAR-ES-SALAAM — Tanzanian Youth and Culture Minister Mr. Mirisho Sarakikya said yesterday that African athletes would boycott next year's Commonwealth Games in Canada and the World Cup meeting in Dusseldorf next month if New Zealand allowed five rugby players to visit South Africa later this month.

He was quoted by the Government newspaper the Daily News as saying that the New Zealand Government, by not acting to stop the players, was contradicting assurances to discourage sporting links with South Africa given at the Commonwealth summit conference in London in June.

The five players plan to visit South Africa for a rugby festival covering August 27 and 31 and September 3.

Mr. Sarakikya took issue with a statement by New Zealand Foreign Minister Brian Talboys that the five had been invited as individuals and that his Government could not prevent them going to South Africa if they wished.—(Sapa-AP.)

LABOU[illegible]CAN ECONOMY

No. 11

PAGE TWO

D.D. 8/8/77

Nyerere calls for embargo on SA

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5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts

WASHINGTON — Pres Nyerere of Tanzania spoke out against South Africa's "apartheid dictatorship" in San Francisco last night.

"I am asking for a United States arms embargo against South Africa and the commitment of political and economic support for the independence of black states in our continent," he told a large audience of community leaders.

Pres Nyerere said United States business had helped South Africa's white minority government get arms and had supplied finances for it to hold down black South Africans seeking a share in political affairs.

He typified the Republic and its leaders as "tyrannical, insensitive, dominant and dictatorial."

"It is the law in South Africa to deny human equality by denying majority rule," Pres Nyerere said. "It is a struggle that demands the full attention of the world because South Africa represents a threat to world peace and dignity for all mankind."

"We are asking your Government to help, not hinder, our fight for justice," Pres Nyerere told his audience.

He spoke of "the understanding I have received during my visit" to the United States, which had begun with two days of talks with Pres Carter and high government officials in Washington.

Pres Nyerere will visit other major cities in the United States, before leaving for the Caribbean and, later in the week, London.

In London, he will have talks with British Foreign Secretary, Dr Owen, and the United States Secretary of State, Mr Vance, on the new proposals for a Rhodesian settlement. — DDC.

Sun. Trib 14/8/77

Nyerere supports new plan

LONDON: President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania left London for home last night saying he would support the Anglo American proposals on Rhodesia — if they helped to get "Smith out of the way".

He said a peaceful solution was not possible in Rhodesia.

He had kept Mr Vance waiting nearly three-quarters of an hour before meeting him at his hotel near Heathrow Airport. Of those talks he said merely: "I was very pleased. We both spoke the same language."

He had pointedly turned down an invitation to lunch with the Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan, and Dr Owen but later said he had no intention of snubbing Mr Callaghan.

Dr Owen went to Heathrow instead to talk with Dr Nyerere.

316

For the informati
the Faculty Offic

PREFERENCE / OPTIONS	1
1	9
2	4
3	3
4	11
5	4
6	12

table has been prepared by

	6	TOTAL VOTES CAST FOR EACH OPTION	POINTS
	6		
	8	27	99
	2	29	106
	3	25	87
	0	35	163
	3	24	88
	3	30	143

A full minute of
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culated to all members in

5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean; Faculty of Arts

FRANÇAIS I

Nyerere hints he may support proposals

D.D. 15/8/77 (316)

WASHINGTON — The United States Secretary of State, Mr Vance, briefed Pres Carter yesterday on the Anglo-American proposals drawn up in London for black majority rule in Rhodesia by the end of 1978.

He said the British - United States initiative had been completed, but details would not be made public until the contending black and white factions had been thoroughly briefed.

Mr Vance told reporters the broad outlines of the scheme on the plane flight back from London.

"We believe that the plan is fair and reasonable," he said. "We believe it will commend itself to the parties and to international opinion."

He said United Nations Ambassador Andy Young would accompany British Foreign Secretary David Owen to Africa later in the month to present the plan to the various factions striving for power in Rhodesia.

"If anybody has any suggestions to make, we will listen to those suggestions," Mr Vance said. "If something has been left out, we'll consider it. But basically, we've completed our work on the plan."

Mr Vance met Pres Julius Nyerere of Tanzania at a London airport hotel on Saturday.

"I am very encouraged to find the Secretary of State is talking the same language as I am," Pres Nyerere said after the meeting.

The Tanzanian leader hinted he might endorse the Anglo - American initiative to achieve a peaceful transfer of power.

"I'll have to wait and see what the proposals are. If the proposals do solve the problem, why shouldn't I accept them?" he said.

Pres Nyerere reacted angrily when questioned by reporters over his decision not to accept a luncheon invitation from the British Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan.

He denied this was a snub. "Me snub the Prime Minister of Britain? I've been snubbed and I understand snubbing. I don't snub people."

He said he loved going to the Prime Minister's country residence of Chequers, where the luncheon was held, but he was just passing through London and meeting a number of people at the airport hotel.

"Jim is my friend, a personal friend. How can I refuse to talk to him about Rhodesia?"

He hinted he thought Mr Callaghan might have called on him as had Mr Vance.

"It's 25 miles from here to Chequers and the same distance from Chequers to here," he said. — SAPA-RNS-DDC.

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II. le pronom personnel, le verbe, l

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ndemain.

IV. Modes et te

1. Impératif

de +

2. simple déclaration

3. question

2. v. principal + que + v. (conjugué selon concordance des temps)

3. mots interrogatifs: si (oui ou non), qui, ce qui, ce que, pourquoi, comment, etc.) + v. (conjugué selon concordance des temps)

FR. 76.95

N. Mercury 19/8/77

Threat to quit Tanzania

(316)

DAR-ES-SALAAM — French Foreign Minister Mr. Louis de Guiringaud angrily threatened to cancel his four-day visit to Tanzania when his arrival yesterday was greeted by protesting students.

Mr. de Guiringaud, who is on the last leg of a four-nation African tour aimed at emphasising that France is broadening its traditional stake in Africa, was met at the the airport by 200 students from the University of Dar-es-Salaam protesting against French arms sales to South Africa.

Shortly after disembarking from his Caravelle jet, Mr. de Guiringaud shouted at the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Mr. Ben Mkapa, who had come to greet him: "If you cannot stop that (the shouting demonstrators) I will terminate my visit forthwith."

The students carried signs in French and English which read "France get out of Africa," "France stop arming Africa's worst enemy," and "The French people are against racism — stop collaboration."

The students chanted "Wacha matata," Swahili for "stop creating trouble," and sang African freedom songs.

As Mr. de Guiringaud walked towards the VIP lounge where he was scheduled to hold a Press conference, the students briefly blocked his way but departed peacefully to let the French party through. Once inside the lounge, Mr. de Guiringaud could hear the students chanting outside.

When Mr. Mkapa asked if he wanted to begin the Press conference, the French Foreign Minister shouted "First you make those people go away.

"I have visited three African countries so far and this is the first time I have received this kind of welcome," said Mr. de Guiringaud. Pointing a finger at Mr. Mkapa, he said: "It is your responsibility."

Mr. de Guiringaud shouted several times: "I am a representative of France. I have not been received like that anywhere."

After ten minutes of arguing Mr. Mkapa persuaded Mr. de Guiringaud to go to his car for the trip to town. The students continued to shout as the French Foreign Minister hurried into the waiting car.

Mr. de Guiringaud is scheduled to remain in Tanzania until Sunday, when his African tour ends. — (Sapa-AP.)

316

Blacks training for 'Zimbabwe' army

Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — A force of several thousand Rhodesian blacks is undergoing military training in Tanzania — for the first time in conventional warfare methods and not in 'guerrilla' tactics alone.

The force, known as the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA), is intended by Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere to become the core of a 'Zimbabwe' regular army after settlement and independence, some black nationalist sources in Salisbury believe.

The ZNA owes no allegiance to any of the existing Rhodesian black nationalist political or military leaders.

This, in President Nyerere's view, makes them the ideal force to form a 'Zimbabwe' army which is acceptable to all sides.

The concept of a non-aligned military force forming the core of the new army is more acceptable to nationalist leaders like the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole than it is to people like Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, who have their own armies whom they trust.

Sources outside the Patriotic Front said that in Lagos earlier this year Mr Nkomo denounced President Nyerere for training this force, but this could not be confirmed in Salisbury.

The suspicion is that President Nyerere, who has become one of the less conspicuous frontline Presidents, is training the force to suit his own ends in an 'independent Zimbabwe.'

Other sources say that the ZAN will not be committed to the present terrorist war. They will be made operational only if and when a ceasefire is achieved in the present conflict.

Although they have been trained in conventional military methods there is still not a high regard for their military skills among informed sources here.

Chinese are losing their grip on Tanzania

(316) Star 1/11/77

The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — Communist China is losing its influence in Tanzania. With the R287-million 1 860 kilometre Tanzam rail link completed, the railway operating to almost full capacity and a further Chinese R53 million credit granted in 1975 exhausted, the Tanzanian Government is pressing for a rundown in Chinese personnel still in the country.

These are believed to total between 5 000 and 7 000, compared with a peak of about 19 000 three years ago, of whom 14 000 were employed on the railway.

Most of those who remain are still employed on the railway, teaching Tanzanians to take over key jobs, and they are scheduled to become redundant during the next year.

Chinese goods are fast disappearing from Tanzanian shops and as stocks make their way through the distribution chain, virtually no replacements are being ordered.

Under the contract for financing the railway, China was allowed to flood Tanzania with its production surpluses to meet local construction costs, estimated at some 52 percent of the total.

Tanzania was allowed, under the contract, to resell the Chinese goods, but neighbouring Kenya banned them, and Zambia on its southern border, had trouble absorbing its own Chinese surpluses under the railway contract.

The Chinese economic adviser who sat in Tanzania's Overseas Trade Department vetting import licence applications (and turning them down if he considered that China could supply the goods needed) has long since been removed.

Figures released this week showed that Tanzanian purchases from Communist China fell last year by 60 percent, to about R35-million, compared with 1975 figures, and at least as large a percentage fall on last year's figures is expected for 1977.

About 5-million Chinese umbrellas dumped in Tanzania three years ago are still filtering through the market, and millions of rands worth of dumped Chinese clothing is rotting in Tanzanian warehouses for lack of buyers.

"When the Chinese sold us this clothing" said a senior Tanzanian official, "they failed to point out that it was all made for the Chinese market. Chinese come in different sizes and shapes from Africans."

DATE:

	LAB 1	LAB 2

FACULTY OF ARTS

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

	LAB 1	LAB 2

Language taught

Lecturer in charge

No. of students

Department or Faculty

Time: from
to

Total time - Hours, Minutes

Faulty machinery

Control unit No.

Cassette machine No.

Headphone No.

Reel-to-reel machine No.

Consoles

Other items

Remarks (Lab. attendant):

Signature (Lab. attendant):.....

Remarks (Technical Manager):

Signature (Tech. Manager): .....

Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT.

Thank you.

TMU/JJH
11/77

TANZANIA - GENERAL

1978

NYERERE'S WAR AGAINST CORRUPTION

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere has taken personal charge of the Government's anti-corruption squad in a bid to stem a wave of bribery and corruption sweeping the country.

The squad has been moved from the Home Affairs Ministry to the President's Office in what Nyerere has described as a total war against corruption.

"I will have no mercy on any person whom people accuse of being corrupt," he said.

Socialist Tanzania's Attorney-General, Mr. Joseph Warioba, told police officers at a conference this week that corruption in Tanzania had reached "epidemic proportion."

He said it had penetrated the police force, the judiciary, government offices and the ruling party, Tanu.

Farmers can not obtain equipment without bribing dealers. Patients in hospitals have to bribe the hospital staff to get treatment.

The Courts and the police force are so corrupt that it is difficult for the Government to get convictions against people charged with ordinary crimes.

The Attorney-General accused policemen of being paid to destroy evidence in criminal cases.

Tanzanie gee Zambië 'n lae hou

LUSAKA

Van Ons Korrespondent

'M EKONOMIESE oorlog is aan die broei tussen Zambië en Tanzanië. Dit volg op Tanzanië se intrekking van die spesiale hawevoorregte wat twaalf jaar gelede aan Zambië toegestaan is met die censydige onafhanklikheidsverklaring van Rhodesië.

Hierdeur is die hawekoste vir Zambië van 10c tot R1,20 per ton per dag verhoog. Voorheen is Zambië se vrag twintig dae lank kosteloos in die hawe van Dar-es-Salaam geberg en daarna is 10c per ton per dag gehef.

Die nuwe stappe deur Tanzanië sal beteken dat Zambië miljoene ekstra uit die uitgedunde reserwe sal moet bestee. Daar word verwag dat dit Zambië se ekonomie harder sal tref as enige iets anders sedert die sluiting van die grens met Rhodesië.

Onmiddellik ná die aankondiging deur Tanzanië het Zambië se premier, mnr. Mainza Chona, aangekondig dat Zambië nou al die roetes sal kyk wat hy na onafhanklikheid in Rhodesië gebruik het.

Zambië het ook onlangs gewaarsku dat as Tanzanië met sy plan voortgaan, hy ander roetes sal gebruik, wat die Tanzam-sportlyn 'n wit olifant sal maak.

Zambië se parlementslede het Tanzanië daarvan beskuldig dat hy Zambië uitmelk en dat Zambië se probleme weens Rhodesië se onafhanklikheid Tanzanië se grootste bedryf geword het.

Die jongste stappe deur Tanzanië het blykbaar sy oorsprong in die meningsverskil tussen Zambië en Tanzanië oor 'n skikking in Rhodesië.

Tanzanië se president, Julius Nyerere, wil graag hê dat daar in Rhodesië eers verkiesings gehou word voordat onafhanklikheid toegestaan word Zambië se pres. Kenneth Kaunda wil weer hê dat die verkiesings minstens drie jaar ná onafhanklikheid gehou word om die spanning in die land eers te verlig.

Zambië se premier, mnr. Chona, sê hy kan nie verstaan waarom Tanzanië tot sulke ingrypende stappe oorgegaan het nie. Die spesiale voorregte is aan Zambië verleen om hom in staat te stel om ekonomiese sanksies teen Rhodesië toe te pas.

Zambië het ook groot geld in die hawe van Dar-es-Salaam belê, wat onder meer 'n lening van K4 miljoen insluit om die geriewe in die hawe te verbeter. Zambië het ook al die toerusting verskaf om vrag in die hawe te beweeg.

Disenchanted get socialist boot

14/3/78 (318)

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — All is not well in the Socialist Republic of Tanzania. Its reputation as the only African country where "socialism with a human face" exists is getting tarnished.

Disenchanted students at Dar-es-Salaam University recently tried to prick the rhetorical socialist bubble with a peaceful mass demonstration protesting fringe benefits and other privileges for ministers, MPs and high officials but were attacked by anti-riot squad police armed with clubs and gas.

About 350 students were arrested, expelled and sent home. They were escorted off campus by police.

Among those expelled was President Julius Nyerere's own son, a fourth-year engineering student.

The Government-run Daily News claimed the students were bent on disrupting law and order and "should be treated like criminals."

Two weeks ago the Tanzanian Government approved special privileges to MPs and ministers under which they would be exempted from paying water and electricity bills and entitled to one domestic servant paid for by the Government.

MPs who have completed two five-year terms in Parliament are to get 25 percent gratuity estimated at R400 and salaries are to be raised.

"Bureaucrats' salaries are always going up but those of ordinary workers stay the same," said the demonstrators.

They said it was a "betrayal of the egalitarian principles which our leaders have been preaching for 10 years."

Dar-es-Salaam University is the source of all Tanzania's leaders, administrators and technocrats.

Other aspects of Tanzania's human rights record have recently been attacked abroad. Amnesty International attacked President Nyerere for holding hundreds of political detainees without trial.

6

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(e) Woonplek

(f) Skooljare voltooi

(g) Nou op skool?

(h) Skool (naam, soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)

(i) Werk wat vir boer gedoen word (b.v. gedurende skool vakansies)

(j) Jaarlikse tydperk gewerk (dae of weke)

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Terror aid talks in Cuban visit

NM 29/3/78 (318)

DAR-ES-SALAAM — Cuban Foreign Minister Mr. Isidoro Malmierca starts a three-day Tanzanian visit today which is expected to include talks on Cuban military assistance to Rhodesian terrorists.

The visit comes amid fears expressed by Western diplomats that unless the six-year-old Rhodesian bush war ends soon there will be a deep Cuban and Soviet involvement in the fighting.

Cubans are already training Rhodesian terrorists in Zambia and Angola and there have been reports of a growing Cuban military presence in Mozambique.

Terrorists

Mr. Malmierca is expected to meet Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, the chairman of the five front-line States which back the terrorists. He will also have talks with Foreign Minister Mr. Ben Mkapa.

The front-line States — Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana, Angola and Zambia — have said they will back an intensification of the war to undermine the internal settlement reached between Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr. Ian Smith and three internal moderate Black leaders.

The Cuban minister has already visited South Yemen, Ethiopia and Madagascar and will travel to Mozambique from here.

Struggle

A Tanzanian Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday said: "We will talk to him on matters of common interest, including the southern African liberation struggle. We are very pleased to have him here."

A Cuban spokesman said the minister would probably visit Cuban aid projects in Tanzania. The Marxist Caribbean State has 52 doctors working here and a team of technicians at the insemination centre at Butiama, the northern Tanzania village which is President Nyerere's home.

The spokesman said Cuban experts were also helping build an agricultural secondary school to the south of Dar-es-Salaam. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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NM 3/6/78

Tanzanians to expel Lonrho

(318)

LONDON — Lonrho, the pan-African mining and trading company, is to be expelled from Tanzania, the Tanzania High Commission said here yesterday.

A spokesman told newsmen that Lonrho was being ordered out because of its activities in Rhodesia and South Africa.

A statement issued by the High Commission said Lonrho had three months to dispose of its assets by selling them to the Tanzanian National Development Corporation at a fair price.

There was no immediate comment from Lonrho headquarters here.

Lonrho was built up from a company operating mainly in Rhodesia to a multi-million sterling concern spread throughout the continent.

But the company, headed by the chief executive, Mr. Roland "Tiny" Rowlands, has been accused of continuing to trade in Rhodesia in spite of United Nations sanctions.

In its statement, the High Commission said: "In spite of repeated assurances to the contrary given publicly and privately to the free countries of Africa, Lonrho has during this period expanded its substantial interests in both Rhodesia and South Africa.

"The Tanzania Government is aware that Lonrho is not the only trans-national corporation to maintain interests in Rhodesia and South Africa while continuing to do business in Tanzania."

Britain's Director of Public Prosecutions only last month ordered Lonrho to hand over documents as part of a probe into Rhodesia sanctions busting.

The move was described as "a joke" by Mr. Rowland, a flamboyant figure with close personal contact with many of Africa's leaders.

Last year he arranged a meeting in Lusaka between the Zambian President, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda and Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

The Tanzanian statement gave a list of 18 companies in which Lonrho had an interest in Tanzania.

These ranged from a farm machinery distribution concern to a cotton company and a Neon and general sign manufacturer, but there was no figure given for Lonrho's financial stake in Tanzania.

The Tanzania Government has no quarel with the workers or with the local management in Tanzania, recognising that they are employees who have no influence on the policies of the parent company in southern Africa. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

'Bilge' says Rowland of Lonrho

NM 5/6/78
318

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Lonrho's chief executive Mr. Tiny Rowland, has hit back hard at the allegations made against the company by President Nyerere of Tanzania, who on Friday ordered Lonrho out of the country within 90 days.

Speaking at his home in Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, he described the suggestion that Lonrho had been using a derelict mine in Mozambique to export copper illegally from Rhodesia as "utter rubbish."

Other criticisms, most of them dating from a Department of Trade report on Lonrho published more than two years ago, he dismissed as "bilge."

Splashed

"The headlines of the Department of Trade report were splashed across the papers everywhere."

Mr. Rowland suggests that behind the Tanzanian move is the presence of the Foreign Office, which has warned him not to interfere in Rhodesian affairs, although last year Dr. Owen, Foreign Secretary, had enlisted his help as a mediator.

The expulsion of Lonrho from Tanzania is a savage blow to Mr. Rowland's reputation as a man with an uncanny ability to be able to live with and prosper in the volatile world of Black Africa.

Although still a Rhodesian citizen — but an enemy of Mr. Ian Smith — Mr. Rowland has created one of the biggest trading empires in the world, particularly in Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria and Ghana.

In the past few years he has been building up his United Kingdom interests.

Nyerere's claims are rubbish — Lonrho boss

(318) RDM 5/6/78

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Lonrho's chief executive, Mr Tiny Rowland, has hit back hard at the allegations made against the company by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

On Friday President Nyerere ordered Lonrho out of the country within 90 days.

Speaking at his home in Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, at the weekend, Mr Rowland described the suggestion that Lonrho had been using a derelict mine in Mozambique to export copper illegally from Rhodesia as "utter rubbish".

Other criticisms, most of them dating from a Department of Trade report on Lonrho published more than two years ago, he dismissed as "bilge."

"The Tanzanians were fully informed of the report at the time," he said.

The expulsion of Lonrho from Tanzania is a savage blow for Mr Rowland's reputation as a man with an uncanny ability to be able to live with, and prosper in, volatile black Africa. Mr Rowland has created one of the biggest trading empires in the world, particularly in Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria and Ghana.

Sapa reports from Dar es Salaam that "liberation" movements of southern Africa yesterday welcomed Tanzania's decision to expel Lonrho as an exploiter of the people.

The Rhodesian guerrilla leader, Mr Simon Muzenda, said: "This is a great gesture in our liberation struggle. Lonrho is well known to be the biggest exploiter of the African people in Zimbabwe."

The Tanzanian Government also accused Mr Rowland of meddling in Southern African affairs.

Lonrho's chief executive, Mr James Wahlrab, held an emergency board meeting at the compay's headquarters in Dar es Salaam at the weekend.

President Nyerere's decision may affect Lonrho's operations in Zambia, but is not likely to affect its Kenya stake, which is considerable.

Kenya's attitude to such giant multi-nationals is totally different from that of socialist Tanzania. Kenya's private enterprise economy and conservative political outlook is more flexible than Tanzania, and is less sensitive to the southern Africa conflict.

UK publishers to start in Rhodesia

SALISBURY. — Macmillan, a British publishing firm is opening a Rhodesian company in Salisbury next week and will bring its own capital to finance printing and publishing operations in the country.

It will be headed by a former schools' inspector with the division of African education, Mr Edmund Garwe.

Capital of more than R45 000 a year was being brought in to finance the company and this would be increased within the next two years.

Mr Garwe said: "We intend to print and publish all types of books in Rhodesia, including educational text books to suit Rhodesian schools from primary and secondary and higher levels up to university standard.

"We believe there is great room for the expansion of educational literature in Rhodesia." — Sapa.

of one of the present rooms, which means that the lighting and ventilation will be inadequate and contrary to regulations.

Possibly even more difficult to overcome, however, is the problem of raising the money to pay for the building work. The most common source of finance for home building or alterations, the Building Society, is closed to the Blacks because their home does not belong to them. Although some families may in practice live in one of these houses for decades, they have officially no rights beyond the end of the month for which they have paid their rent. This insecurity of both tenure is a result of the Government's policy of Coloured preference against the Black man who seeks a loan from his employer.

Insurmountable as many obstacles in the townships of the Cape to improve. for improving a house which they cannot own, considered this their home and had no intention of establishing a family home and put down roots, are not prepared to wait for changes in the time.

As one of its current projects, The Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town in 1977 began - and has been conducting research into housing in the Cape Peninsula townships, with a view to isolating the problems experienced by residents and authorities and seeking solutions. The findings of its findings is presently being prepared and, it is hoped, will be published in book form later this year.

The problems have become apparent and, it is hoped, will be published in book form later this year.

The problems have become apparent and, it is hoped, will be published in book form later this year.

The problems have become apparent

RJM 4/7/78

Tanzanian police foil 318 smugglers

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI. — Forty smugglers bringing cloth, car tyres, and cardamon seeds from Tanzania into Kenya drowned when their three boats capsized in a stormy sea off Tanga, near the Kenya-Tanzania border.

The men were fleeing from the Tanzanian police, who shot and killed 11 others in the escape attempt.

The smugglers had shot and killed a police officer and overpowered others who tried to arrest them near Vanga fishing port.

In the past six months, Tanzanian police have arrested more than 100 people attempting to smuggle goods across the closed border into Kenya.

Smuggling into Kenya has increased in the past five months. The men behind it are believed to be officials who were recently "retired" from the Tanzanian Government in the national interest.

[illegible]
Tanzania
[illegible]
talks to
Lonrho

DAR ES SALAAM.
Lonrho trading company representatives began talks with Tanzanian Government officials yesterday after last month's decision to expel Lonrho from Tanzania.

The Tanzanian Government has given the British based company three months to dispose of its assets to the state for a fair price.

Tanzania accused Lonrho's Hong Kong chief, Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, of meddling in southern African affairs and breaking United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia.

[illegible] denied that it was involved in alleged [illegible] incidents [illegible] Tanzania.

[illegible] Rowland was [illegible] for more [illegible] a policeman said.

Lonrho winds up in Tanzania

RDM 26/2/78 (318)

DAR ES SALAAM.—Officials of the multinational trading group Lonrho began talks yesterday with Tanzania's National Development Corporation on the group's pending expulsion from the East African nation.

Early in June President Julius Nyerere gave Lonrho three months to wind up its extensive Tanzanian business interests because he claimed the company' chairman, Mr "Tiny" Rowlands, had been meddling in Southern African politics — especially in Rhodesia.

Talks between Mr Rowlands and corporation chairman Mr Arnold Kilewo were centred around compensation for Lonrho's assets.

Tanzania prepared its own estimate of the value of Lonrho's 18 companies and yesterday Lonrho delivered its own proposals.

"We had been asking for this proposal, which is to be the basis of negotiations, for weeks and weeks," Mr Kilewo said.

"But we have only received it today."

He added: "I do not expect all the parties to agree on the first day. But if both parties cooperate we should be able to reach agreement quickly.

"So far the local Lonrho representatives have been very cooperative."

Mr Rowlands said he expected the talks to last a day or two.—UPI.

1. Much of AFRICA consists of a narrow COASTAL PLAIN.
2. The LOW-LYING AREAS of the SAHARA DESERT are in the North.
3. In the North-West are the ATLAS MOUNTAINS.
4. In the EAST lie the ETHIOPIAN HIGHLANDS.
5. In the NORTH-EAST is the chief MOUNTAIN RANGE of SOUTH AFRICA, the DRAKENSBERGE.
6. In EAST AFRICA are the RUWENZORI MOUNTAINS, being KOHO and MOUNT KILIMANJARO.
7. The NILE is the longest river in AFRICA.
8. The NILE empties into the MEDITERRANEAN SEA.
9. The NILE starts its journey as the WHITE NILE in LAKE VICTORIA.
10. The BLUE NILE rises in LAKE TANA in ETHIOPIA.
11. The WHITE NILE flows through the SUDD SWAMPS.
12. The BLUE NILE joins the WHITE NILE at KHARTOUM in the SUDAN.
13. The ZAIRE RIVER is the only river to give more WATER to the SEA than the NILE, and flows into the ATLANTIC OCEAN.
14. The ZAMBESI is the LONGEST river in SOUTHERN AFRICA, and flows into the INDIAN OCEAN.
15. The VICTORIA FALLS and the KARIBA DAM and the CABORA BASSA DAM are on the ZAMBESI RIVER.
16. Large HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS are situated on the KARIBA and CABORA DAMS.
17. The NIGER rises in the FUTA JALLON PLATEAU of WEST AFRICA, and flows in a GREAT BEND to the GULF of GUINEA.

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...e greater part of ...IGHLANDS.

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...e RUDOLF, LAKE ALBERT, ...and LAKE ...

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...e MEDITERRANEAN and RED SEAS, and thus ...t provides an important SEA-

31. The ISTHMUS of SUEZ joins the CONTINENT of AFRICA to ASIA MINOR.
32. The RED SEA separates ARABIA from AFRICA.

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Second Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, October 25-27, 1974, at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass. and at Sarah Lawrence College Workshop-Symposium, March 6-7, 1975. The authors gratefully acknowledge financial support from the Research Foundation of the City University of New York for the project from which this paper is drawn. An earlier version of this paper was presented by the author at a panel discussion on women's consciousness developed in co-panelists Renate Bridenthal and Joan Kelly-Gadol, and from the comments and critiques of audience participants at both conferences.

peace and boundless wealth, criticism was relatively free because relatively few found grounds for criticism. Besides, the notorious Council of Ten, established in the fourteenth century as a temporary adjunct to its other governing councils, became a permanent watchdog over the political health of the Venetian republic. Operating with commendable dispatch, employing informers and a secret police force, the Council of Ten discovered plots in their incipient stages and sent dangerous men beyond reach—into exile or death. With its doge—that powerless, ceremonial head of state elected for life—with its rotating councils where all were equal, the Venetian constitution symbolized the omnipotence, fulfilled the purposes, and expressed the will of the merchant aristocracy to perfection. Venice secured the kind of loyalty that cannot be bought by fear and lies deeper than mere self-interest.

Florence, on the contrary, was a hotbed of political passions. Its citizens were used to participating in the government of their city, and the constitutional changes that punctuated its history reflected the violent struggles between the various factions. Even the Florentine ideal of subversion—the notion that the citizen has the right and the duty to overthrow a government that has violated his liberties—was a product of the city's republican tradition. Florentine political life was characterized by a high degree of participation, by a keen sense of involvement in the affairs of the city-state, by a fierce pride in its republican institutions, and by a volatility that often bordered on instability. Florence was, in short, the very opposite of Venice.

Florence's turbulence was in part the result of the clash of powerful economic interests. The wool merchants, the bankers, and the shopkeepers all had political ambitions, and they struggled for power with each other and with the nobles. Florence's constitutions, therefore, were designed to assist the formation of shifting political alliances and to prevent any one group from gaining a permanent ascendancy over the others. Even the Florentine ideal of subversion—the notion that the citizen has the right and the duty to overthrow a government that has violated his liberties—was a product of the city's republican tradition. Florentine political life was characterized by a high degree of participation, by a keen sense of involvement in the affairs of the city-state, by a fierce pride in its republican institutions, and by a volatility that often bordered on instability. Florence was, in short, the very opposite of Venice.

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While in the course of centuries Florence experienced political upheavals, the shape of its government remained surprisingly constant. The basic structure of the republic, in 1287, the seven great guilds—including bankers, wool merchants, and [illegible] power. Besides, they controlled the Signoria, the executive body of the republic, and they controlled the Parlamento, the only body that could approve new laws and new taxes. It is clear that the guilds were devised as instruments of oligarchic rule, and the constitutional changes that punctuated Florentine history rarely altered the basic principle that political power was the prerogative of the wealthy few. Even the Ordinances of Justice of 1293, which were designed to curb the power of the nobles, were aimed not at the abolition of oligarchy but at the creation of a broader oligarchy. Under the Ordinances, the nobles were excluded from the Signoria unless they enrolled in the guilds, and even then they were subjected to humiliating restrictions. The Ordinances of Justice, in short, were designed to create a broader oligarchy.

Florence, unlike Venice, was open to the influence of new men and new ideas. Its institutions provided for the regular infusion of new blood into the ruling class, and its merchants, unlike the Venetians, were in close contact with the rest of Europe. Florence was the financial capital of Europe, and its merchants established branches in all the major cities of Europe. The Florentine merchant was a cosmopolitan figure, and his outlook was broadened by his travels and his contacts with foreigners. Florence was also a great industrial city, and its wealth was largely based on the manufacture of wool cloth. The Florentine cloth industry employed thousands of workers and produced a large volume of goods for export. The industry was highly organized, and its products were of the highest quality.

Florence was also a great cultural center. Its citizens were patrons of the arts and sciences, and they attracted to their city the most talented artists and scholars of the age. The Florentine Renaissance was the result of a unique combination of political, economic, and social factors. Florence was a republic, but it was a republic dominated by a wealthy oligarchy. It was a commercial city, but it was also a center of culture. It was open to new ideas, but it was also conservative. It was a city of contrasts, and it is these contrasts that make the history of the Renaissance in Florence so fascinating.

Tanzania slams France, SA link

BELGRADE. — Tanzania yesterday accused France of interfering in African affairs and collaborating with South Africa.

Speaking at the Non-Aligned Conference in Belgrade, the Tanzanian Junior Foreign Minister, Mr Mohammed Foum, hit out at the "shameless behaviour" of former colonial powers in Africa.

He said the Western powers, led by France, interfered with African internal affairs and sought to re-colonise the continent. He was apparently referring to French military activities in Chad, Zaire and elsewhere.

Tanzania would continue to oppose French efforts to create an inter-African security force, Mr Foum said, accusing France of arrogance in proposing the idea.

Referring to South Africa, the Minister said it was regrettable that certain countries failed to cooperate with efforts to co-operate with the Pretoria Government.

"I refer here in particular to those Western countries like France that continue to cooperate with the apartheid regime economically and in various other ways," he said.

The Tanzanian Minister was the first speaker to pay whole-hearted tribute to Cuba. He praised Havana's "clear commitment to uphold the principles of our movement."

—Sapa-Reuter.

(13) South African Treasurer – June 1976, page 92.

[14] Ibid., 62.

[15] Hans Baron, *The Crisis of the Early Italian Renaissance: Civic Humanism and Republican Liberty in an Age of Classicism and Tyranny* (2nd ed., 1966).

[16] *Ciompi* is a corruption of the French word *compère*, which the Florentines had heard from French soldiers; it referred to the wool workers and then, by extension, to the working classes as a whole.

AMD/VMK

December, 1977

(318) C.T. 15/8/78

Rene, Nyerere discuss white rule

DAR ES SALAAM. — President Albert Rene of the Seychelles and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania yesterday held talks covering bilateral relations and the fight against "white-minority rule" in Southern Africa, a State House spokesman said.

Mr Rene, whose socialist administration seized power in a coup last year, started a week's state visit to Tanzania on Sunday. No further details of the two hours of talks were given but they were expected to include discussions on Tanzanian military aid to the Indian Ocean archipelago. Tanzanian military advisers trained the 100-strong Seychelles army which was formed after the June 5 coup.

At a state banquet in his honour on Sunday night, President Rene said his country was starting a new era which promised the creation of a self-reliant, independent socialist state.

"Without the personal intervention of Tanzania, history might have taken a different course and our young republic might still have been under colonial domination today," he said. — Sapa-Reuter

(318) RIDM

15/9/78

Tanzam Railway nearing end of the line

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — The Chinese built Tanzam Railway, vaunted as the answer to Zambia's economic woes, is in deep trouble and grinding to a halt less than two years after it was handed over to Tanzania and Zambia.

And if there is a settlement in Rhodesia and Zambia reopens its southern border, most observers believe that the Tanzam line could become a white elephant.

Reports indicate that in terms of a secret agreement hundreds of Chinese, including train drivers, are being sent from Peking to take over the running of the 1 740 km railway linking Zambia with the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam.

When the Chinese handed over the completed and well-functioning project in 1976, they made a point of withdrawing most of the personnel who had been working on it, leaving it to Zambian and Tanzanian operators.

Since then the "great Uhuru (freedom) Railway", has declined to the point that it is operating at only 15 to 35% of its capacity, according to sources in Lusaka.

As a result, more than 50 000 tons of Zambian copper, the lifeblood of the country's embattled economy, are stockpiled at Copperbelt mines while another 10 000 tons are stuck somewhere along the Tanzam line.

Between 50 000 and 100 000 tons of vitally needed Zambian imports are, meanwhile, stockpiled in Dar es Salaam.

Operations on the railway are grinding to a halt because more than half the freight trucks and half the locomotives are out of action, due to maintenance failure.

A World Bank report says that more than 70% of the locomotives need repairing, and Chinese mechanics are among those being flown out to do the job.

Along with the inefficiency on the Tanzam line, there has been a sharp decline in the efficiency of road hauliers which are still being used to ferry copper to Dar es Salaam.

The transport crisis has added considerably to the problems facing Zambia's copper industry.

Because of the economic crisis, Zambia's President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, is under pressure to re-open his southern frontier. This would allow access through Rhodesia to the Mozambique and South African ports.

Meanwhile Zambia and Canada have signed a loan agreement and a "memorandum of understanding" involving about R14-million for the construction of fertiliser and maize storage sheds.

The funds would be used for the construction of 36 maize storage sheds with a capacity of 180 000 tons in southern Lusaka, central and eastern provinces.

Also to be built are 28 fertiliser storage sheds with a capacity of 98 000 tons at 15 centres in northern, northwestern and eastern provinces.

The government has also appealed to private transporters to come forward and haul large consignments of fertiliser at the Mozambican port of Beira.

There are fears that if the fertiliser is not brought into the country immediately, the crops of the Luapula province would be badly affected at harvest next year.

SMALL GROUPS

SALDRU/SAMST CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE

Group No.	Venue	Tuesday 11.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.		Tuesday 2.00 - 3.00 p.m.		Chairman/Rapporteur
		Author	Paper No.	Author	Paper No.	
1	F4	Prof. L. Wagstaff Dr. E. Sapire Dr. K.T. van Wyk	21 61 13	Dr. A.O. Pugh Sister E. Ntiwane	48 39	
2	F5				66	
3	F6					
4	F8					
5	F13	Dr. B. Jai Mr. S. Her				
6	F15	Ms. G. Wes Mr. R. Sco				
7	F19	Dr. H. Oos Mr. H. Matthysen Dr. I. Kitai				
8	F20	Mr. P. Scheiner Mr. D. Rees	2 27	Ms. G. Westcott Mr. S. Piper	55 72	
9	S20	Prof. H. Watts Prof. M. Whisson Prof. T. Holdstock	7 14 15			

Tanzania: We too had plan for fertiliser

DAR-ES-SALAAM — Tanzania had prepared contingency plans to move much-needed fertiliser to Zambia and render unnecessary last Friday's reopening of Zambia's southern rail link across Rhodesia, it was disclosed yesterday.

The Minister of Communications and Transport, Mr. Amir Jamal, said 1 000 tons of fertiliser a day could have been moved from Dar-es-Salaam to Zambia.

Zambian President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda announced on Friday that he was reopening trade links with Rhodesia for essential goods, including 90 000 tons of fertiliser which he said was needed to prevent a failure of the maize crop.

The main reason he gave was congestion on the Tanzan Railway and East African ports.

At a news conference yesterday Mr. Jamal said his main purpose was to answer the "shameless maligning" of Dar-es-Salaam port.

Congestion

He said of the port congestion: "The primary cause has been the failure on the part of importers to move their goods from the port area. In particular, imports of Zambian goods have taken considerable time."

Meanwhile 40 railway trucks of seed maize for Zambian farmers arrived at Victoria Falls yesterday morning and would be shunted across the bridge today, a Rhodesia Railways spokesman said last night.

East London is to handle Zambian copper exports and fertiliser imports in an additional move to open fresh routes to and from the sea for Zambia.

The first ship carrying fertiliser for Zambia to be diverted to East London docked here yesterday and unloading was in full swing, a South African Railways spokesman announced.

As the extent of the operation to rescue the Zambian economy emerged yesterday, it also came to light that South Africa had been moving fertiliser to Zambia in a rail-and-road operation via Botswana for several weeks.

Fertiliser-carrying ships were diverted from congested Beira in Mozambique to Maputo and the cargo was railed through South Africa to Francistown. From there it was taken by road to Kazungula — a long haul of about 500km — and then by ferry across the Zambesi into Zambia.

But this proved too slow and awkward a route — hence the reopening of Zambia's trade links with Rhodesia. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

DD 14/10/78 (318)

Uganda persists with attack claim

NAIROBI — Uganda persisted yesterday with its claim that Tanzanian forces had invaded its territory despite a denial from Tanzania and scepticism among diplomatic sources here.

As conflicting reports on the fighting came from official Ugandian channels. American diplomats here speculated that Pres Amin might be throwing up a smokescreen as he pondered his reaction to Pres Carter's trade embargo imposed on Uganda because of its human rights record.

About 150 US citizens living in Uganda have been waiting anxiously after an announcement on Wednesday that Pres Amin would soon take a "drastic and serious decision" on Americans.

There is no sign that any decision has been taken.

Tanzania's Pres Nyere has described the invasion reports as complete lies spread by Pres Amin.

Diplomatic sources here said they had heard nothing to substantiate the Ugandan claims. — SAPA-RNS.

Table 1

TYPE C	R 1975
Telecom	5 455
Enginee	1 119
Agricul	2 184
Medical	1 902
Draught	9 490
Chemica	2 485
Other	4 679
T O	7 314

Surveys.

Source: Department of Labour, Manpower Surveys.

The total demand for technicians at any time consists of the number employed plus any shortages that might be considered to exist. Tables 15 and 16 read together should, hopefully, enable one to determine the total demand for technicians in the given years.

Table 16. Total shortage of technicians - Manpower Surveys.

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	SHORTAGES/VACANCIES IN YEAR :			
	1969	1971	1973	1975
Telecommunications	25	458	587	114
Engineering	337	332	553	784
Agricultural	57	59	46	333
Medical and Dental	118	166	99	197
Draughtsmen	576	660	611	317
Chemical	191	170	122	93
Other	414	397	274	355
T O T A L	1 718	2 242	2 292	2 193

Source: Department of Labour, Manpower Surveys.

Although the 1973 and 1975 Manpower Surveys divided engineering technicians into five separate categories, for the sake of comparability and continuity in tables 15 and 16, we have counted them as one. However, the breakdown is given in the following table.

Now Uganda is 'invading Tanzania'

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzania yesterday claimed it had been invaded by Ugandan armed forces and the armies of the two East African nations were reported to be engaged in heavy fighting along their common border.

A high-ranking Tanzanian military source said the Tanzanians intercepted a large force of Ugandan soldiers which reportedly crossed the frontier west of Lake Victoria on Monday.

The source said heavy fighting was still raging in the area by midday yesterday, but he gave no futher details of the clashes.

Tanzania's official Dar es Salaam Radio called the attack "an act of aggression which cannot be tolerated" and said it had been ordered by Uganda's President Idi Amin.

The source said the Tanzanian Cabinet went into emergency session in the morning to deal with the crisis and that Ministry of Defence officials had met throughout the night.

The fighting was reportedly raging around the town of Bukoba, about 1 000 km northwest of Dar es Salaam, as well as along Tanzania's western Lake Victoria shoreline.

The two countries have been at odds with each other since Mr Amin ousted Uganda's President Milton Obote in a military coup in 1971.

Mr Obote lives in exile in Tanzania. — Sapa-AP and UPI.

Idi's army battles on in Tanzania

NAIROBI — Fighting is continuing between Ugandan and Tanzanian forces on Tanzanian territory west of Lake Victoria and Tanzanian anti-aircraft units have shot down one Ugandan jet and at least one or possibly two of their own planes, according to diplomatic sources in Nairobi.

President Idi Amin of Uganda said today that Tanzanian forces had captured 1 000 square kilometres of Ugandan territory.

Kampala Radio, monitored in Nairobi, quoted him as saying he was appealing to the Organisation of African Unity to try to bring peace between the two countries and he would be happy for Cuba — which he earlier had accused of helping a Tanzanian invasion — to mediate.

MUTINY

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said a mutiny in the Ugandan Simba (Lion) Battalion three weeks ago led to President Amin announcing a "phoney war" with Tanzania, which now had turned into reality.

The Tanzanian government said last night that Ugandan troops, supported by tanks and heavy artillery had taken up positions deep inside Tanzania and Tanzanian forces were engaging them.

The diplomatic sources in Nairobi said the Ugandan mutiny broke out in the south-western town of Mbarara, about 50 km from the Tanzanian border.

Details were far from clear but it appeared the Ugandan rebels might have crossed the border into Tanzania, precipitating the Ugandan incursion on Monday, the sources said.—Sapa-Reuter.

2/11/78 Rd.M

Now Amin grabs part of Tanzania

NAIROBI. — Uganda announced yesterday that President Idi Amin sent his army on an invasion of Tanzania and said Uganda had annexed the northwestern tip of its East African neighbour.

In the first direct confirmation of the Ugandan attack, Radio Kampala said in a special announcement that the invasion was ordered by President Amin and the nation's defence council as a "retaliatory" measure for a Tanzanian attack into southern Uganda.

Calling the attack a record in world history, the broadcast said that the defence council decided the new border between the two countries would be the Kagera River, giving the Ugandans a triangular slice of northwestern Tanzania.

The Tanzanian Government has accused Uganda of launching an unprovoked attack against Tanzania. It conceded that the Ugandans had reached Kyaka, but said heavy fighting was still raging.

The fighting is continuing

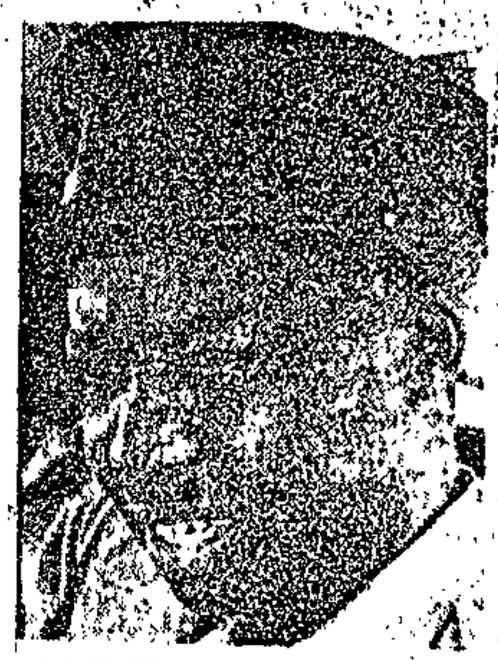


President Amin
. . . ordered raid

on Tanzanian territory west of Lake Victoria and Tanzanian anti-aircraft units have shot down one Ugandan jet and at least one, and possibly two of their own planes, according to diplomatic sources in Nairobi.

President Amin said Tanzanian forces had also captured 1 000 sq km of his land.

Kampala Radio quoted him as saying he was appealing to the Organisation



MR JULIUS NYERERE
. . . Tanzanian President

of African Unity (OAU) to try to bring peace between the two countries and he would be happy for Cuba — which he earlier had accused of helping a Tanzanian invasion — to mediate. He made no mention of a Kenyan offer to mediate.

The Tanzanian Government said that Ugandan troops, supported by tanks and heavy artillery had taken up positions deep inside Tanzania and Tanzanian forces were engaging them.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi also said a Ugandan mutiny broke out in the southwestern town of Mbarara, about 50 km from the Tanzanian border.

Details were far from clear but it appeared the Ugandan rebels might have crossed the border into Tanzania, precipitating the Ugandan incursion on Monday, the sources said.

The sources said it appeared the Ugandans took the opportunity of the incursion to hit groups of Ugandan exiles living or camped near the border.

Tanzania said it had shot down three Ugandan planes attacking Bukoba and other Tanzanian towns in the border area. Uganda admitted losing one of its aircraft at the weekend.

The diplomatic sources in Nairobi said Tanzanian anti-aircraft forces, using gun batteries and possibly also missiles, had shot down one Ugandan jet and one or two of their own. Both sides have Soviet built MiG fighter-bombers. —Sapa-Reuter and UPI.

Amin grabs a chunk of Tanzania

NM 2/11/78 (318)

NAIROBI — Uganda announced yesterday it had occupied the 1850 square kilometre Kagera salient of Tanzania west of Lake Victoria which it has long claimed.

The claim follows reports from Dar-es-Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, that the forces of the two countries are engaged in ground and air fighting in the border area.

The Tanzanian Government said between 2 000 and 3 000 Ugandan troops, supported by tanks and artillery, were involved in the action.

Before the latest report, Uganda radio had reported that Tanzanian forces had occupied 1 000 square kilometres of Uganda.

Rebel mutiny

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said up to 3 000 Ugandan troops, with tanks and artillery, had occupied the salient since crossing the border on Monday in pursuit of rebel troops who mutinied at the town of Mbarara three weeks ago.

Soon before Uganda radio went on the air to announce it had seized the salient, the sources said Tanzanian officials had claimed the formation taken up by the Ugandans suggested they were intent on holding a line along the Kagera river.

The announcement of the occupation put an end to three weeks of claims by Uganda about being invaded by Tanzania in what diplomats in the region have dubbed a "phoney war."

'It's all over'

Uganda's President Idi Amin's British-born aide, Major Bob Astles, told reporters over the telephone: "It's all over. The only Tanzanians left in Uganda are dead ones."

Uganda radio said the occupation was accomplished in 25 minutes after invading Tanzanians had been driven out of Uganda.

"This short operation had added 1 840 square kilometres to Ugandan territory," the radio said in a special announcement to inform "the nation and the world at large."

The captured area would become a district of Uganda administered by it, but for the present would be regarded as a military zone. The people of the area were told they were now "under the direct rule of the conquerer of the British Empire," said the radio.

The radio said the decision to occupy the Tanzanian territory was taken by the Uganda High Command under President Amin.

It quoted "a military spokesman," usually taken to mean President Amin, as saying Uganda had been forced to take retaliatory measures "because of the continued aggression by Tanzania since 1971."

This was when President Amin took power in a military coup, overthrowing Dr. Milton Obote who now lives in exile in Tanzania. The two countries have been on bad terms ever since and a previous brief border war was fought in 1972 when supporters of Dr. Obote tried to invade Uganda and were driven back. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Tanzania ready to strike out at Amin

DAR-ES-SALAAM — Tanzania is considering a general mobilisation following the Ugandan invasion of its territory with heavy artillery and tanks.

Informed sources said yesterday all employers had been asked to submit names of everybody who had undergone national service military training.

Uganda announced on Wednesday that it had annexed a salient of Tanzanian territory it has long claimed west of Lake Victoria after its forces swept across the old colonial frontier.

Uganda's President Idi Amin has maintained that Tanzanian forces invaded Uganda three weeks ago but that his troops drove them out and took control of 1 840 square km of border territory as far south as the Kagera River.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said about 3 000 Ugandan soldiers had occupied the Kagera salient.

Petrol tankers

In Tanzania there was no indication if any date had been set for people with military training to be drafted back into the armed forces. Since 1966 all Tanzanian youths who complete high school have had to undergo national service.

The fighting in the remote north-west region near Lake Victoria made itself felt in Dar-es-Salaam yesterday when petrol stations closed early, saying they had received no fresh supplies.

There was no immediate official explanation but many petrol tankers had been commandeered and were being driven to the battle zone.

There was speculation that petrol was being rationed to civilians with large amounts of fuel being diverted to the north-west.

The indications were that Tanzania was anticipating a protracted campaign against the Ugandan forces.

Diplomatic sources said the Ugandan had taken up strong positions along the northern bank of the Kagera River 30km inside Tanzania and controlled the only bridge over the river, at Kyaka.

Meanwhile, in the normally sleepy Indian Ocean port of Dar-es-Salaam there were signs of growing anger at the Ugandan invasion.

"We must push the Ugandans all the way back to Kampala and get rid of Amin for good," a van driver said. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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tuation. The interviewer is thus able to
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ion to employ Africans as technicians. The
of the employer's actual behaviour when it
n technicians may be more accurate than
the employer's perception of his own future behavious. We hope, for the sake of the accuracy of the recommendations in this report, that this is indeed the case.

Star 6/11/78 (318)

Tanzania economy gloomy after week of war



PRESIDENT NYERERE

DAR ES SALAAM — As Tanzania is plunged into an unwanted war with Uganda, spirits are high but economic realities are much more gloomy. "I could weep," commented an American nun who has worked here for eight years.

"The economy was just beginning to pick up. This war will be disastrous."

Tanzania, one of the world's poorest countries, has little "play" in its economy. The strains of the week-old war are already being felt, most noticeably in the transport system.

Trucks, buses, trains and aircraft have been commandeered to carry men and armaments to the front.

Anticipating the situation will worsen, city dwellers have started stockpiling foods and petrol.

Residents are resigned to doing without fruits and vegetables which will no longer be transported to the capital.

But in the countryside the economic impact will undoubtedly be more severe, if not as immediate. The country's overtaxed, and unreliable transport system, is even without the war, hard put to handle collection and distribution.

Important export crops such as cotton, cashew nuts and coffee, have been lying in villages for months, often poorly protected from rain and rodents, awaiting transport to Dar es Salaam.

Peasants are also waiting to be paid for the crops. The next planting season is beginning, but vital supplies of fertiliser are still lying in Dar es Salaam. With the war these conditions can only worsen.

Industries, also, are bound to suffer. In the past nine months there has been something of an economic revitalisation after five years of economic recession, brought on by poor harvests and rocketing import costs.

Earlier this year President Nyerere announced a more liberal policy towards private investment. Since then great amounts of local — although as yet not much foreign capital — has been brought into circulation.

Dozens of new factories have opened and many more are on the drawing boards.

Then about a month ago the Bank of Tanzania found the country's foreign reserves were almost finished. Import licences were sharply restricted and many new industries were halted.

The reasons for the crisis are not clear, but are probably a combiation of miscalculation and falling world prices for commodities like coffee and tea. — Washington Post News Service.



PRESIDENT AMIN

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Burdy, C. The Quantity and Quality of U.S. Agricultural Assistance in African Countries, 1970, 1st edit. elaborate study is:
(1) A vertical straight line.
(2) A horizontal straight line:
(3) Any straight line through the origin:
(4) A rectangular hyperbola:
(5) None of the above.
Johannesburg

De Jagu, B.L. The fixed capital output ratio in relation to capital input
(1) A rise in demand for building pens:
(2) A fall in demand for building pens:
(3) Give rise to a black market:
(4) Create shortage and surplus:
(5) None of the above.

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du Plessis, A.J. et Swarts
Sukkel, of marriage would
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(5) All of the above.
pens would be predicted

du Preez, P.H. Agricultural Development
(1) A rise in the price of pork:
(2) A fall in the price of pork:
(3) A fall in income for those owning land suited for pig raising:
(4) A rise in income for those with land graded
(5) All of the above.

Fei, J.C.H. and Ranis, G. Development of the Economy
lomb may be predicted to lead to: ...owth and down from
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SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
ECONOMICS 1B
1978
CLASS-TEST 2 ... (1966)
There are FIFTY (50) questions.
Every odd-numbered answer FOUR marks.

WORLD NEWS

Tanzania moves in to 'teach Hitler some modern sense'

NAIROBI. — Uganda brushed aside American demands yesterday that it withdraw its troops from Tanzania, but as the East African war entered its second week Tanzania promised to "beat some sense" into President Idi Amin with a massive military counter-attack.

As the armed conflict continued unabated, and Tanzania labelled President Amin a "modern-day Hitler", a special Libyan envoy arrived in the area to try to mediate and bring an end to the fighting — a mission Tanzania rejected in advance.

Tanzania continued to rush thousands of reinforcements to the battlefront in the country's remote northwest corner. A government newspaper announced that Tanzania would "beat some sense" into President Amin.

Uganda said its troops withstood a 15-hour mortar and artillery barrage and warned that it was prepared for a second strike "deep inside Tanzania", should that country try to expand the war.

Uganda's military high command reported it had adopted "the second phase of military operations" in the war which called for a strike even further into Tanzania should the Dar es Salaam government try to expand operations with fresh attacks on Uganda itself.

The command said it was now out of the question for Uganda to withdraw its troops from the annexed territory.

The US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, has called for President Amin to withdraw his 2 500 troops occupying a 1 800sq. km slice of Tanzania, but Radio Uganda denounced his appeal as absurd.

The radio threatened to seek help from the Soviet Union, which has equipped Uganda's armed forces, should Washington actively intervene.

"The government of the United States wishes to take advantage of the situation to have another Vietnam in the heart of Africa," the radio said.

The Libyan envoy, Mr Mohammed Zuwai, spent the weekend in talks in Kampala and delayed his visit to Dar es Salaam until today. — UPI.

Table 15. Total number of technicians - Manpower Surveys.

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	TOTAL EMPLOYED IN YEAR			
	1969	1971	1973	1975
Telecommunications	4 210	5 174	7 037	15 455
Engineering	5 128	5 433	8 055	11 119
Agricultural	1 223	1 503	835	2 184
Medical and Dental	1 235	1 782	2 591	1 902
Draughtsmen	7 389	9 662	7 263	9 490
Chemical	2 947	2 848	2 227	2 485
Other	736	5 260	5 280	4 679
T O T A L	26 868	31 664	33 288	47 314

Source: Department of Labour, Manpower Surveys.

The total demand for technicians at any time consists of the number employed plus any shortages that might be considered to exist. Tables 15 and 16 read together should, hopefully, enable one to determine the total de[illegible] for technicians in the given years.

Table 1[illegible]

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Kenya's Daily Nation today quotes Uganda troops who had run out of fuel and supplies had requested permission to withdraw from Tanzania but had been ordered by President Amin to hold their ground or be shot.

Radio Uganda announced today that President Nyerere had refused. It quoted President Amin as complaining that President Nyerere had been trying to remove him since 1971.

Rwanda depends on Tanzania's goodwill for providing it with a vital lifeline to the sea, most of its imports and exports are trucked to Kogoma on Lake Tanganyika and then railed to Dar es Salaam.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has said his forces will not stop at liberating Tanzanian territory annexed by Uganda in the past two weeks, but are out to overthrow Uganda President Idi Amin.

Military observers say the move could spell disaster to the Ugandan invasion force, which is already handicapped by Uganda's nation-wide fuel shortage.

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — The Tanzania-Uganda war escalated yesterday when Rwanda, which borders both countries allowed 10 000 Tanzanian troops to pass through its territory in a bid to cut off the 3 000 Ugandan troops occupying 1 500 sq km of northwestern Tanzania.

Uganda invaders
Tanzanian force
ties to cut off

8/11/78 Star

5 STAFFING 1979 (Agenda item 3)

(i) It was agreed that an advertisement would be drafted for insertion in the Johannesburg Sunday Times. Applicants for the post of Graduate Assistant/Junior Lecturer would be invited to submit their applications by the 31 January 1979, duties would be assumed on 1 March 1979.

(ii) It was agreed that Mr David Cooper, who might be a suitable candidate for the Chair should be invited to visit the department in 1979. Mr Cooper is Reader in Philosophy at the University of Surrey and has published books and articles in the philosophy of language, philosophical logic, ethics, the philosophy of education and the philosophy of mind. He would supplement the teaching of the department very valuably in several areas.

(iii) Professor Paap agreed to investigate the position concerning the second senior lectureship in the establishment of the department.

6 ACCOMMODATION FROM 1979 (Agenda item 4)

The Committee explained its strong opposition to the proposal of the ad hoc committee of the General Purposes Committee of Senate. It was agreed that Professor Paap would deliver a letter setting out the position of the department to the ad hoc committee.

The

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he Chair

Tanzania troops now outnumber Uganda invaders two-to-one

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzania has moved at least half its army to the battle-front with Uganda and home troops now enjoy a more than two-to-one superiority in numbers, diplomatic sources said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

But the Tanzanians still face a formidable task in trying to dislodge the Ugandans from their natural defensive line along the rain-swollen Kagera River and evict them from the area they captured last week.

In Kampala, Uganda's President, Mr Idi Amin, called his government and diplomats to a special meeting, apparently to brief them on the war situation.

He told a visiting Libyan envoy he was prepared to discuss peace with Tanzania, said his troops would not penetrate any deeper into Tanzania and claimed that with American, British and Israeli support Dar es Salaam had been trying to overthrow him since he gained power in 1971.

In the escalating propaganda war between the two East African neighbours, Tanzania's government newspaper, The Daily News, said 19 trainee Tanzanian pilots studying in Uganda had likely been murdered following the outbreak of hostilities.

Uganda Radio had said the 19 Tanzanians had disappeared, but The Daily News said: "Disappearance in Uganda is used euphemistically for the torture and murder of innocent people. Amin is already guilty of genocide along the lines of Adolf Hitler".

Sources said the Tanzanians had rushed at least 7 000 troops or half the army to the remote northwest to confront the 2 000 to 3 000 Ugandans holding the river and salient.

As former troops received refresher courses and were drafted, other regulars would be released for the front for what Tanzania has promised will be a major offensive.

The Ugandans last week blew up the only bridge over the Kagera River and the Tanzanians had neither the amphibious vehicles or bridging equipment to launch a successful attack over the watercourse.

The most likely plan, military officials said, barring a political settlement, was for the Tanzanians to try to move troops across Lake Victoria, land them behind the Ugandans and envelop them.

Radio Kampala quoted the un-named Liberian envoy as expressing displeasure with a call last week by the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, for a Ugandan withdrawal, saying "it is not good for the superpowers like the US to intervene in African affairs". — UPI.

Rdm 8/11/78 218

Tanzania mass 10 000 troops

NM 8/11/78 (318)

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E. The supply of technicians

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authority in Parliament'. 2/

1/ S.S. Terblanche, Tegnici
Research Council, Pretori

2/ South African Institute c
Relations, 1970, p. 100.

NAIROBI — Some 10 000 Tanzanian troops were yesterday reported massing to drive Uganda's invasion forces from part of its northern territory — but Uganda's President Idi Amin vowed to bring Tanzania to its knees.

Diplomatic sources here said between 8 000 and 10 000 Tanzanian soldiers were heading for the front-line in the border war that erupted last week when Uganda seized the Kangera salient in northern Tanzania.

The Tanzanians did not have bridging equipment to cross the Kangera River, separating the opposing armies since the Ugandans blew up the only bridge.

In a lengthy message on Uganda Radio, President Amin claimed the "international bandits and criminals" of Israel, along with British and American imperialists and some reactionary African countries, were selling arms to Tanzania.

"Now Uganda has had more reinforcements on the ground and in the air, he can talk loudly to the Tanzanians and teach them a lesson they will not forget . . ." the radio said.

"Unless they hire mercenaries to fight for them, they cannot manage the Uganda armed forces and Amin will thus continue to enjoy Ugandan coffee and sleep in his soft bed and not in a military dugout."

A Lusaka message says President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia condemned Uganda for attacking Tanzania and expressed Zambia's unflinching solidarity with the people of Tanzania.

The Zambian President spoke out for the first time over the current clash.

Dr. Kaunda said: "We have heard from some African leaders' appeals to both Tanzania and Uganda to negotiate to end the war that has been forced upon Tanzania by Uganda.

"We in Zambia condemn the double standards shown in these appeals. It is Uganda that occupies Tanzanian territory," President Kaunda said in his statement.

"Clearly, therefore, Uganda is the aggressor."

— (Mercury Correspondent-Sapa-Reuter.)

Amin says his forces will quit

9/11/78 318

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — President Idi Amin's largely shadow war seems to be over. He told diplomats in Kampala that he was withdrawing his troops from Tanzania on a guarantee from the OAU chairman, President Numeiry of Sudan, that Tanzania would no longer invade his territory.

Envoys from President Numeiry flew into Kampala to urge Amin to withdraw.

Amin's forces have occupied about 1 850 square kilometres of Tanzania territory up to the Kagera river. It was an easy occupation, the inhabitants being mainly farmers and fishermen who were amazed to see Uganda soldiers in their midst.

What Tanzanian troops there were in the area had fled. The main casualties in the war were three Tanzanian planes which the Tanzanian army shot down themselves believing they were Ugandan.

The war started when Amin said the Tanzanians had invaded Uganda. This was greeted with "absolute nonsense" by Tanzanian President Nyerere. There was said to be serious unrest in the Uganda army in that area and this was a cover.

Then, on October 31, Amin moved troops and tanks into Tanzania, claiming a big victory. He was even contemplating a victory parade.

But Tanzania by now was extremely angry. Nyerere started a massive mobilisation and moved troops up to the Kagera river. Yesterday Tanzanian troops were reported to be shelling Uganda in the area near the Rwanda border and talking of a big offensive.

A huge battle of words has followed the "war" with the party paper in Tanzania, Uhuru, calling Amin an "imperialist in a dirty skin". Nyerere called him "the snake in our house".

Tanzania was alleged by Amin to be using Cuban troops in support.

There was some comedy in the affair. Amin, a former army heavyweight boxing champion, challenged featherweight Nyerere to a bout in the ring to decide the winner.

A Sapa-Reuter report from Dar-es-Salaam says Tanzania yesterday ruled out mediation in its conflict with Uganda and said invading Ugandan forces must be driven out.

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to integration in residential areas, social matters, and political authority in Parliament'. 2/

1/ S.S. Terblanche, Tegnici in die R.S.A., (Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria 1973).

2/ South African Institute of Race Relations, Survey of Race Relations, 1970, p. 100.

...cobbled square, though there was still plenty of weaponry on show.

Now Amin offers a deal to Tanzanians

NAIROBI. — President Idi Amin of Uganda yesterday offered to end the 10-day-old war in East Africa and withdraw his troops immediately from Tanzania if Tanzania guaranteed never to attack Uganda again or aid exiles trying to oust him from power.

President Amin's statement, broadcast live to the nation and monitored in Nairobi, Kenya, was the first public acknowledgement he was now prepared to pull out from the 1 120sq km area of Tanzanian territory and reverse his decision to permanently annex the captured region.

Announcement of his face-saving formula came after intense diplomatic pressure from several African countries and was the first major step toward averting a bloodly and prolonged struggle which threatened to spill over into surrounding countries.

About 3 000 Ugandan troops hold the disputed area in Tanzania's remote northwest corner, but the Dar es Salaam government rushed 7 000 soldiers to the region and began mobilising the population for a full-scale "war to the death".

Addressing the diplomatic corps in Kampala, President Amin said his troops had invaded Tanzania "merely as a precautionary measure to prevent exiles from infiltrating into Uganda. Uganda wishes to declare she has no intention of keeping an inch of Tanzanian soil".

He added he would immediately withdraw his army when Tanzania guaranteed to the Organisation of African Unity that it would "never invade Uganda again . . . and no longer assist Ugandan exiles carrying out subversive activities" against his regime.

The man President Amin ousted from power, former President Milton Obote, lives as an honoured exile in Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania has covertly helped him try to topple President Amin from power, including participation in an abortive large-scale invasion of Uganda in 1972.

Publicly, however, Tanzania has played down Dr Obote's presence and refused to acknowledge it has ever helped him. Because of this, diplomatic observers in Tanzania said the government could probably live with President Amin's offer without either country seeming to lose face or admit any public guilt.

At the height of the confrontation President Amin not only announced he had annexed the captured territory, but Tanzania responded by pledging openly for the first time it would now actively try to oust the Ugandan dictator.

Even as President Amin offered his olive branch, the two countries continued to trade wild accusations.

In its latest broadcasts, for instance, Radio Uganda said 500 British troops had arrived in Tanzania to help a forthcoming invasion of Uganda and another 50 000 were on the way for the same purpose.

It also accused Tanzanian troops on the border of shelling Ugandan territory, while Tanzania accused President Amin of murdering Tanzanian trainee pilots studying in Kampala after the outbreak of hostilities. — UPI.

DAILY NEWS

NM 13/11/78 (318)

Crocs welcome Tanzanians

NAIROBI — Tanzania's first attempt to drive out Ugandan forces failed when the Ugandans sank their boats in the flood-swollen and crocodile-infested Kagera River, a senior aide of President Idi Amin said yesterday.

The Tanzanians began their counter-attack with a sustained mortar and anti-tank gun barrage.

Then, after nightfall, about 10 Tanzanian pontoon boats carrying 300 troops set off across the river in an effort to regain a remote 1 800km² slice of Tanzania occupied by Ugandan regulars.

"Every boat was completely wrecked in a hail of mortar and machine-gun fire from our side," the aide said.

"Not one Tanzanian made it across the river.

"It was a terrible night for the Tanzanians. Many couldn't swim and the big Kagera crocodiles were fighting over the bodies.

"Our reconnaissance boys brought tape recordings back to President Amin yesterday. The screams were awful when the crocodiles attacked."

The Ugandan aide said swamps around the Kagera were notorious for huge crocodiles up to seven metres long.

Uganda radio quoted a military spokesman as saying that Ugandan reinforcements were being marshalled and that Uganda planned to strike deep into Tanzania if the Tanzanian counter-attack continued.

Ugandan troops, backed by tanks, artillery and fighter-bombers, drove across the Tanzanian border two weeks ago. President Amin said his troops were driving out Tanzanian forces invading his territory.

The OAU has persuaded President Amin to agree to withdraw on condition he received OAU guarantees that Tanzania would not attack Uganda nor arm Ugandan exiles.

In Dar-es-Salaam a war communique said a major counter-offensive had been launched last night against Ugandan forces.

Idi: I'm ready to talk with Nyerere

LONDON — Radio Uganda broadcasts monitored here said today that President Idi Amin was ready to fly to Dar es Salaam at one hour's notice for talks with Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere over fighting between the two countries.

In Nairobi, Western diplomatic sources said several Tanzanian units had crossed the Kagera River, until now the dividing line between the two forces, to harass any Ugandan units remaining on Tanzanian soil.

Yesterday, Uganda Radio broadcasts claimed President Amin's troops had all withdrawn from Tanzania.

A Tanzanian Government statement said that 40 000 of its people have fled from invading Ugandan forces in the northwest. The fugitives told of murder, rape, arson and torture at the hands of Ugandan soldiers.

The fate of 10 00h Tanzanians who had failed to cross from the invaded area north of the Kagera River was still under investigation, a government statement said.

CHURCH MASSACRE

A priest had reported that Ugandan soldiers burst into his church and sprayed a praying congregation with bullets before setting the building ablaze.

The statement said reports showed that Tanzania had suffered heavy losses in terms of life and property, adding that the exact toll would not be known "until our forces have crushed the aggressor."

The Ugandans had destroyed a government saw mill and sugar factory and stolen 12 000 cattle and several thousand tons of coffee, the statement said. — Sapa-Reuter.

Thousands missing in Tanzania

RDM 16/1/78 (318)

DAR ES SALAAM. — The Tanzanian Government said yesterday 10 000 people were missing behind Ugandan front lines in northwestern Tanzania and expressed fears that many of them had been murdered during Uganda's two-week occupation of the area.

In the first official statement on the civilian toll in the warzone west of Lake Victory, an announcement from Tanzania's State House said 40 000 refugees managed to escape "murder and carnage" by the Ugandans by crossing south across the Kagera River in canoes and by other means.

The statement said the known population of the so-called Kagera salient seized by Uganda was 50 000 , leaving 10 000 who are unaccounted for and whose fate is being investigated by the government.

"But it is feared that a number of them may be dead or too critically wounded to move," the statement said. "Without exception, all the peasants that crossed to safety told horror stories of murder, rape, arson sadistic brutalities and wanton torture."

The statement quoted a priest who reached the safety of the south bank of the Kagera River as having reported that Ugandan soldiers burst into a church one morning, sprayed the praying congregation with bullets, and then burned the building down.

Meanwhile it is reported from Nairobi that President Idi Amin yesterday told his army the war with Tanzania was over and diplomatic sources in Kampala confirmed the bulk of the Ugandan Army had withdrawn from occupied territory.

Tanzanian soldiers crossed the river which had separated the two armies during the more than two-week long war, other diplomatic sources in Nairobi said. — UPI.

It is believed that Government will soon announce the setting up of a Commission on Local Government to report within the year. Extensive discussions currently being conducted at the District and Village level on the TGLP White Paper proposals and the work of the expected Commission on Local Government suggest that by early 1978 Botswana could have the legislative and the programmatic wherewithal to tackle the central economic and social problem of growing rural poverty.

Current Problems

The purpose of this paper is to review the requirements for successful rural development in Botswana and to evaluate current approaches against those requirements. The paper will argue that Botswana is moving towards an overly legalistic and a rather too mechanistic approach that is not in keeping with local conditions and the small size of the population, 725 000.

Botswana's rural economy is fragile, governed as it is by the uncertainty of the r… e 35 000 Botswana annually have sought work in South … In other words, one-quarter of the male labour force … tions in rural incomes, as weather varied, by work outside … it is known thanks to the Rural Income Distribution Survey … ek work outside the rural areas because of rural povert… ered that 40% of the rural households, containing 35% of … live below the rural poverty datum line (house- hold a… cash and kind). There appears to be a strong correl… stribution of income, similar maldistribution in the ow… he present … ming.

The hi… neral growth… ring Goverm… ly 4%. and co… ion The co… the of the … ation first t… ional qualifi… Develop… rates of empl… se to

Nyerere has only one aim — oust Amin

DAR ES SALAAM. — The Tanzanian President, Mr Julius Nyerere, intends to pursue the war against Uganda until he has finally ousted President Idi Amin of Uganda.

Angrily rebuffing a Nigerian mediation effort this week, President Nyerere strongly indicated he intended to pursue the war in East Africa even if Ugandan troops withdrew from his occupied territory.

To bolster its claim that Ugandan troops had already withdrawn from Tanzania, Uganda yesterday took neutral diplomats and two special envoys from the 49-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for a tour of the disputed border region.

Pres Amin earlier this week said that he had withdrawn his army after teaching Tanzania a lesson and that the front was now quiet. Tanzania said this was a "complete lie", and said heavy fighting was continuing and the Ugandans were

He indicated he would not be satisfied until Pres Amin, a long time adversary, was toppled from power, a theme government officials and publications have been pushing since the war began nearly three weeks ago.

Pres Nyerere spelled out his position during a meeting with Nigerian Army Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Theophilus Danjuma.

Pres Nyerere insisted yesterday that Uganda's withdrawal was now no longer the central issue. The more important question was what should be done to right the wrong of the Ugandan invasion.

Pres Amin earlier this

Angrily rebuffing a Nigerian mediation effort this week, President Nyerere strongly indicated he intended to pursue the war in East Africa even if Ugan-

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18/11/78
RAM

Fighting flares-up between Uganda and Tanzania again

23/11/78
B18
R.D.M
224
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NAIROBI. — Ugandan and Tanzanian forces clashed in the first confirmed fighting for several days on Tuesday, both sides said in war communiques yesterday.

Tanzania said it destroyed two Ugandan tanks and killed an unspecified number of soldiers on Tanzanian territory.

Uganda said it repulsed a Tanzanian attack across the border and denied any of its tanks had been destroyed.

Tanzania's communique said the Ugandan tanks were driven by "people of Arab descent" but gave no details.

Radio Uganda has denied reports in the Kenyan press that Libyan troops have been flown to Kampala to help Uganda.

It also dismissed Tanzanian charges that fighting was continuing near the Kagera river, the southern limit of Uganda's invasion nearly three weeks ago.

An aide of the President Idi Amin, the Ugandan leader, said in Kampala yesterday that a Tanzanian raiding party had been spotted by electronic detection units and two armoured cars had been sent to help drive the Tanzanians back.

The aide said he had been to the scene of the fighting and had seen that the Tanzanians had suffered heavy casualties.

"I saw the mess myself, I know. There were no Ugandan casualties," he said.

President Amin yesterday expressed displeasure at the Tanzanian report of Arab tank drivers.

"No tanks were destroyed and no Arabs were involved," he said.

Earlier this month Ugandan forces occupied a strip of Tanzanian land between the Ugandan border and the Kagera river for two weeks.

Uganda said the troops had been withdrawn.

The Presidential Aide said despite the attack yesterday, "President Amin will abide by the wishes of the heads of state who asked him to keep cool and not enter the Kagera salient again".

The aide said three mechanised platoons of the Tanzanian Defence Force were involved in the attack over the Ugandan border.

After driving the Tanzanians back, the Ugandans captured three 60 mm mortars, three anti-tank rocket launchers with 2000 rockets, a machine-gun with eight boxes of belt ammunition, and two radios, he said.

Uganda Radio, monitored in Nairobi, made no mention in news broadcasts yesterday of the clash on the Tanzanian border.

The radio repeated a statement informing the public "and the world at large", that all the confusion between Uganda and Tanzania is the responsibility of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and the former Ugandan President Milton Obote — who lives in exile in Tanzania.

A Ugandan government spokesman was quoted as saying: "Although Uganda wants peace with her neighbours and the international community at large, she will not hesitate to take measures to protect the lives and property of her citizens." — Sapa Reuter.

Uganda, Tanzania clash again

NAIROBI — Ugandan and Tanzanian forces clashed on Tuesday in the first confirmed fighting for several days, both sides disclosed in war communiques yesterday.

Tanzania said it had destroyed two Ugandan tanks and killed an unspecified number of soldiers on Tanzanian territory.

Uganda said it had repulsed a Tanzanian attack across the border and denied that any of its tanks were destroyed.

Tanzania's communique said the Ugandan tanks were driven by "people of Arab descent" but gave no details.

On Sunday Radio Uganda denied reports in the Kenyan Press that Libyan troops were in Kampala to help Uganda.

A Ugandan presidential aide said yesterday the Tanzanians had received heavy casualties. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Skemaoorvegtabel 1971

L.W. Na afloop van die praktiese [illegible]
[illegible]
van die [illegible]
hierdeur [illegible]

Sake-Afrikaans: Een vraestel (3 uur) -- Mnr. M.M. Malherbe

Afrik ans I: Twee vraestelle (3 uur elk)

1ste vraestel Afd. A - Mnr. [illegible] (praktiese - 50)
Afd. B - Mnr. [illegible] (praktiese - 50)

2de vraestel Afd. A - Mnr. [illegible] (prosa)
Afd. B - Mnr. [illegible] (poësie)
Afd. C - Dr. [illegible] (drama)

In vraestel 2 moet VYF [illegible] maar nie meer as [illegible] (7½)

L.W. 'n Woordeboek mag by die [illegible] gebruik word. [illegible] woordeboek raadpleeg. [illegible] eksamen toegelaat word nie.

Afrikaans-Nederlands I

1ste [illegible]

2de [illegible]

In die eerste vra[illegible]
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vraag uit Afd. [illegible]
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Ndl. grammatika
sal gedurende de[sember]

Afrikaans-Nederlands I

1ste vraestel Afd. A - Dr. [illegible] (Mnl. 17de eeuse en moderne Ndl. poësie)
Afd. B - Mnr. Snyman & Dr. v.d. Merwe (prosa)
Afd. C - Dr. v.d. Merwe (drama)

2de vraestel Afd. A - Prof. Scholtz (Sesentiende eeu.)
Afd. B - Dr. Kloppers (Vroeëre taalgeskiedenis)
Afd. C - Mnr. Malherbe (Hedendaagse poësie)
Afd. D - Mnr. Meiring (Landbouwe)

In die eerste vraestel moet VYF vrae beantwoord word, TWEE vrae uit Afd. A en in Afd. B minstens EEN vraag uit elk en TWEE vrae oor Afd. prosa en EEN vraag uit Afdeling C. In die 2de vraestel moet ook VYF vrae beantwoord word: minstens EEN en nie meer as TWEE uit elk van Afd. A en B nie. Uit elk van Afd. C en D moet EEN vraag beantwoord word.

Tanzania forces
inside Uganda

NAIROBI — Although a great deal of propaganda fog surrounds the armed border crisis between Uganda and Tanzania it seems to be shaping rapidly towards a Tanzanian march on Kampala with the object of toppling Idi Amin.

Amin's troops are not known to stop the Tanzanians at the border.

The Tanzanians are also reported to be shelling across the border.

Diplomatic sources confirmed that the Tanzanians were moving towards Masaka, 80 km from the border, and Kampala about 160 km further on.

This has been confirmed by diplomatic observers and by Press Agency reports.

Amin himself yesterday sent telegrams to the UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim and President Nimeiry, chairman of the OAU, protesting that Tanzanian troops had captured the border town of Mutukula and were advancing into Uganda.

The Tanzanian army, supported by artillery, has crossed the Uganda border and appears to be advancing up the tarmac Kampala road west of Lake Victoria.

Amin advance and there are no reports of actual fighting.

Press Agency

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presumes that labour disputes are very lar
conditions. This may be true in most ins

For example in an establishment employing,
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to a works committee, there is no simple
Again, if the employer at an election me
upon a secret ballot in the face of a de
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Functions of Committees

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generally understood. The chairman
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While the period of office of a liais
that of a works committee was limite

Co-ordinating Committees

As the new system permitted the elec
establishment, provision was made fo
of the chairmen and secretaries of each works committee
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to be made after consultation with the employer concerned, and its duties were
roughly the same as those of a single works committee.

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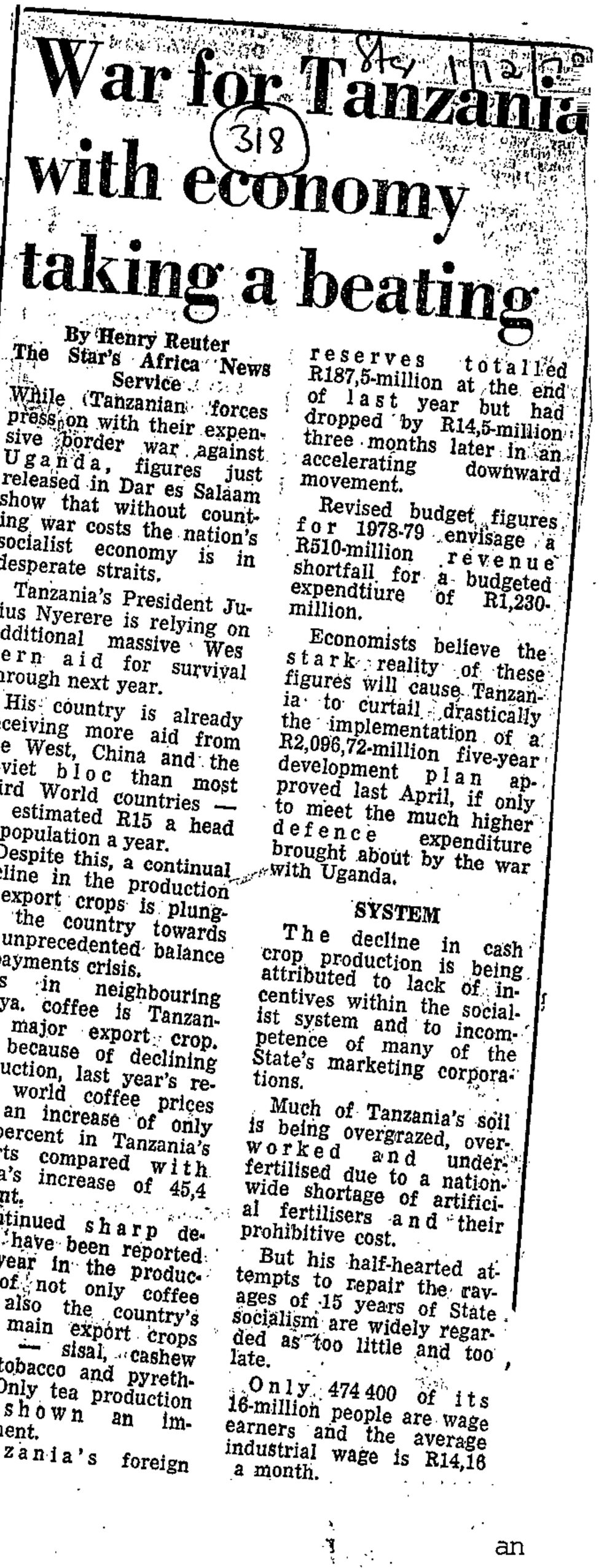

War for Tanzania with economy taking a beating

318

By Henry Reuter
The Star's Africa News Service

While (Tanzanian forces press on with their expensive border war against Uganda, figures just released in Dar es Salaam show that without counting war costs the nation's socialist economy is in desperate straits.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere is relying on additional massive Western aid for survival through next year.

His country is already receiving more aid from the West, China and the Soviet bloc than most third World countries — an estimated R15 a head of population a year.

Despite this, a continual decline in the production of export crops is plunging the country towards an unprecedented balance of payments crisis.

As in neighbouring Kenya, coffee is Tanzania's major export crop. But because of declining production, last year's record world coffee prices saw an increase of only 9,6 percent in Tanzania's exports compared with Kenya's increase of 45,4 percent.

Continued sharp declines have been reported this year in the production of not only coffee but also the country's other main export crops cotton — sisal, cashew nuts, tobacco and pyrethrum. Only tea production has shown an improvement.

Tanzania's foreign reserves totalled R187,5-million at the end of last year but had dropped by R14,5-million three months later in an accelerating downward movement.

Revised budget figures for 1978-79 envisage a R510-million revenue shortfall for a budgeted expendtiure of R1,230-million.

Economists believe the stark reality of these figures will cause Tanzania to curtail drastically the implementation of a R2,096,72-million five-year development plan approved last April, if only to meet the much higher defence expenditure brought about by the war with Uganda.

SYSTEM

The decline in cash crop production is being attributed to lack of incentives within the socialist system and to incompetence of many of the State's marketing corporations.

Much of Tanzania's soil is being overgrazed, overworked and underfertilised due to a nationwide shortage of artificial fertilisers and their prohibitive cost.

But his half-hearted attempts to repair the ravages of 15 years of State socialism are widely regarded as too little and too late.

Only 474 400 of its 16-million people are wage earners and the average industrial wage is R14,16 a month.

Kenya, Tanzania may open border

Star 8/12/73

318

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Trade talks have begun in Mombasa, Kenya between Kenya and Tanzania, leading to renewed speculation that the border between the two countries may soon be opened again.

Nairobi radio said a five-man delegation led by a senior official of the Tanzanian Ministry of Trade had arrived in Mombasa for discussions on bilateral trade with officials of the Kenyan Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

No further details of the talks were given and no mention was made of the possible opening of the border, but it is considered in Kenya that it would be impossible to reactivate trade between the neighbouring states while their border remains closed.

Tanzania banned movement across the border almost two years ago after Kenya had forced the grounding of the East African Airways fleet.

If the Kenya/Tanzania border does reopen, it is likely that other African countries will then try to persuade Zambia to start moving at least some of its freight through Mombasa.

9 Eg ... In the ... to ... ople ... usly

not to assume that the projects would benefit people were they to get involved.

Poor rural people's experience of other "projects" gives them a better perspective of whether this would be the case than most outside "development agents" can have.

I consider two main issues here: firstly, that projects may not be economically viable; secondly, the effects of people's experience of exploitation by, (a) outsiders, and (b) local people.

9.1 The effect of economic non-viability

In Part I, I show how the economic conditions in the reserves inhibit projects like the dairies from being able to work efficiently and that they do not directly benefit the poorer people involved.

I suggest that it is because of this that such a tiny percentage of the total population of an area join such projects the adoption of new techniques (e.g. in agriculture) is not worth the cost involved for the majority of people. "...it was striking how attitudes tended to correspond broadly with the ability to cope with the demands of existing methods. Those families who were struggling to stay alive ... had low morale and far less interest in hearing of new methods than were those who had some surplus ..."[44]

...ojects, ...mpts to mentioned that the main response to their ... get something off the ground was amusement. People in one area of Umhlaba who are struggling to establish a communal garden said of the other people in the village: "They are watching us and our garden projects and they are full of laughter."

9.2 The effects of people's experience of exploitation

9.2.1 Exploitation by outsiders

Here one must consider the exploitation that isolated villagers have experienced at the hands of outsiders ostensibly involved in beneficial activities. Villagers have had to take incoming groups at face value because they cannot assess the real motives of these people and the power backing them up.

The exploitation of the difference in world view has a long history going right back to the first missionaries. Men such as Dr Philip, "The Defender of the Hottentots", who were ostensibly aiming to benefit "the natives", advocated breaking down the power of the chiefs and expanding British interests: "Wherever the missionary places his standard among a savage tribe, their prejudices against the colonial government give way, their dependence upon the Colonial government is increased by the creation of artificial wants ..."[45] John Mackenzie of Bechuanaland had interests beyond mere trade: "We invite John (Bull)'s attention to this delicious morsel of gold field, let him spread it like jelly over Transvaal and Bechuana countries and swallow the lot".[46]

Idi: Tanzania plans to attack

NAIROBI — President Idi Amin has accused Tanzania of planning new attacks on Uganda, with the aim of bringing down his Government, Uganda Radio reported yesterday.

The Ugandan broadcast said President Amin levelled the charge at Tanzania when he attended the funeral of a Ugandan officer killed inside Uganda by Tanzanian forces.

News of President Amin's remarks at the military cemetery at Jinja; eastern Uganda, came only a day after he was reported to have sent an apparently conciliatory message to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The message said he had always wanted peace between the two countries.

But it coincided with a bitter personal attack on President Amin by President Nyerere who called him an "untrustworthy buffoon and licensed killer."

Uganda Radio said President Amin had insisted that he sincerely wanted peace with Tanzania but he could not tolerate Tanzanian aggression.

President Amin said there was now "clear evidence" that President Nyerere wanted to attack Uganda and topple his Government. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

assed, or it was company policy to have one, or
y for a works committee. About 26 (9%) gave
evel of education among their African workers
n a system of negotiation, while a further 12
tees on the advice of outside agencies such
he Steel and Engineering Industries Federation
d the reason that works committees resemble
is not quite correct for the differences between
e union are more marked than the similarities.
e the fear of collective bargaining which
the Verster survey indicates. Yet another
laison committees are consultative rather than
believe, the crux of the matter. The disparity
d works committees established since the 1973

labour unrest seems to i. .icate that management perceives its interests to be best served by a system of control through consultation. Whether this is the case remains to be seen.

The Works Committee in Practice

We turn now to a consideration of works committees. In January 1973 there were only 24 statutorily-constituted works committees throughout the Republic[33] but by the end of March of that year these had increased to 31.[34] At the end of 1974 the number of these committees had reached 207[35] and of these, 98 (47%) were located in the Transvaal, 61 (30%) in the Cape, 45 (22%) in Natal, and 3 (1%) in the O.F.S. Later information put the number at 239 in May 1975, a ten-fold increase in a little over two years.[36]

The Verster investigation collected less satisfactory data on these committees than it had on liaison committees. This was due in part to the fact that management is not represented on a works committee and in many instances was not able, therefore, to complete the questionnaire satisfactorily. In some cases, apparently, the works committee members viewed the questionnaire and its purpose with suspicion. In June 1974 questionnaires were sent to 124 organisations of whom only 34 responded. These 34 had established 41 works

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33. Hansard 7 columns 485-7, 20 March 1973.
34. Hansard 10 columns 632-4, 10 April 1973.
35. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.
36. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson. Op.cit. p.212.

Star 20/12/78 (318)

Kremlin tried to buy black States, but only rented them

By Henry Reuter, The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Growing communist bloc intervention in East Africa was reflected in 1978 in the eruption of the Horn of Africa into one of the continent's major trouble spots, border war between Uganda and Tanzania and political unrest throughout the Indian Ocean islands.

But in countries north of the Zambesi, the post independence creeping communism suffered major setbacks as the Kremlin discovered that African countries cannot be bought permanently, although they may be rented awhile.

Having been ousted from Somalia in late 1977, the Soviet Union and its Cuban and East German satellites, entrenched by January in neighbouring "revolutionary socialist" Ethiopia, began to wage war against Somalia forces. They were occupying much of southeastern Ethiopia. There was also fighting against Eritrean secessionists, who controlled much of the mountainous north.

With Soviet arms and support the Somalis had overrun Ethiopia's Ogaden region. By mid-March, with Soviet arms and support, the Ethiopians has pushed the Somalis back behind their own borders.

The Somalis claimed they had been let down by the United States, which had reneged on promises to sell them weaponry worth 400 million Arab petrodollars.

RECAPTURE

The Ogaden recapture was followed by a great re-massing of Ethiopia forces along the Eritrean border. About 120 000 Ethiopian troops and militia with support from thousands of Cubans and direction from 200 Soviet Army officers commanded by two generals, launched an all-out attack on the Elf and Elf marxist secessionist groups in late June.

By December, they had ousted them from all Eritrean towns, relieved the guerilla sieges of Asmara and the port of Massawa and forced the secessionists to reform into small hit and run, behind the lines, sabotage units.

DISILLUSIONED

Sadly disillusioned with Soviet marxism, the secessionists have now resigned themselves to a long war of attrition.

Down to the southwest, Idi Amin's Soviet-armed Ugandan Forces were virtually unopposed by President Nyerere's Soviet-armed Tanzanian forces when they invaded and captured 1 800 square kilometres of Tanzanian territory west of Lake Victoria.

TRIUMPHANT

President Amin announced triumphantly that the Kagera river would be the new "natural" boundary between the countries for all time, blowing up the one bridge to prevent a Tanzanian counterattack.

Tanzania finally moved thousands of troops to the border, did a quiet deal with Rwanda to use another bridge just inside the Rwanda border, crossed the river and outflanked the Ugandans.

This enabled President Amin to make a great propaganda show of withdrawing his forces in response to OAU appeals and "in the interests of African unity."

There was an uneasy truce with both sides accusing the other of un-OAU activity and both banning all pressmen and other neutral observers.

DEPOSED

In the Indian Ocean, marxists from all Africa's offshore islands gathered in the Seychelles in April to plan assaults on non-communist governments and elements in the region, but little has so far come of it.

On the contrary, French mercenary Bob Denard led a 50-man invasion force which deposed left-wing President Ali Soilih and reinstated President Ahmed Abdallah, who had himself been ousted from the presidency in a coup led by Soilih and allegedly backed by Tanzania nearly three years earlier.



President Amin

Later Denard left and President Abdalah opened talks with the former French colonialists to the chagrin of President Nyerere who raised the usual cries of "imperialist intervention."

Throughout the year, Kenya continued as a peaceful and progressive pro-Western "island." Contrary to expectations, the death of President Jomo Kenyatta in August was followed by a peaceful transition to government by President Daniel Arap Moi.

The Liaison

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TABLE 2

Sector	
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Commerce	
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26. Financial M
Committees
27. Hansard 3 c
28. Hansard 10
29. Rand Daily M
A Survey of
1976, p.212
30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.
31. Ibid, p.17.

ad were employing 16 625 African workers. They were located in
g sectors of the economy:[37]

	Industrial Classification of Participants	
	Number of Organisations	Per centage
turing	25	73,0
s	6	18,0
e	3	9,0
	34	100,0

rganisations (44%) management had taken the initiative for
the committee, while African employees had done this in five
anagement and employees together had taken the decision in fourteen

tendency for older workers and those with longer service to be
hese committees: in 80% of the organisations there were no
whatsoever on the nomination of candidates, while in 20% there
requirements, mainly to achieve equal departmental representation.[38]

oz% of the respondents reported that their works committees were elected for a period of one year. In most instances, 68%, regular monthly committee meetings were held, while a further 9% met weekly and 6% met at fortnightly intervals.

The most frequently mentioned reasons for choosing a works committee were that they were more effective than liaison committees, that they were more representative and acceptable to African workers, and that the workers preferred them.

In 1973 only three co-ordinating works committees[39] had been established.

Recognition of African Trade Unions

The Verster investigation indicated that while the majority of participating organisations with liaison committees (56%) were opposed to the recognition of African trade unions, the majority of those with works committees (68%) were in favour of recognising them.[40]

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37. Op.cit. pp.91-4.
38. Ibid, pp.97-101.
39. Hansard 3 columns 160-1, 22 August 1973.
40. Op.cit. pp.66-8, 108.

RDM 28/12/76

We don't fight for Obote — Tanzania

318

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzania was not fighting Uganda in an attempt to return the deposed Ugandan President, Dr Milton Obote, the Tanzanian Government newspaper, the Daily News, said yesterday.

"The current counter-offensive against the enemy has nothing to do with Obote or with any other group outside or inside Uganda," an editorial said.

Dr Obote — who lives in exile in Dar es Salaam — was overthrown by President Idi Amin seven years ago.

"Our strategic objective is to hit the enemy hard, kick his troops out of our territory, ensuring that he will never again dare to violate our borders.

"It is not for Tanzania to better the fortunes of any group of people opposed to Amin's regime outside or inside Uganda.

"For us, Uganda's internal problems remain the responsibility of the people of Uganda." — UPI.

SOUTHERI

TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext 453 4

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI. — The Ugandan President, Mr Idi Amin, who has now emerged into the limelight after nearly four days in hiding, yesterday accused Tanzania of diverting arms and supplies from the Southern African liberation movements to the border war with Uganda.

A similar charge was made against Tanzania when arms caches were found in the Ugandan capital, Kampala, and destined for a coup which never came off. Mr Amin said the arms were Chinese-made and intended for the guerrillas on the Rhodesia border.

Idi accuses Tanzania of using terror arms

RDM 4/12/78. (318)

Mr Amin has also accused the United States and Britain of "masterminding" the war against Uganda with the object of toppling his regime.

He described the Tanzanian President, Dr Julius Nyerere, the for mer Ugandan President, Dr Milton Obote, as Anglo-American stooges.

On Friday, Mr Amin emerged from what was officially described as a disappearance, and was reported to be heading a special Uganda army unit on the Tanzania border.

Little fighting has been reported, but Tanzania is still shelling border areas in Uganda.

Refugees in Kenya say that thousands of Libyan troops have been airlifted into Uganda to aid Mr Amin, it is believed, to handle rebellious troops

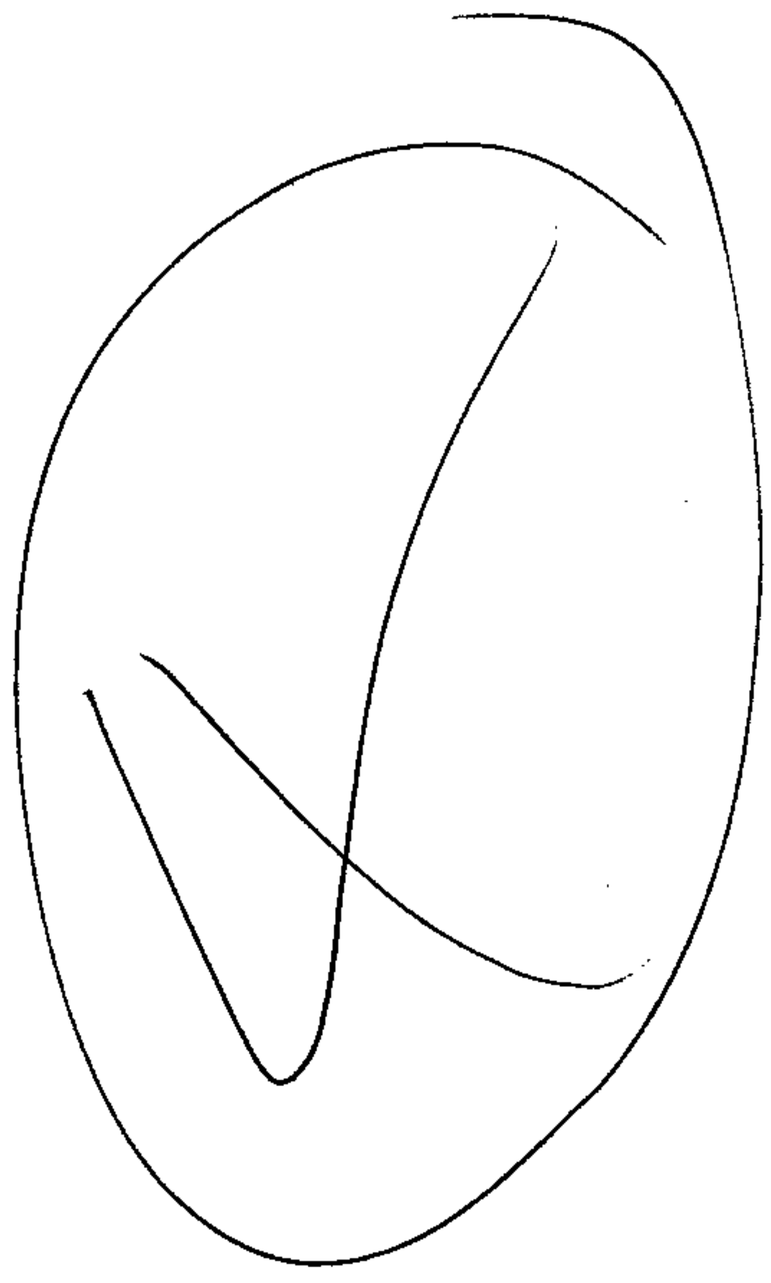
NO.	AUTHOR	TITLE OF PAPER	ICE
1.	Francis Wilson	International Migration in Southern Africa	R2,oo
2.	OUT OF PRINT		
3.	Dudley Horner	African Labour Representation	R1,50
4.	OUT OF PRINT		
5.	Dudley Horner/ Alide Kooy	Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1976	R2,50
6.	D.G. Clarke	Contract Labour from Rhodesia to the South African Gold Mines: A Study in the International division of a Labour Reserve	R3,oo
7.	J.B. Knight	Labour Supply in the South African Economy	R2,50
8.	Mike Morris	Apartheid, Agriculture and the State: The Farm Labour Question	R2,50
9.	Nigel Bloch	The Demand for African Technicians	R2,50
10.	David Selvan	Housing Conditions for Migrant Workers in Cape Town	R3,50
11.	Sheila Niven/ Charles Simkins	A Study of Consumer Patterns in Hanover Park in Cape Town	R1,50
12.	Johann Maree/ Janet Graaff	Residential & Migrant Workers in Cape Town	R4,oo
13.	Norman Reynolds	Rural Development in Botswana.	R1,50
14.	Johann Maree/ Judith Cornell	Sample Survey of Squatters in Unibell	R1,50
15.	Norman Bromberger (FORTHCOMING)	Mining Employment in South Africa, 1946-2000	
16.	Gordon Young (FORTHCOMING)	Labour in Transvaal agribusiness, a study of two farms,	
17.	Johann Maree	Sample Survey of Squatters in Crossroads	R1,50
18.	Giles Hobson	A Survey of Fish Farming in South Africa	R2,50
19.	Lieb J. Loots	A Profile of Black Unemployment in South Africa	R2,oo

TANZANIA GENERAL

12/1/79

318

17/12/79



West is gaining ground in Tanzania

RDM 12/1/79

(318)

By JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI. — There are growing indications that the West is increasing its influence in socialist Tanzania, which for years has leaned towards China and the Eastern Bloc countries for aid and technology.

Britain has laid out a big R63-million for a road project in Tanzania, the largest amount a British government has ever given for a foreign road project.

About 70% of the grant will go to British technicians, consultants, contractors, workers and plant used in the project.

The project is to upgrade a 320 km stretch of road on an arterial link between Songea and Makakambo in southern Tanzania.

Enter the Americans, who are sending Peace Corps volunteers to Tanzania for the first time in 10 years.

An agreement to re-establish a Peace Corps programme has been signed by Tanzania's Minister of Manpower and Development, Mr Abel Mwanga, and the American ambassador to Tanzania, Mr James Spain.

The programme was discontinued in 1969 largely for political and ideological reasons.

Referring to the ban, Tanzania's Daily News said evidence had turned up that "some of them were not the starry-eyed volunteers that we believed them to be".

The newspaper added: "Concern was also expressed over the kind of cultural influence the volunteers had over our youngsters and what that would lead to."

There is also evidence of a crumbling in the rigid socialisation of the Tanzanian economy after reports of corruption and malpractices in state enterprises.

Private enterprise shops and small businesses are now being allowed to function.

'Silence' pact broken after eight years in exile

Deposed Obote calls for rebellion against Idi Amin

Star

17/1/79

318



Mr Obote . . . rattling his sabre.

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Amid daily allegations by Uganda's President Idi Amin that Tanzania is about to invade his country to reinstate former President Milton Obote, whom he deposed eight years ago, exiled Mr Obote is beginning to rattle his sabre from Dar-es-Salaam where he fled after Amin's coup.

Breaking an eight year silence to which he was committed by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere as a condition for granting him asylum, Mr Obote has in the past week launched a propaganda war on Mr Amin through the official Tanzania news agency.

REBELLION

He has called for a rebellion in Uganda to overthrow Mr Amin's military government, has accused him of operating institutionalised murder squads and unleashing genocide and has claimed that he now spends his life on the run from Ugandan assassins.

Mr Obote asserts that Mr Amin has 30 houses in and around Kampala in which he hides, changing houses three or more times every night, sometimes by helicopter. He travels in small cars, the registration numbers of which are changed frequently, even between destinations.

CHANGE

Sometimes Mr Amin sleeps at Entebbe Airport, with a battalion of troops to guard him he claims. At other times he sits in cars parked at petrol stations.

Calling for the creation within Uganda of a force for change, Mr Obote has urged Ugandans to start countrywide cell organisations.

Mr Obote's anti-Amin propaganda is being beamed daily to Uganda in 45-minute shortwave transmissions from Tanzanian radio.

COLONEL

Mr Nyerere's decision to allow him to launch the propaganda war follows the recent indecisive border war between Uganda and Tanzania.

It also follows disclosures that Libya's Colonel Gaddafi, Mr Amin's greatest supporter for the past eight years, has apparently switched sides by supplying Tanzania with large quantities of Soviet arms, aircraft and tanks.

Before his overthrow Mr Obote was in the process of committing Uganda to becoming the most extreme socialist regime in Africa. There is now speculation that Mr Gaddafi — anxious to rid himself of the embarrassment of allegiance to Mr Amin — would back an Obote-led socialist government.

Additional Reading:

'Drum' magazine, November 1957; March, 1958; August, October 1959.
F.S.W.A: Collected documents, (folder on short loan).
M.Horrell — The Pass Laws, SAIRR Fact paper No.7, 1960.
S.Robinson — "Our women are a rock" - Women and the politics of liberation in South Africa' in Ufahamu, Vol.VI, No.1, 1975.
E.Roux — Time Longer than Rope
S.A.I.R.R. — Survey of Race Relations, annual 1952-1960
H.J.Simons — 'The status of African women' in P.Smith (ed) Africa in Transition
J.Yawitch — Natal 1959 - the Women's Protests

Week 5

Interpretations of Mau-Mau. Mau-Mau remains one of the most controversial episodes in modern African history. Should the movement be regarded as a barbarous terrorist movement or as a patriotic nationalist struggle, as a purely Kikuyu revolt or as a civil war between the haves and the have-nots in Kikuyuland.

Basic Reading:

O.W.Furley — 'The Historiography of Mau-Mau' in Ogot (ed) Politics and Nationalism in Colonial Kenya

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J.C.Carothers — The Psychology of Mau-Mau, 1954
F.D.Corfield — The Origins and Growth of Mau-Mau, 1960
F.B.Welbourn — Review of the Corfield Report in J.A.H.II/1 (1961)
S.Cloete — Storm over Africa, A study of the Mau-Mau rebellion
J.M.Kariuki — Mau-Mau Detainee, 1963
G.Delf — Jomo Kenyatta, 1961
A.A.Mazrui — 'On Heroes and Uhuru Worship' in Heroes and
C.Rosburg and J.Nottingham — 'Mau-Mau in two dimensions', in Africa Report, May 1966
D.L.Barnett and N.Jararu — The Myth of Mau-Mau, 1966
B.A.Ogot

F.Furedi — Mau-Mau from Within, 1966
— 'The Social composition of the Mau-Mau Movement', Journal of Peasant Studies, 1/4 (1975)
F.Furedi — 'The African Crowd in Nairobi', J.A.H., XIV/2 (1973)
A.F.G.Schutte — 'Mau-Mau', African Studies (Johannesburg) 32/4 (1973)
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NEW DIRECTIONS IN AFRICAN HISTORY

Week 6

Basic Reading:

C.van Onselen — 'South Africa's Lumpen-proletarian Army', University of London, I.C.S. Collected Seminar Papers, 7

U.S. taps Nyerere on human right

WASHINGTON — The U.S. State Department accused Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere of a hypocritical stance on human rights yesterday.

It said Mr. Nyerere "has been a vocal advocate for human rights abroad," criticising White rule in southern Africa and the excesses of Uganda's President Idi Amin.

But in Tanzania itself the one-party Government tended "to ignore, or at best to justify in the interests of State security, most domestic violations of human rights."

It accused Tanzania of harassing political opposition and stifling dissent against Government policy.

The most serious human rights problems in Africa occurred in Ethiopia, where a Marxist military junta had consolidated its power and fought wars against Somali invaders and Eritrean rebels, the department said.

Ethiopia's "red terror" had claimed 3 000 lives and resulted in as many as 20 000 political arrests.

It cited "plausible" charges of torture, beatings and other abuse of prisoners.

In Tunisia, the normal Government tolerance of dissent had ended in 1978 during the worst civil disorders the country had experienced since gaining its independence.

At least 50 people were killed and hundreds arrested including the general secretary of the national trade union federation. The department said it was unable to verify charges of torture lodged by some of those arrested.

There were major human rights problems in Mozambique and Zaire. The Frelimo Government harassed dissenters through detention without trial and allowed no public criticism.

In Zaire, the police and the army preyed on their own citizens, robbing and abusing the population particularly in Shaba province, the scene of recent fighting.

The report noted with approval steps taken in Nigeria and Ghana to return to civilian rule, and the release of nearly political prisoners in Sudan. Stable democracies continued to function in Gambia and Liberia, said.

It said that Kenya's political system remains "open and vigorous" in 1978. — (Sapa-AP.)

Nyerere cited in US rights check

12/2/79 DD 318

WASHINGTON — Pres Carter's administration has reported increasing awareness of human rights around the world in 1978 but says torture and suppression of dissent remain widespread.

The United States State Department accused Tanzanian Pres Julius Nyerere of a hypocritical stance on human rights in an annual report released at the weekend.

It said Mr Nyerere "has been a vocal advocate for human rights abroad", criticising white rule in Southern Africa and the excesses of Uganda's Pres Amin.

In Tanzania itself, the one-party government tended "to ignore, or at best to justify in the interests of State security, most domestic violations of human rights".

It accused Tanzania of harassing political opposition and stifling dissent against Government policy.

The report did not cover some of the African countries most often accused of human rights villations, including South Africa, Rhodesia and Uganda. They were omitted because they do not receive American arms or economic aid.

The most serious human rights problems in Africa was in Ethiopia, where a Marxist military junta had consolidated its power and fought wars against Somali invaders and Eritrean rebels.

Ethiopia's "red terror" had claimed 3 000 lives and resulted in 20 000 political arrests.

There were major human rights problems in Mozambique and Zaire. The Mozambican government harassed dissenters through detention without trial and allowed no public criticism.

In Zaire, the police and the army preyed on their own citizens, robbing and abusing the population, particularly in Shaba Province, the scene of recent fighting.

Kenya's political system remained "open and vigorous" in 1978, and the succession of power after the death of Pres Jomo Kenyatta was "entirely in accordance with the constitution".

Meanwhile, observance of human rights continued to improve on the Indian sub continent in 1978.

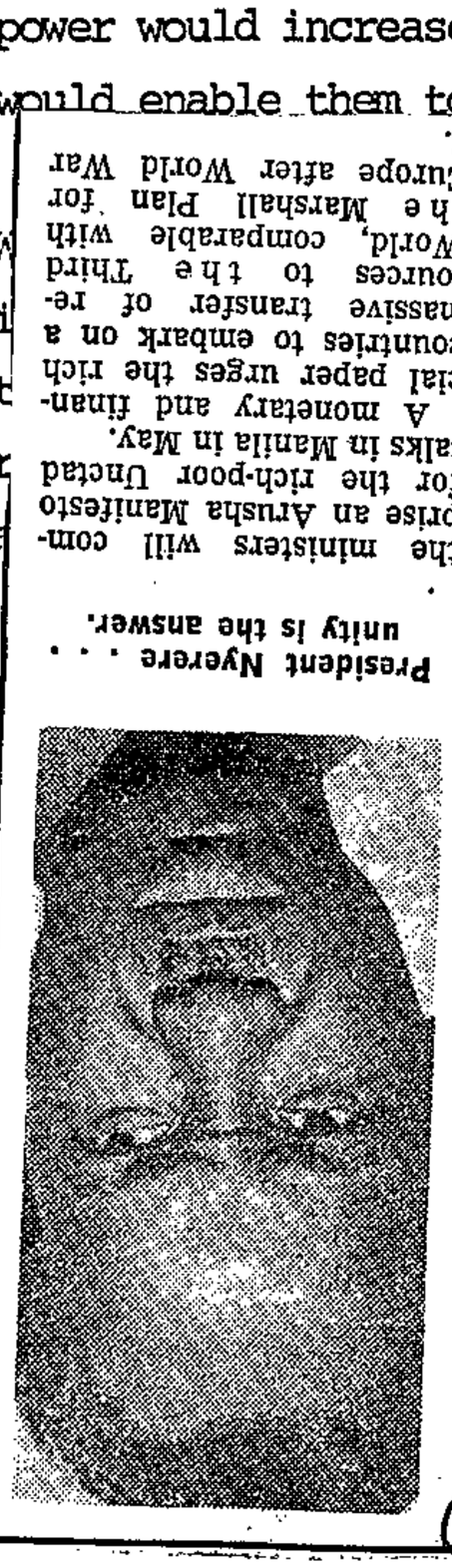
There had been improvement in human rights in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

India had maintained the gains made in 1977, when emergency rule ended, the report said. — SAPA-AP.

3.0 Policy Suggestions for Those in Authority

In order to enable African workers to lead lives in which they can ultimately develop their full human potential, certain policy changes by those in authority would be of great assistance to them. We therefore make some suggestions of policy changes that would help to eliminate the problems of African workers that our survey revealed.

Low wages, occupations clustered in the unskilled categories and extensive unresolved grievances of workers indicate the complete inadequacy of the present industrial system for African workers. Liaison and works committees have both been found to be inadequate in solving workers' grievances and increasing their wages. In addition they play an incongruous role when it comes to fixing wages since many wages are regulated by Industrial Councils and the Wage Board. The exclusion of Africans from direct representation on the Industrial Councils also means that they are discriminated against occupationally because many jobs are reserved exclusively for trade union members. We therefore suggest that African workers should be granted the same negotiating rights accorded to White, 'Coloured' and Asian workers, i.e. Africans should be allowed to have registered trade unions. The crucial aspect of granting Africans trade union rights is that their bargaining power would increase commensurate with that of other registered unions which would enable them to represent African workers' interests adequately.



Nyerere lashes crawling, threatening poor states

By Henry Reuter, The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — The world's poor countries which believe they can better their lot by crawling to the rich or threatening "confrontation" were given a tongue-lashing yesterday by the head of state of one of the poorest — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

Opening a Group of 77 ministerial conference at Arushma, Tanzania ,attended by delegations from 85 countries, President Nyerere said Third World nations had been negotiating since the group was founded in 1964 as "noisy and importunate supplicants." Their talk of confrontation, in the form of threats to withhold commodities from the industrialised world did not frighten the rich countries either.

"Hunger strikes are not the weapon of the starving," he declared, claiming that none of the world's 117 Third World countries was a sovereign state. They were semi-colonies at best, he said.

Explaining why, Mr Nyerere claimed the Third World contained 70 percent of the world's population but commanded only 12 percent of the world's gross world product, while 80 percent of the world's trade and investment, 93 percent of its industry and almost 100 percent of its research was controlled by the industrial rich.

WEAPON

Mr Nyerere said the only weapon available to the poor countries in liberating themselves from external domination was unity. The poor countries should act in future as a group. Although their policies ranged from scientific socialism to fascism and their per capita incomes from R80 to R1 600 a year no poor country should accept special concessions from the rich at the expense of the Third World bargaining system.

United in a kind of "trade union of the poor" they should develop their own Third World trade agreements, multinational corporations, shipping lines, an international reinsurance organisation, co-operative industries and financial clearing institutions.

Mr Nyerere was given a standing ovation and his speech adopted as a conference paper.

Later, the conference began considering a series of documents on future Third World strategy. They were prepared last week by working committees of the Group of 77 and when approved by the ministers will comprise an Arusha Manifesto for the rich-poor Unctad talks in Manila in May.

A monetary and financial paper urges the rich countries to embark on a massive transfer of resources to the Third World, comparable with the Marshall Plan for Europe after World War 2.

President Nyerere . . . unity is the answer.

appendix B

ON FEMINISM - THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT REPLY

As a group of U,C.T. Feminists we are appalled by the naivety of the S.S.D. editors' in including the pretentious study entitled "A Critique of Bourgeois Feminism"in their latest newsletter. We would like to point out some of the combined illogicalities, misconceptions and muddled thinking that appear in their article.

The description of what a Women's Movement should be confines itself to stating the obvious; "A Women's Movement is a political movement", "It must, therefore, identify the women's position within the structures of society". To assume that factors such as the "pass-laws, the reserves, squatter-camps and the role of women in these" have not been explored, even theoretically, by the U.C.T. Women's Movement indicates that the writer of this article has no direct knowledge of discussions and projects currently in progress among Women's Movement members. A notable difference being that members of the Movement are perhaps more aware of the discrepancy between "examining the institutions that continually produce and reproduce the structural position of women in South Africa" and developing what the writer idealistically refers to as "adequate political practice"from within the context of such an undeniably bourgeois establishment as a white university. To theorize around the projected "integrated struggle for liberation of all men and women" is mere utopianism, organisation must concern itself with specific oppression. Separatism in no way excludes the awareness of other oppressed groups.

In correlating such diverse statements as the"fundamental contradiction that exists between men and women" (which contradiction is never examined in detail) and saying that "the contradictions that exist between social classes then assumes secondary importance (if at all)" the writer fails to realise that he/she moves from stating a basic feminist tenet to attack one particular feminist stance - radical feminism (not to be confused with Marxist, Socialist, Liberal or Lesbian Feminism) which is only one of the numerous positions held by U.C.T. women within the 'umbrella' organization of the movement. This article is a misinformed attempt to stereotype the U.C.T. Women's Movement into an homogenous radical-feminist group and attack its policies accordingly.

By a process of flawed illogical reasoning several false conclusions are deduced, the most erroneous of which concerns "consciousness-raising". No feminist position in any Women's Movement would endorse a description of "consciousness-raising" as an involvement with personal issues. It is clear that, despite the tedious catalogue of fundamentals, the writer has failed to appreciate the basic fact that "women's problems"- rape, the pill, abortion etc., are not personal and private problems and that the small group facilitates the crucial transition in awareness from the personal to the political. Without individual political consciousness there can be no mass political consciousness. A practical example of this is the "speaking bitterness" sessions held by small groups of Chinese peasant women, which played a vital role in their mobilisation.

The cultural c… c basis of their oppre… ry real contradictions …pression as discriminat… …is essentially ex… …forms psycho-sexual … …e on the other … …and profound under … reinforce eac…

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Nyerere urges fair deal

ARUSHA. — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere yesterday appealed for unity among poor countries in seeking a new global economic deal with industrial nations.

He urged collective measures including the setting up of Third World multinational corporations.

Addressing the opening session of a five-day ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, a collection of underdeveloped nations, President Nyerere said negotiations with rich countries had not succeeded in changing the structure of power.

"The world still works against the interests of the poor. We need to negotiate from a steadily increasing position of strength," he said.

He described the Group of 77 as "the trade union of the poor".

He said some among the group were being "flattered and wooed and offered concessions" by industrialised countries under a policy of divide and rule. "Disunity would be a terrible setback to us all."

The ministerial meeting was called to prepare Third World tactics for a meeting in Manila in May of the United Nations conference on trade and development, a favourite forum where poor countries press proposals for a new world economic order.

He urged effort to build up Third World institutions in shipping, insurance and finance. — Sapa-AP.

3/8
23/2/77 Rdm

LEGAL STATUS

8. Are you? (1) Contract worker with a contract (amajoin)
(2) Contract worker in the area illegally
(3) Permanent resident by birth (borner)
(4) Permanent resident through continuous employment for 10 years or 15 years legal residence in Cape Town, (10(1)b)
(5) Intending to qualify for permanent residence through 10 years continuous employment.

9. (Not for borners)
For how many years have you worked away from your home in the country? .....

(Questions 10, 11 and 12 not for borners or men with Section 10(1)b rights)

10. How did you know that there was a job for you at your present firm?
(1) Through friends
(2) Through family
(3) Came to see firm in town
(4) Went to labour bureau in homeland
(5) Recruited by firm in homeland
(6) Other means
(explain) .....

11. How did you get your first contract with your present firm?
(1) At the labour bureau in homeland before starting work
(2) At the labour bureau in homeland after starting work
(3) In town before starting work
(4) In town after working at the firm
(5) Other methods
(explain) .....

Tanzania invades Uganda

NAIROBI — Advancing Tanzanian forces, using long-range artillery and aircraft, were moving towards the key south Ugandan towns of Masaka and Mbarara, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

They appeared to confirm Ugandan Government reports which said Tanzanian troops were within 13km of Masaka, on the road to the capital, Kampala.

Residents of Masaka, contacted on the telephone from Nairobi, said the military barracks in the town had been blown up and people were fleeing the area.

But they denied a report in the Tanzanian Government Daily News that the town had fallen.

Informed sources in Dar es Salaam also denied the newspaper report.

One Masaka resident said the town had been bombarded frequently over the past few days.

"In fact, a bomb fell this morning but missed the town," he said.

He said Ugandan troops were in Masaka in spite of the destruction of the barracks.

"They have been telling us not to be afraid."

Masaka has a population of about 20 000 and is the marketing and administrative centre for a large and fertile area of southern Uganda.

Ugandan sources said Ugandan exiles, joined by members of the largely-internal Save Uganda Movement, were also converging on Masaka from the south.

One diplomat said: "The Ugandans don't seem to be putting up much resistance.

"They are short of ammunition and their morale is low," he said.

"The Tanzanians see that President Idi Amin is in a corner, that he is shaky and may go."

Kenyan sources believe Tanzanian artillery is being used to clear large areas of Ugandan troops north of the frontier, across Lake Victoria, to make room for an advance by groups opposing the Ugandan leader.

The four-month-old border war with Tanzania, which apparently began with Ugandan troops occupying a strip of Tanzanian territory, together with an upsurge of internal opposition, is believed to have left President Amin more vulnerable than ever during his eight-year rule.

A mediation committee of the Organisation of African Unity has been meeting here for the past two days to work out a negotiated end to the fighting.

Proposals to end the fighting were expected to include an immediate ceasefire, withdrawal of troops to a buffer zone at the border and an OAU fact-finding mission to inspect the battle zone.

Observers believed such proposals would be acceptable to Uganda, but doubted whether Tanzania would accept them. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Nyerere refuses to halt invasion

NM 26/2/78

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NAIROBI — As an invasion force from Tanzania advanced towards the Ugandan capital, Kampala, the Organisation of African Unity sent special missions to the two countries yesterday to seek a ceasefire.

In Dar es Salaam President Julius Nyerere yesterday refused to discuss details of an OAU draft plan to settle the conflict.

He said his own demands must be met first.

His demands are that the OAU condemns President Amin for invading Tanzania; President Amin renounces his claim to Tanzanian territory; Uganda agrees to compensate Tanzania for loss of life and property during the October invasion; and that President Amin ceases "using Tanzania as a scapegoat for his internal problems."

Uganda Radio reported that a 20 000-strong force of Tanzanian troops, mercenaries and Ugandan exiles had reached the town of Masaka, over a third of the way between the frontier and Kampala.

Cut

Telephone lines to Masaka, an important centre for the highly populated agricultural region to the south and west, were cut.

The Ugandan Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Matiya Lubega, told a hastily called meeting of the OAU Mediation Committee in Nairobi last week his country was prepared to accept an immediate ceasefire, a pull-back of troops and missions by the committee to each country to see the position on the ground.

Exile sources said internal sabotage by groups opposing President Amin continued. — (Sapa-Reuter-AP.)

It should be noted that the term 'technical' is misleading when referring to the above institutions, since they do in fact offer a wide range of courses over and above strictly technical courses, e.g. commercial and art courses. The following three tables give an idea of the number of students completing actual technical courses.

Table 2. NTC 1 - V passes, 1970-1974.

Year	NTC 1	NTC 11	NTC 111	NTC 1V	NTC V
1970	2 397	2 405	2 434	1 390	754
1971	2 455	2 434	2 249	1 369	1 217
1972	3 108	2 966	1 980	958	1 161
1973	3 521	3 353	2 117	93	1 055
1974	3 303	3 659	2 508	-	280

Source : South African Institute of Race Relations, Annual Surveys.

Note : NTC 1V and V were being phased out and replaced by the T courses by 1973.

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Tanzanian forces advance into Uganda

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Uganda radio reported that 20 000 Tanzanian troops, mercenaries and Ugandan exiles had reached the town of Masaka, over a third of the way between the frontier and Kampala.

Telephone lines to Masaka, an important centre for the highly populated agricultural region to the south and west, were cut.

The radio said there was fierce fighting in the town.

Residents of Kampala said yesterday they heard heavy artillery fire from the south-west, and assumed it was from near the town, 130 km away.

President Idi Amin, under pressure from the invasion and an upsurge of guerilla attacks inside Uganda, appealed to friendly countries to send troops and military supplies.

Ugandan Foreign Affairs minister Matiya Lubega told a hastily called meeting of the OAU mediation committee in Nairobi last week his country was prepared to accept an immediate ceasefire, a pull-back of troops and missions by the committee to see the position on the ground.

Committee sources said Mr Lubega was accompanying a committee delegation to Kampala yesterday which was expected to meet President Amin.

The Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Mr Ban Mkapa, flew to Dar-es-Salaam with another mission, which immediately began talks with President Julius Nyerere.

Mr Mkapa said last week he attended the mediation committee session to demand condemnation of Uganda for its invasion of Tanzania last October. Asked if Tanzanian troops were fighting inside Uganda, he said: "War knows no boundary."

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi believe the invasion was led by Ugandan exiles, many of whom have lived and trained in Tanzania for years, and that Tanzanian artillery and aircraft were providing support for the advance.

Ex-President Milton Obote, overthrown by President Amin eight years ago and now in exile in Tanzania, has called on Ugandans to rise up against the Amin administration.

Meanwhile, President Nyerere yesterday refused to discuss details of an Organisation of African Unity draft plan to settle the Tanzania-Uganda conflict.

He said his own demands had to be met first.

Dr Nyerere talked for an hour and 15 minutes with members of an OAU ad-hoc committee on inter-state disputes. The committee members flew to Dar-es-Salaam from a meeting in Nairobi.

A Tanzanian aide said after the meeting President Nyerere argued that the current war resulted from President Amin's 1971 claim on a section of north-western Tanzania, and that hostilities began last October when Ugandan forces invaded Tanzania in a bid to make good on the claim.

SAPA-AP-RNS.

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'Invincible' Idi pleads for peace

NAIROBI — President Idi Amin, his life presidency threatened by repeated Tanzanian victories over the armed forces he once boasted were invincible, sued for peace yesterday in a message to five neighbouring African countries.

Uganda Radio, monitored here, said President Amin asked Kenya, Zaire, Sudan, Rwanda and Burundi to try to persuade Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to accept Organisation of African Unity peace efforts.

The broadcast appeared to rebut rumours that President Amin, with his family, had already fled Uganda, but it underlined his desperate situation.

Western diplomats said Tanzanian army regulars, accompanied by some anti-Amin Ugandan exiles, were on the doorstep of Mbarara and Masaka, two garrison towns in southern Uganda.

They said the Tanzanian advance had halted but that there appeared little that dispirited Ugandan units could do to keep the invaders from moving on Kampala, the capital 130km north of Masaka.

Kampala was reported calm, with no sign that the 3 000 Whites in Uganda were preparing to flee.

"By Uganda standards, things are fairly normal," said a Western resident of the capital. "People are going about their business as usual and the TV is showing movies of Idi's past exploits."

Observers said it was debatable whether anyone could talk peace with Dr. Nyerere, who appeared to be out to settle matters with President Amin once and for all, in spite of official claims that Tanzania would leave President Amin's future up to Ugandans.

The two leaders have traded insults ever since President Amin overthrew former President Milton Obote, a personal friend of Dr. Nyerere's eight years ago. — (Sapa-AP.)

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Nyerere lays down terms for peace

DAR-ES-SALAAM — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said yesterday the war between Tanzania and Uganda could end immediately if the Organisation of African Unity and Uganda would agree to meet four conditions laid down by Tanzania.

Dr Nyerere said the fighting could be stopped if the OAU agreed to condemn President Idi Amin for invading Tanzania last October and if President Amin would agree to renounce his claim over a section of Tanzania, pledge never to invade Tanzania again and agree to pay compensation for damage done during the October invasion.

Dr Nyerere's statement came as President Amin sued for peace. Uganda Radio said President Amin asked his five African neighbours to persuade the Tanzanian President to accept OAU peace efforts.

But Dr Nyerere denied Tanzania was bent on toppling the Amin regime. Removing President Amin was "the exclusive right of the people of Uganda," he said. — DDC-SAPA-RNS-AP.

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2. Employment in [illegible]

2.1 In the [illegible] between [illegible] sector [illegible] (dealing [illegible] it here).

2.2 There [illegible] perhaps that in the period 1946 to 1974 employment was consistently above 20 000 workers (peaking at 21 488 in 1970) whereas in the period 1946 to 1963 employment fluctuated below 20 000 workers (dropping to 15 156 in 1956). This pattern was destroyed in 1973 and 1974 when employment first went below 20 000 to 19 819 and then fell sharply to 17 415. The decline has not been reversed by August 1977 [illegible] ng has contributed for the mining to 21 000 workers (See Graph p.15).

2.3 It is clear from the graphs of output and employment that output per worker has increased remarkably over the period. Output increased from about 1,3 million carats in 1946 to an historic peak in the region of 8 million in 1970 (and has stayed above 7 million carats a year since then). The increase was reasonably steady though much of it was concentrated in the period 1953-70. To achieve this 6 fold increase in production employment increased from 14 164 (1946) to 21 488 (1970) - a mere 52 per cent - and in 1976 employment was actually 9 per cent below its 1946 level. To make the figure more comparable labour productivity (carats per worker per year) has risen from 60-70 odd shortly after the war to just over 400 per cent per annum. In fact there is some concentration of productivity gains in the years 1950-54, 1961-63, 1966-69 and 1976 which represents the fast average annual compound rate of increase of

-16-

The first fifteen years of British rule were difficult years for the Ngoni. Even after coming out of their exhausted homeland, they did not find fertile soils, and in their rain-shadow area there was always a threat of famine. The people deeply resented the annual hut tax, yet they could not effectively [illegible] in and labour [illegible] on farms, and it is by no means surprising that the Livingstonia-educated [illegible] subject peoples, and it is [illegible] Colonial rule [illegible] Nyasaland,[91] and a startling famine in 1924, with [illegible] failed to deal effectively.[92] Colonialism [illegible] caused — a general decline in the living standards [illegible] subject peoples, and it is by no means surprising that the Livingstonia-educated clerks, [illegible] Nyasaland, and a startling famine in 1924, with which the colonial regime failed to deal effectively.[92] Colonialism caused — a general decline in the living standards of the Ngoni and their subject peoples, and it is by no means surprising that the Livingstonia-educated clerks, [illegible]

Nyerere calls for all-out war

(318) 2/3/79

Tanzania is in GNP terms one of the poorest 25 countries of the world. But its political weight arguably puts it up in the top 25.

This extraordinary accomplishment is the work of its first and only President who has ruled for 18 years, longer than any other post-colonial African leader.

Ever since Henry Kissinger tried to find a formula for ending white rule in Rhodesia, Nyerere has been courted by the West as the most important influence for accommodation on the African side. At first sight this seems odd.

Tanzania's border is not contiguous with Rhodesia or South Africa. The answer is rooted principally in Nyerere's personality, the fact that he has never shied away from helping the liberation movements in Southern Africa, whatever his own troubles.

It was from their bases in Tanzania that Frelimo toppled Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique and Dar Es Salaam has long been the headquarters of the Organisation of African States' Liberation Committee.

This has earned Nyerere the respect of black Africa. His word can be said to carry more weight than that of any other leader.

I talked to him in the small seaside house where he now conducts most of his business. We sat on the verandah, his shoeless felt tucked under him, his manner as unpretentious as his lifestyle. (He lives on a salary



TANZANIA is one of the 25 poorest countries in the world. But it has great political weight through Julius Nyerere, its first and only President, who has ruled for 18 years — longer than any other post-colonial African leader.

Jonathon Power (left) a famous journalist of the International Herald-Tribune, has just interviewed Nyerere. This is the first of a two-part series.

believe the West are completely genuine in working for an agreement which might bring about Swapo government. I would have thought the South Africans would accept the West's line of reasoning.

Q: Now Rhodesia: with the majority of voters in the January 30 white referendum voting for black majority rule on the lines worked out by Ian Smith and his black supporters, isn't it time to reconsider your support for the PF guerillas trying to undermine this "internal settlement?

A: No, I have always argued that Smith is not for majority rule. At one time he was saying: "No majority rule in 1 000 years." He was being completely genuine. Smith now realises he will lose that war. He has to see what he can salvage. I know what that "internal settlement" constitution is — it is the kind which secures power for a white minority for I don't know how many years.

The British and the Americans produced a set of proposals on the basis of which we can have elections supervised by the UN. Smith says he won't have that. We are still dealing with the same old Smith and he wants a solution only on his own terms.

Q: Whatever you say, Rhodesia will have an election on April 20 the US Senate may send some of

idea that General Peter Walls, the Rhodesian commander, would have decided to face the guerillas, sanctions and Lord Carver is absolutely ridiculous. British troops would have been welcomed with a sigh of relief by the whites.

Q: Are you saying the Americans and British were wrong to go through the process of negotiating the Anglo-American plan over the last 18 months?

A: They were wrong to disarm themselves. Prime Minister Wilson, in 1965, said in so many words that if they were to declare UDI he would not use force against them. What was the equivalent disarming mechanism this time?

The equivalent this time was not to tell Smith: **"This war is no good and if it goes on it is not in the interests of the West. We have produced these proposals. We are asking** you to accept them. We have the support of the PF, the five Front Line States of Africa, of the world — of everyone except yourself. So we are asking you to comply or else we are landing troops".

Q: One thing which has created much controversy is your claim that the PF accepted the Anglo-American plan. Western diplomats say this is just not true.

A: The PF only accepted parts of its elections, a UN role, but they

of the Front Line States said if this is your problem we shall put this specifically to the Front. We got the PF to agree to all those powers.

The British then said, but in exercising this discretion on internal security, the Resident Commissioner must use the existing police force. Naturally, the PF questioned the impartiality of the Smith police. They proposed that in addition to the Smith police, the Resident Commissioner should accept a force trained by themselves. I think it was a perfectly fair proposal.

I worked hard to get the Anglo-American proposals accepted and they were accepted by the PF and Front Line States. But they did not get enough support from the British and Americans themselves.

Q: Do you see any way the West could act to bring pressure on South Africa to force Smith to the point of surrender in the next few months?

A: They have been talking about this since the Kissinger plan. The idea that you have to be nice to Smith, and secondly, if you are going to be nasty to Smith, you must be nas-

Namibia is a colony like any other, so let Namibia go. What is Rhodesia to us? If they can survive, well and good, but we are not going to fight for them.

But when the West decides to be nice to the South Africans the South Africans say, we might as well work for a flank.

Q: But if the Western powers crack the whip too hard over South Africa the South Africans say: "If we are going to get it anyway, then we might as well take our stand now and use Namibia and Rhodesia as a buffer."

A: The South Africans are not fools. They have problems of their own.

The real commitment is to South Africa. There is a limit to which you go out and dig into areas which are not really your priority.

Q: But they were already dug into Namibia. They were already dug into Rhodesia.

A: If the South Africans decide for the purpose of their future defence they are going to use Namibia and Rhodesia as if they were the Transvaal, then the West should have taken them on. You don't wait till they decide to become nice, because the West decided to be nice, the South Africans decided to be tough.

Q: Let's get back to the specifics of how you would now be tough if you were allowed to run Anglo-

war." They are not doing it. But they will discuss this possibility of rescuing them.

Q: There is another consideration — the West does not want to see the total destruction of Rhodesia. It doesn't want to see, any more than you do, a civil war. And it certainly does not want to see a Marxist belt or a revolutionary belt right across South Africa. I wonder whether you should be writing off the hope, even now, of your radical solution being accepted?

A: I'm writing it off, not because I've not tried. In Namibia the Western powers should be able to say to South Africa that, for the next 10 or 15 years, what is in our interests in Southern Africa is also in your interests. So behave yourself.

I'm not working for a Marxist or socialist government in Southern Africa. I would welcome one if it came about as a result of the armed struggle, but I'm not working for it. I am working for the ordinary liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

I was hoping the British and Americans, having put forward the Anglo-American proposals, would see they had to be firm with Smith. Why? Because if the war goes on the war will radicalise the incoming government, although it will not necessarily, as some fools

British intervention, even as late as a month ago, do you think you would have had the influence to take the PF and the other Front Line States along with you?

A: I don't know. One could have started arguing again. But it's not on the cards now. Realistically, the PF and Africa are left with one alternative and that is war.

Our problem now is the divisions in the PF. If you have a united PF there's no problem — at the end of the war the PF will form a government as happened in Mozambique without any complications.

So I think Africa and the friends of Zimbabwe and those who want peace in Africa, and I include the West, must genuinely work for the unity of the PF.

Now, I do know there are some people in some Western capitals who have been toying with the idea that one way to avoid the PF taking over is to divide it and get one wing of the PF to join Smith. Really this is a prescription for civil war in Zimbabwe.

Q: In this fight to the finish which you foresee, you have mentioned that you will go to the communist powers for help. Are we likely to see Cuban troops brought down this far south?

A: No, what for? Even Smith says he's not winning that war and there are no Cubans there. The Cubans can't liberate [illegible] — they want

...c...ars a month, ...ess than his senior civil servants).

Even when he was for the first time publicly damning the American and British diplomatic effort in Rhodesia, his voice never became harsh. There was always a laugh or a gesture to mellow the attack.

Nonetheless this interview calling for war in Rhodesia, could be interpreted as the moment that marks the end of the era of diplomacy in Southern Africa and the beginning of an era of all out race war.

Q: Jonathan Power: Western diplomats say they see a ray of light in Namibia/SWA. How close are we to seeing an agreement that will allow SA in co-operation with the UN to bring about fair and free elections followed by independence?

A: Julius Nyerere: I can't pretend I even begin to understand how the South African view their own interests. I would have thought there is a sense in which they could easily trust the five Western powers. I can't see the five working for a solution which they consider might produce an anti-Western government in Namibia.

If elections had taken place last year there is no doubt Swapo would have won. The five don't believe a Swapo government is likely to be so radical it would resist Western influence.

But they also believe, possibly rightly, that if the war were to go on for another two, three, four years, and eventually the South Africans were to lose, the resulting regime in Namibia would be radical, even Marxist.

That would not be in the interests of the West, so I

...ts mem...ers as o...serve... **If they see that the election is reasonably free and as fair as one can expect in a war zone it is likely there will be a move in Congress to lift sanctions and Britain may have a new Conservative government led by Mrs Thatcher. Are you worried about the possible turn of events?**

A: Yes, I have always worked to try and get Western pressure on the side of the liberation forces — it is useful. However, if things go as you say they might, then Britain and the US would have joined the enemy.

Q: Let's see if there is an alternative. The Anglo-American compromise proposals seem to have got nowhere. Can you pinpoint where they failed?

A: They failed when the British and the Americans decided the way to implement the proposals was to be nice to Smith. Let's find what Smith likes and doesn't like and then we can modify them.

Q: How should they have gone about it?

A: When Smith declared UDI it was a rebellion. We called on the British to quell it and proceed with decolonisation. The British didn't, saying they had no power to do it. They exaggerated, they had their point. If they had decided in 1965 to land a couple of battalions they would have met with considerable resistance from Smith and his troops. But the British, given enough determination, would have quelled that rebellion.

1977/78 was different. Smith was already worried about the mounting pressures from the guerillas and about sanctions. If, in addition, Lord Carver had been asked to land a couple of battalions in Rhodesia, the



Pres Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania (left) with Pres Kenneth Kaunda, of Zambia (right) at a summit conference in London.

had reservations about the authority of the UN. In a transitional governing council they demanded a majority of the seats instead of agreeing to share them evenly. They also wanted to dismantle the police force.

The British had put to us in writing the things they thought essential in the formation of a provisional government. If the Anglo-American proposals were to come into force they wanted a Resident Commissioner who would have to have in his own discretion, powers regarding defence, external affairs, internal security and matters pertaining to the constitution.

They said if those are not accepted by the PF, they can't see how the Resident Commissioner could exercise his functions properly. So last year at the mid-April meeting with Dr Owen and Mr Vance and the PF, we

Then we said: "No, go to Smith. Get from Smith what you have been able to get from the PF" then both sides can go to the all-parties meeting. The rest can be agreed there. Especially the part which is not really the concern of the British.

The PF did accept the major provisions of the Anglo-American proposals. But the British and Americans chose not to publicise the fact. Why? Because they were not likely to get Smith to accept any of those provisions. I must be fair to Owen. Eventually he did.

Q: Where do we go next? Is it still possible to bring peace and democracy to Rhodesia?

A: My answer is Yes, of course. That war is going to end and the guerillas will win. Can one hope there is an alternative to war? I think not.

ty to Smith by proxy, through South Africa, is not serious. It was wrong.

We were dealing with two leaders of minority regimes in Southern Africa. One was Smith the other was Vorster. The idea that you used the chief one to frighten the other is like using Lucifer to frighten a few devils. Ridiculous.

Q: But the West have always hoped South Africans would see it in their own interests to get regimes on their borders that were stable and reasonable in their political behaviour.

A: You don't get that by being nice. The South Africans will have to be confronted with a tough international community, including the West, the South Africans then decide: do we confront the world because of Namibia and Rhodesia, or because of South Africa?

...inute ago you talked about the British sending in a couple of brigades, a pre-emptive strike. How do you see this in practice?

A: If the British were to do it tomorrow I am not quite sure the PF would accept it. My real worry now is that the British will go in. They will go in when there is a collapse, but they will go in to fight the PF.

Q: Why do you think that?

A: No British Government, Labour, Conservative or Liberal, could fail to send in troops on the pretence of rescuing fleeing whites if there is a collapse of the Smith regime under fire from the PF.

When that happens they will find the power, the political will and the military power, all they lacked during the last 14 years.

Q: Wouldn't it just be an in-and-out rescue?

A: No, it can't be. The British will accept the Smith troops as allies in the process of rescuing the whites.

Q: I assume the British and the Americans who might help them are sensible enough to see the pitfalls.

A: I've asked the British and the Americans — I think since '73 or '74 — you can help us end that war and avoid that rescuing process by paying the whites who aren't prepared to live with majority rule to leave.

Tell them: "If you don't want to live under an African regime come out now. Don't just remain there shooting them and letting them shoot you — come out."

I say to the British and Americans: "You have the money to buy these people out. Don't prolong the

...it because it takes arms from them.

Q: Less than a month ago you told an American reporter you wanted a "short, sharp military action" by the British and the Americans in Rhodesia.

A: I've given up. For years I've been saying, mostly privately that the British and the US should go in. There was no sign. None. Now I've got to concentrate on the only alternative, the war.

When I believed there was some hope of ending this war on the basis of the Anglo-American proposals I spoke in their favour to my PF colleagues without any inhibition. I was very firm. There came the time I was almost the only one that held to them.

Washington or London, they still use the phrase: "The Anglo-American proposals remain the best basis of a solution", but nothing is done about them.

Q: Did you ever realistically feel the British and US were going to implement the Anglo-US plan in a way that accorded with your views?

A: Yes, we were assured Smith would be removed. President Kaunda had been saying to me: "Look, Julius, the whole thing hangs on whether the Americans and the British will get rid of Smith."

He made his reservation known to the Americans and the British: that if they were not clear how Smith was going to be toppled he was not going to give his support to the Anglo-American proposals. We got their assurance. A British takeover of power in Rhodesia was a necessary part of the proposals and we were urging their implementation.

Q: If there had been a response to your call for

to feel they have ...era...e themselves. And the Cubans themselves are not necessarily anxious to get involved.

Q: You don't see the South African Government, at a point of crisis, being driven by its own public opinion to get involved and that producing a Cuban involvement?

A: Yes, there can be a repetition of Angola. But it will come from South Africa and the West. It will not come from here because left to themselves the PF will win.

Q: So when you talk of increased communist support for the PF what were you thinking?

A: The West, whatever their sympathies, are not backing up that government of Smith. But if they decided to back up the government which results after April 20, this will change the situation and then we may need a lot of support from the communist countries.

Q: Even Cuban troops?

A: It depends what they do. The PF will have to decide the kind of support they want from their own allies. I hope we don't need them. But if the US Congress did lift sanctions and Mrs Thatcher attempted to be accommodating to that April 20 election and the South Africans gave whoever became the black Prime Minister military support, wouldn't there then be an enormous pressure within the PF to ask for Cuban help?

Tomorrow: Pres Nyerere talks about South Africa, the Soviet advance in Africa, Uganda, Tanzania and himself.

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THIS is the last of the three-part series of interviews with President Julius Nyerere by Jonathan Power (left), a freelance journalist in London, who went to Tanzania to talk to the President for four hours — Nyerere's longest interview ever — in his small seaside cottage. Although brought up as a Roman Catholic the President says he does not believe in turning the other cheek . . . "but I am not the only one . . ."

IN DEFENCE OF WAR

'We have had, unfortunately, torture in our prisons. It is a shame . . . Detaining without trial doesn't worry me as much . . .' — Nyerere

Power. Q: It seems extraordinary that a man of your professed humanity and morality should have allowed the maltreatment of prisoners and indeed detention without trial. Until relatively recently you had thousands of political prisoners, some of whom had been detained without trial for five or six years.

Nyerere. A: When you put it that way you make it much easier for me to answer. It is not true that we have had thousands of political detainees. But it is too simple for me just to say, "No, we have never had thousands of political prisoners in Tanzania." The question is still relevant if we had only two or three. And you could ask how is it that we have allowed the torture of a single person in our prisons?

Q: I didn't mean thousands of political detainees, I meant thousands of people who were in prison without trial. You let out large numbers last year.

A: But these were not political detainees.

We have had, unfortunately, torture in our prisons. It is a shame. We said so ourselves. We are doing our best to deal with the problem.

Detaining without trial doesn't worry me as much. Torture is unlawful and

Parliament, but not the policies. They cannot challenge your particular kind of socialism. Why shouldn't another party be allowed to campaign for, say, a kind of Kenya-style more capitalist type of development?

A: I believe government has to do two things. This is a simplified way of putting it. It has to work, not by the book, but in fact. Secondly it must preserve the basic liberties of an individual. It is a matter of debate whether the right to

capitalist approach to development benefited them economically while few Tanzanians could say the same things about your socialism?

A: I'm not quite sure. This is a question of judgement, but it is possible. Kenya started better off than we did. The top of Kenya is infinitely better off than the top of Tanzania. If you can create a lot of the wealth for the rich at the top, you leave less for the masses. We think our system is run

saying: "Why don't we work together? We used to do so on our farms in the old days, why can't we do it now?"

Q: I would like to finish by asking you some personal question about your life. What an extraordinary life though you have led because you were brought up in a village environment for the first 12 years of your life, and now you are an international Statesman. Do you wonder to yourself what life would

original animist beliefs that you were brought up with?

A: During the first 12 years I was not taught any religion. Tribal society doesn't teach any religion. You are in a tribal society and there you are with their beliefs about spirits and their own ideas of the after-life and so forth. They will be taught but not at this stage. But then you go to school and here you meet priests and these people are teaching religion. This is

am rejecting it. But I do question freely what I believe should be irrelevant to Christianity, what is part of European culture.

Q: In 1961 you said that you felt one contribution Africa could make to the present history of the world is to refuse to arm. You have certainly changed your views since then. You must have gone through a tortuous period as a committed Christian when you moved from this position to where you now see only armed struggle as the answer to Rhodesia.

A: No. Frankly to arm or not to arm has never been a problem for me at all. For me it has been a political question rather than a Christian one. Violence is a political instrument. I have never seen it as a moral issue. I wish I could, I did try. I took Gandhi very seriously. He believed if India were attacked, they should not fight back.

guidance in the political sphere?

A: No I don't think one can avoid that responsibility as a Christian. I think the point about this is that the gospels are about society. It is about where we live, not just about getting our souls to heaven. Nowhere in the Gospel is Jesus saying how to live with one another in heaven.

The whole idea is about living with one another here. It is true it is not a political manifesto. But it is about right and wrong.

You can't avoid, when making a political decision, to relate to what you believe about right or wrong.

Morally

Q: What do you do when two morally right courses crash? You believe you should support the liberation forces in Rhodesia. But then the guerillas come u

criminally immoral. Detention without trial is not. We do it under law. You can ask whether we are justified in using this law or not. All governments do this. The British recently did and the Irish didn't like it.

Vindictive

We can be challenged whether we were justified in any particular case to use that law. If I myself were to go over those detention orders again, I could possible say I was wrong here or wrong there. But this is not a moral matter, unless I was being personally vindictive.

Q: How about Gray Mattaka, Dunstan Chipaka, and the Swapo deputy commander, Leonard Nangoro, and maybe 50 to 60 detainees who are in prison untried for perhaps criminal reasons rather than political? This is Amnesty International information.

A: I really don't know whether we have any Swapo person. I thought all the Swapo people had gone. I am told that Andreas Shipanga claims that between Zambia and Tanzania we still have some 1 800 detainees. This is ridiculous.

Q: Amnesty particularly mentions the Swapo deputy commander.

A: I really do not know.

Q: Gray Mattaka and Dunstan Chipaka?

A: I'm afraid I don't know. I think they are still in but there is a good reason.

Q: Because of the one-party system it is said that the ordinary people here don't really have much say in what happens. They can vote to change individual representative members of belong to an alternative party is a basic liberty. I think parties are a matter of mechanics. So you have to judge our system on whether it works. Does it preserve the basic freedoms of the individual?

Q: The typical multi-party democracies are Britain and the U.S. Does it work there?

Yes. Because both parties have agreed on the basic requirements of the society, on what must not be touched.

The basic thing in Tanzania is the survival of this nation as a united country. If we formed parties, we'd form parties on the basis of religion or tribe. They would not understand about opposition and opposition would become a kind of conspiracy. What you need is to avoid all that, yet have the debates taking place. And we think this is happening. We are not a vanguard party. We are a mass party in a very small country. We have millions of members. And there the debate which you have in the multi-party system is taking place. I think we have the spectrum in our single political party.

Society

It works. Our people feel free — I think they do. In our system changing individuals could also mean changing policy. It is not likely to be a very radical change of policy. But it rarely is in Britain or the U.S. When the basic requirements of society are accepted change is rarely particularly radical.

Q: Admittedly Kenya is a naturally richer country than Tanzania, but isn't it true that in Kenya today everyone could say the quite well. It is something for a poor country like Tanzania to be able to say that every child in Tanzania is going to school in spite of the fact that this is one of the poorest countries in the world. Why should I feel ashamed of what our system has been able to achieve?

Q: You have justified your Ujamaa policies, your system of compelling people to live in villages and working on communal farms, by talking of the traditional mutual support system in traditional African villages. Isn't this perhaps a romantic notion of pre-colonial Africa? Was it really so good? Your own tribe for instance was renowned for its murders and its quarrelling.

A: First of all let me say when we got our people to live in villages it had nothing to do with socialism. I announced that policy of living in villages in my first speech to Parliament in October 1962 when I was elected President. I said: "We are poor, we have very limited resources, we must try and use our limited resources carefully.

We build a school which is for as many people as possible. We put a water pump which serves as many people as possible. We put in a dispensary and serve as many people as possible. When we can afford a tractor it can serve as many people as possible. We cannot do this if we live scattered as we are. We ought to live closer in villages." So that was the villageisation policy announced in 1962. Later in 1967 we began talking about social change, how to transform the country socially without going capitalist. Then we began

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never been sent to school. How do you see those first 12 years now, looking back?

A: I looked after my father's cattle for 12 years. It is true that it was a process, but I don't know when the process started, whether it was at the age of 12 or before that, I don't know. It is a chain of events.

Q: Do you still retain a part of the African religious beliefs you were taught in your first 12 years of village life? Have you developed a synthesis between your Roman Catholicism and the idea of sitting down and listening to somebody talking about God, about angels and devils, etc.

Q: You never had a period in your life when you reacted against Catholic thinking? You said to yourself this is part of European culture and it was foisted on me at a young age?

A: No, because I was a convert. I was 12. I had my own mind and I was not baptised until the age of 20. During the whole of this period of eight or nine years I was going for instruction and at any point there I could have said no I Christian, let me see if as a Christian I could reach the same conclusion. I tried to. The New Testament says turn the other cheek. Or the decalogue: "Thou shalt not kill" — it is straightforward. There is no "except in certain circumstances." But I can't convince myself at all. And so there I am. It is a shame, but I am not the only one. There are many other Christians who have not reached Gandhi's conclusion.

Q: Are you saying that the teaching of Jesus was orientated to the individual and really doesn't give you family, and the father sees his duty to defend his family. For him to kill the guerillas is morally right. There you have the clash of perhaps two equally valid moral forces. Do you ever worry about this?

A: I suppose people do worry. But once you have made the major decision to go to war you have agreed to take all the risks of war including the killing of innocents. Even if it were just the guilty on one side it would still be a problem because it is still human beings being killed. Whether you like them or not it is better that they live rather than they die.

Soviets, not the West, are the problem: Nyerere

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In this second and final part of his interview with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, international Herald Tribune columnist Jonathan Power (right) asks the leader of this most important Front Line state for his views on one-man, one-vote in South Africa, about Soviet advance in Africa and about the invasion of Uganda.



Q: Don't you feel that Soviet political and military strength advances as it is now doing, through the Horn of Africa up through the Middle East and down to Afghanistan, maybe in five or six years time you may wish with hindsight you hadn't discounted Soviet influence quite as much as you are now doing?

A: Yes it is possible. But at the present, if Africa feels dependent, feels unfree, it is because of Western Europe. Africa today has a formal relationship with the European community. We are more like appendages to the European economic community. We are to Western Europe what Latin America is to the US. So those Africans who feel they need to enlarge their area of freedom their problem is not the Soviet Union. Their problem is Western Europe. For Western Europe to tell me, "Julius, don't you worry about us, worry about the Soviet Union because you never know" is slightly cheeky! Well, I can't talk about "I never know" I talk about what I know. And what I know is the fact that we are dependent on Western Europe and I know that I don't want to be dependent upon anyone else, the Soviet Union included.

Q: You don't get anxious, maybe a questioning thought passing through your mind, when you see so many communist troops in Ethiopia and Angola who are seemingly digging in for a long stay?

A: I leave the future to Neto and to Mengistu I know why they are there. The Cubans are in Angola because the West decided to back up South Africa in its attempt to prevent the MPLA taking over the government of Angola — a cause they had been fighting for for 10 years. I still approve the reasons why the Cubans are there. The South Africans are even now still menacing Angola. As long as Neto feels menaced by SA there is no reason why he should not keep Cubans there.

Q: A word about Uganda and Idi Amin. Why doesn't your army thrust forward to Kampala? There are surely few people in the world today who would object if you deposed Idi Amin?

A: Because it is not my country. We dislike the regime intensely. In October he invaded my country. My duty is very simple. It is to push him and his troops out of Tanzania, and make quite sure that he is not going to do it again. But the removal of Amin is the duty of the people of Uganda and remains the duty of the people of Uganda.

Q: Let us now talk about South Africa. Aren't the South Africans right to be wary of black rule? They see so much corrupt government in Africa.

A: People want to govern themselves and when they do so sometimes they have good governments, sometimes bad. But they do something about it. I hope my friends in South Africa, when the day comes, when they have removed minority rule and if they have a black tyranny, they will remove that too. Now they are dealing with one tyranny. It happens to be white.

Q: Do you think South Africa should remain a unitary state, that is, one man, one vote? Don't you think there would be more chance of reaching some solution in South Africa if one argued for a federation of states, with the whites having their own tribal area as it were?

A: The issue is not what constitution there should be for an otherwise democratic South Africa. If that was the issue, we would leave it to the South Africans. Whether it is going to be unitary or federal or confederal it doesn't concern the rest of the world. The issue is this. Here are people with a religion. Their religion requires that they must govern the blacks.

There are governments in the world we criticise, including a government like Idi Amin, because he is killing people. He is a murderer, he is a tyrant. But he doesn't have a religion which requires that he kills people.

This superiority based on the Bible is really nonsense, but terribly dangerous and destructive nonsense, and therefore the people will have to fight against this tyranny using whatever weapons seem appropriate to them.

Q: It is very easy to say, as many Africans do, that Europe and the US should simply cut off their trade links with South Africa. SA is the main or only non-communist supplier of manganese, chromium and platinum, all essential for US and European industry. Can you blame the West coming down in favour of the status quo?

A: They could have decided to maintain Nigeria as a colony so they could have gone on getting the oil. But they didn't decide that. Where is the oil of Angola going? It is going to the US. What are the blacks going to do with their manganese or whatever it is? They will sell it. The economy of the world will not change. The West will continue dominating the world economy whatever happens.

Q: How realistic is it to think that the West with its big trade stake in South Africa will ever bring itself to use sanctions, and even if it did, given South Africa's wealth and self-sufficiency, why should one consider them likely to be effective?

A: This question of South Africa's wealth and its self-sufficiency is exaggerated. Industrialised countries are very vulnerable and South Africa is industrialised. It is much more vulnerable than say Uganda. Even in the case of Britain, South Africa needs Britain much more than Britain needs South Africa. Britain has alternatives, which South Africa would not have in the case of sanctions. Again it is this question of political will.

Q: But however much you see South Africa needing the West more than vice versa, the price paid by the West would be a high one. In a time of recession and large-scale unemployment do you honestly think it is reasonable to expect Western countries to make this kind of sacrifice?

A: If it was not reasonable I would not be making it. I am not the most unreasonable person in the world. But we are talking about a regime which is unique. If the British do not disapprove of that regime well and good, but I know they disapprove of it intensely.

It is an evil regime. The only area on the planet where people suffer, not because of what they believe but because of what they happen to be. To work with South Africa economically is to pay South Africa to continue to do what they are doing. Are the British so desperate they have got to live on apartheid? They are not. It is a question of political will.

Q: Is there a way of bringing majority rule to South Africa without the kind of upheaval and fighting and killing we see unfolding before us in Rhodesia?

A: Yes, theoretically the choice is there. The South African whites would say: look we have been on this course now for more than 30 years. We don't appear to be converting the world at all to our course. Perhaps we have lost. Perhaps we need to change. We need to treat the majority of our people as human beings. So let us begin the process of change.

Q: So you are not saying "South Africa you must have a majority rule tomorrow, or else . . . "?

A: No, because there is no way in which majority rule can come to South Africa tomorrow. Change in South Africa, like change in Rhodesia is bound to be a process. The question is whether that process is going to be credible.

The question is not whether you are going to have majority rule in South Africa tomorrow or not. The question is how do you do it? If the South Africans decided we now really must change, we must yield to majority rule through a process of reform, it would be up to

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the Africans of South Africa to say this process has started and it looks credible. Let us give it a chance.

Q: In 1966 you said that the US "instead of taking the revolutionary side as its history suggests it should, has always taken the side of European colonialism". The US, you said, "still shapes her policies in regard to Africa through London". Do you still think that?

A: You say I made that statement in 1966, I wish I could say I am wrong now. I think the failure in Rhodesia was basically because the Americans decided that they must listen to the British. They will only do as much as the British are willing to do.

Q: Do you think there is a struggle for raw materials between the industrial powers in Africa?

A: No. No. This makes me resent it even more, because Zaire sells to the West, so does Angola. So why the killing of the people of Angola?

Q: Because of the one-party system it is said that the ordinary people here don't really have much say in what happens. Why shouldn't another party be allowed to campaign for, say, a kind of Kenya-style more capitalist type of development?

A: I believe government has to do two things. It has to work, not by the book, but in fact. Secondly it must preserve the basic liberties of an individual.

It is a matter of debate whether the right to belong to an alternative party is a basic liberty. I think parties are a matter of mechanics. So you have to judge our system on whether it works. Does it preserve the basic freedoms of the individual?

The basic thing in Tanzania is the survival of this nation as a united country. If we formed parties, we'd form parties on the basis of religion or tribe. They would not understand about opposition and opposition would become a kind of conspiracy. What you need is to avoid all that, yet have the debates taking place. And we think this is happening.

We think our system is run quite well. It is something for a poor country like Tanzania to be able to say that every child in Tanzania is going to school in spite of the fact that this is one of the poorest countries in the world. Why should I feel ashamed of what our system has been able to achieve?

Q: You have justified your Ujamaa policies, your system of compelling people to live in villages and working on communal farms, by talking of the traditional mutual support system in traditional African villages. Isn't this perhaps a romantic notion of pre-colonial of Africa?

A: First of all let me say when we got our people to live in villages it had nothing to do with socialism. I announced that policy of living in villages in my first speech to Parliament in October 1962 when I was elected President. I said, "We are poor, we have very limited resources, we must try and use our limited resources carefully. We built a school which is for as many people as possible. We put a water pump which serves as many people as possible. We put in a dispensary and serve as many people as possible. When we can afford a tractor it can serve as many people as possible. We cannot do this if we live scattered as we are. We ought to live closer in villages."

Later in 1967 we began talking about social change, how to transform the country socially without going capitalist. I want to change the past. My function is to change not to carry the past with us.

Q: Do you find it difficult to relax. How do you relax? Do you still go and translate Shakespeare?

A: I am relaxed most of the time, I think. I don't translate Shakespeare. That was a fluke when I translated two plays. It gave me a tremendous reputation — completely undeserved. I relax when I am in my village. I have a beautiful little vegetable garden of my own and I work on it.

Q: In 1961 you said that you felt one contribution Africa could make to the present history of the world is to refuse to arm. You must have gone through a tortuous period as a committed Christian when you moved from this position to where you now see only armed struggle as the answer to Rhodesia.

A: No. Frankly to arm or not to arm has never been a problem for me at all. For me it has been a political question rather than a Christian one. Violence is a political instrument. I have never seen it as a moral issue. I wish I could, I did try.

I took Gandhi very seriously. He believed if India were attacked, they should not fight back. I said I am a Christian, let me see if as a Christian I could reach the same conclusion. I tried to.

The New Testament says turn the other cheek. Or the decalogue: "Thou shalt not kill" — it is straightforward. There is no "except in certain circumstances". But I can't convince myself at all. And so there I am. It is a shame, but I am not the only one. There are many other Christians who have not reached Gandhi's conclusion.

Q: What do you do when two morally right courses crash? You believe you should support that liberation forces in Rhodesia. But then, the guerillas come up against a white family, and the father sees his duty to defend his family. For him to kill the guerillas is morally right. There you have the clash of perhaps two equally valid moral forces. Do you ever worry about this?

A: I suppose people do worry. But once you have made the major decision to go to war you have agreed to take all the risks of war including the killing of innocents.

X

Ugandan invaders advance

C.T. 9/3/79 (318)

NAIROBI. — Western diplomats said yesterday Tanzanian soldiers and armed Ugandan exiles had resumed their drive toward Kampala, and were meeting President Idi Amin's troops within 80 km of the Ugandan capital.

Anti-Amin exiles, claiming they were expanding the war to include waterborne forces, said they had set up bases on the Sese Islands in Lake Victoria in a move to harass Libyan weapons-supply flights supporting President Amin.

Diplomats and well-informed independent observers said the invaders approaching Kampala overland included 3 000 exiles and a larger number of Tanzanian regulars, perhaps 7 000 men in all.

President Amin was believed to have about an equal number of troops prepared to defend the city, plus an estimated 1 400 Libyan and Palestinian soldiers.

There was no sign of President Amin's promised counter-attack, although diplomats said the daily arms flights from Libya were continuing in an attempt to build up the Ugandan military.

Unconfirmed reports said the shipments included about a dozen MiGs and Mirages to provide air cover, as well as tanks and artillery. — Sapa AP

Tanzanian army in Kampala claim

NAIROBI — Diplomats quoting eyewitnesses said yesterday Tanzanian troops aiming to oust President Idi Amin were moving into the suburbs of Kampala, the capital, and were meeting only limited resistance from Ugandan forces.

They said Tanzanian units were 16 km from Kampala and residents said the city was largely deserted, with many shops and offices closed and little traffic.

Hundreds were reported fleeing the capital.

Some had been forced to spend the night in downtown office buildings because they could not reach home before a 6 pm military curfew.

Diplomats said the Tanzanians were seven km from Entebbe, the international airport beside Lake Victoria 32 km from Kampala. They said the invaders had been shelling the airport area regularly for the past few days and effectively denied President Amin use of the runways.

President Amin's whereabouts were not known yesterday. He made his last reported public appearance in Kampala on Tuesday, and said he was commanding troops at the front line.

Meanwhile, Uganda has requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council, charging Tanzania with aggression.

"This act of aggression and violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of my country is a serious threat to regional as well as international peace and security," Ugandan ambassador Idi Osman said in his letter.

The 15-nation council, which has been in almost daily session this month, was expected to be convened before the weekend. — SAPA-RNS-AP.

Tanzania MiGs bomb Entebbe Airport



President Amin

NAIROBI. — Tanzanian MiG jets bombed and strafed Uganda's Entebbe Airport yesterday, causing severe damage to a runway used by Libya to fly in troops and arms for President Idi Amin, diplomats reported.

Military observers said it was the first Tanzanian air strike in Uganda during the five-month war, and appeared to be in direct retaliation for last Thursday's brief bombing raid by a Libyan bomber at Mwanza, a Lake Victoria port and head of the rail line that transports war supplies from Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital.

Diplomats said the Tanzanian MiG-21 bombs left craters in the main runway at Entebbe during yesterday's raid, and may have put the airport out of use temporarily.

They said Tanzanian artillery had previously damaged the secondary runway at Entebbe, 32 kilometres from Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

Ugandan rebels said yesterday that they were preparing for an assault on Kampala, and denied Uganda Radio claims that President Amin's forces had pushed them back with a successful counter-attack.

"Kampala is now within our reach and it is a matter of time before we begin our assault," the Uganda National Liberation Front said in a statement.

The Front said its forces were still over-looking Kampala and Entebbe Airport.

Shells crashed into the centre of Kampala on Friday but diplomats said the city was quiet at the weekend. Radio Uganda reported that 25 people were killed in the battle and two mortars were captured.

President Amin said yesterday his troops would fight to the last man.

Sources in Dar es Salaam said up to 2 000 Libyan soldiers under the command of a Libyan brigadier-general were in and around the capital manning artillery batteries and fixing anti-tank barricades.

● It was reported from London yesterday said that Tanzania has accused Kenya of aiding President Amin in his last-ditch defence against Ugandan exiles and Tanzanians.

The accusation was made by the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Mr Benjamin Mkapa, in a meeting with the British and US ambassadors in Dar es Salaam. The Tanzanians believe that Kenya is helping President Amin by allowing Libyan aircraft to airlift fuel from Nairobi to the Ugandan airport of Naksongolo.— Sapa-Reuter, Own Correspondent

In a number of approaches that look at the African agricultural economy (eg. de Kiewiet and Hobart Houghton) the authors look at the fundamental inherent weakness of the traditional economy and the inability of the Africans either to adapt to that economy or to forsake it for participation in the market economy.

Bundy says that these explanations overlook ans underestimate the initial period of 'early prosperity' in the reserve areas of S.A. followed only later by the symptoms of underdevelopment and subsistence.

Bundy argues that i) there was a substantially more positive response by Africans agriculturalists to market opportunities tahn usually has been indicated.

ii) that an adapted form of the traditional subsistence methods provided for hundreds of thousands of Africans a preferable alternative to wage labour in white colonists terms.

iii) that a smaller group of Africans farmers made conciderable adaptations, departing entirely from the traditionalagricultural economy and compilimg most effectively with white farmers.

He further says that the failure of the African farmers was due to non-market forces predominantely: i) A Conti re utilized by
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Tanzanians claim fall of Entebbe

CAPE TIMES 6/4/79

• From Lusaka it is reported that Uganda's King Omugabe of Ankole is believed to have been killed in the western region by President Amin's troops fleeing from the advancing exile Ugandan soldiers. Sapa-Reuter

• Meanwhile, Uganda's government radio has reported that President Idi Amin made a dramatic reappearance in his beleaguered capital of Kampala yesterday and told an audience of soldiers: "I'm still going strong and am physically fit."

A news broadcast monitored here quoted the soldiers as telling President Amin they were ready to fight to the last man to drive out Tanzanian and Ugandan exile invaders and were confident of victory.

A Ugandan military spokesman said yesterday that the invaders were now bombing Kampala. Uganda Radio's external service, monitored in London, quoted the spokesman, normally taken to be President Amin himself, as saying that although the enemy was now bombing Kampala, "they have been cut off from the rear, left and right".

One of these sources said Entebbe fell to the invaders on Wednesday night. The source had no information on the position of the forces moving on the capital but added: "Our imperession is that it is simply a matter of time until Kampala falls too. As far as we can judge, there is no defensive force in the city preparing to fight."

Residents in Kampala said they could hear bombardments going on south of Kampala in the direction of Entebbe, but no invading troops had yet been seen in the city itself.

The diplomatic sources here said the invasion force launched its final assault on Wednesday with one prong driving towards Entebbe, Uganda's fourth-biggest town on the northern shore of Lake Victoria, and the other pushing towards the suburbs of Kampala.

NAIROBI — Tanzanian and Ugandan exile forces had captured Uganda's Entebbe Airport and were now on the outskirts of the virtually undefended capital of Kampala, diplomatic sources here said.

Already poor Tanzania pays the price of war

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13/4/79

DAR ES SALAAM. — How can Tanzania's teacher-president, Mr Julius Nyerere, whose armed forces were untested in battle, bring to the brink of defeat Uganda's soldier-president Mr Idi Amin, whose eight-year rule was founded on military muscle?

And how can Tanzania, one of the world's 25 poorest countries, suffer only a few visible economic hardships when it is paying for a war costing by most estimates the equivalent of R850 000 a day — an amount roughly equal to the foreign aid that Tanzania receives?

Tanzanian officials and diplomats cite a range of factors, including a relatively unnoticed Tanzanian military buildup before the war, a greater degree of national unity than in Uganda and postponement of development projects.

These answers begin to explain the riddle of the East African war, the progress of which has surprised foreign observers nearly as much as President Amin, who began it all by invading Tanzania in October.

But the war has not quickened the languid pace of Dar es Salaam. There are no war posters, no rationing, no general mobilisation, no lines of ships in the harbour waiting to unload arms.

News from the front often makes only the inside pages of the government-controlled newspapers.

Officials did not gloat over President Amin's battlefield losses, although a ranking civil servant privately told a reporter: "We are determined to remove this viper from our house."

A European diplomat said the Tanzanians had been able to disguise the effects of the war.

"For one thing, it hasn't been a conventional fight, with fixed battles using up a lot of men and weapons," he said.

"Mostly, the troops have fired off some ammunition and then advanced or retreated. The big problem has been supply — keeping them warm and dry and fed as they moved farther into Uganda.

"The economic effects are like ripples in a pond. The ripples are beginning to reach the banks of the pond. If this goes on much longer, the civil servants, shop clerks and factory workers in the cities will feel consumer shortages in a few months.

"No fear of starvation, though — 90% of the people are farmers."

The diversion of buses, trucks and trains to the war front has already produced shortages and encouraged black markets in rural regions, say residents.

Rice is reportedly selling for about R1,10 per kg in some areas, nearly three times the state-controlled price. A pack of cigarettes can cost up to R2,20.

"The Tanzanians were lucky in that the war followed a period of high prices for their coffee exports. Otherwise they probably wouldn't have been able to pay for it," a Western analyst said.

Foreign currency reserves reached a record R210-million at the start of last year. As coffee and other commodity prices tumbled, reserves fell to about R96-million in June.

The war has speeded the decline, and foreign economists estimate the present reserves as low as R21-million, not enough to cover one month's normal purchases abroad.

Import permits have been cut in half for the first six months of 1979. President Nyerere has asked Western donors to shift some of their aid from long-term projects to cash grants to help Tanzania pay its essential foreign bills.

Diplomats say a number of donors are planning increases in overall aid. — Sapa-AP.

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Egyptians helped in Amin's downfall

24/4/79 NIM

Mercury Correspondent

NAIROBI — Egypt gave considerable arms assistance to Tanzania to aid the campaign to bring about overthrow of Idi Amin, sending MiG 17s, arms, ammunition and heavy duty lorries, it has been disclosed here.

The reason? President Anwar Sadat was panicked by the belief that a Russian and Libyan-dominated Uganda would exercise dangerous control over the source of the White Nile on Lake Victoria.

The Nile is the source of all life in Egypt, irrigating the desert and feeding the giant Aswan Dam.

As it turned out, the Russians left Amin in the lurch when the war was going badly for him, and Libyans arrived too late to be of much use in fighting the Tanzanians and Uganda rebels.

Sensitive

The Egyptians have been sensitive about Russian domination of the Nile since the Reds moved into Ethiopia, where the Blue Nile rises. Marxist-ruled Ethiopia has made it known it proposes to divert the Blue Nile for Ethiopian development.

The Blue Nile joins the White Nile at Khartoum.

According to sources here, there was another reason for Egypt's secret intervention in the war. Libya had planned to set up a terrorist base in Arua in northern Uganda to train Sudanese exiles to topple the Government of President Numeiri, the Sudanese leader.

Numeiri has been on the Libyan blacklist for supporting Egypt in its peace pact with Israel and his opposition to the Palestine liberation groups.

Tanzania's goals begin to slip away

Star 25/4/79

318

Tanzania's success in spreading wealth has not been matched by an ability to create it, and a gap is beginning to open up between the goals and achievements of President Julius Nyerere's staunchly socialist administration. The Star's Africa News Service reports from Dar es Salaam.

While the standard of living of the average Tanzanian rose appreciably during the first decade of independence, it has stagnated in recent years and in some areas has actually declined.

The reason is simply that the immediate post-independence period was devoted to the redistribution of wealth and through the provision of fundamental facilities in impoverished rural areas.

Now that the national cake has been sliced as evenly as possible, a rise in overall living standards is dependent on economic development.

But this has been slow despite the massive infusion of foreign aid money and the government's emphasis on rural development and, more recently, industrialisation.

One of the basic causes of the slow economic growth, most economists here agree, has been the inefficiency of the parastatal (state-owned) companies set up in keeping with Tanzania's socialist policies to run almost every sector of the economy.

By 1976, of the 330 parastatals set up in 1967 to manage businesses as diverse as fishing and footwear, only 175 were still in business. Of these, according to government figures, 67 suffered severe financial losses despite virtual monopolies.

One Western economist here lists over-employment, under capitalisation, poor management and corruption as common reasons for the failure of so many parastatals.

"Some of the companies suffered from all these ills," he said. "None could claim a clean bill of health."

Whatever the cause the results have been extremely serious for Tanzania, particularly as many of the failures have been in the agricultural sector which produces almost all foreign currency earnings.

World Bank figures show that the production of the six main export crops — coffee, cotton, cashew nuts, sisal, tea and tobacco — dropped 21 percent between 1965 and 1972.

One of the results is that this year Tanzania is desperately short of foreign exchange. Allocations to industrialists have already been cut by as much as 50 percent, lay-offs have started and some factories will have to close.

This in turn means that fewer goods are available, that government revenue is lower because it has less to tax and that ultimately, the average Tanzanian's standard of living must be affected.

"The effects are percolating through the system," said one Western economist in the capital. "Simple consumer goods like soap are often unobtainable in rural areas because the truck that transports it has broken down because of a shortage of foreign exchange to buy spare parts."

That living standards have not declined significantly in recent years instead of just remaining stagnant is probably due to the massive amounts of foreign aid Tanzania receives.

Last year foreign aid totalled R400-million and accounted for nearly 70 percent of the country's development budget.

Even President Nyerere is concerned about his reliance on Western countries and in a frank analysis of his country's poor economic performance he recently pointed to what most economists regard as the root of Tanzania's problems.

"Over the past ten years," he said, "we have done quite well in spreading social services to more and more people in rural areas. More remains to be done, but we shall only be able to do it if we produce more wealth. We have not been doing very well on that front."

War costs put burden on Tanzania

30/4/79 (318)

Argus Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM. — The 5½ months of fighting between Tanzania and Uganda have placed an immense burden on Tanzania's already shaky economy. Western correspondents believe the Government will have to make considerable cuts in its development plans to balance the June budget.

But the general opinion is that Tanzania could pull through the immediate crisis as long as certain conditions are respected.

These include the Tanzanian army not staying too long in Uganda; if imports are cut drastically; if the International Monetary Fund goes ahead with its balance of payments support plan; and if aid donors are prepared to shift money from specific projects to programme aid, particularly import support.

IMPORTS CUT

The Tanzanian Government has already done what it can immediately by slashing import licences to half the 1978 level. Many people believe the budget is likely to disclose substantial cuts in development expenditure.

Even before former Ugandan President Idi Amin provoked the war by invading Tanzania last October, it looked as though 1979 was going to be a bleak year for the Tanzanian economy.

DEFICIT

After an estimated balance of payments deficit for 1978 of 198-million dollars (about R102-million), there were forecasts of a deficit for the financial year 1978-79 of about 100-million dollars (about R90-million).

Since then the cost of the war has undoubtedly widened the gap. The cost of the war has been put at anything between 250 000 dollars (R210 000) and 1-million dollars (R90 000) a day. This includes a substantial amount of local expenditure and lost production.

The war Tanzania can't affo

The war which Tanzania has been fighting for the past six months in Uganda is having a crippling effect on its own economy. Its Government is putting out feelers for aid and commercial credit to prevent further damage to the country's long-term economic prospects, writes MARK WEBSTER who was recently in Dar es Salaam.

In the sleepy Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam it is hard to believe that the country is fighting a war in neighbouring Uganda.

More than 1 600 km from the front line, people carry out their normal business at a pace well-suited to the oppressive climate of the humid coastal city. The shelves in the shops are as well stacked as they have ever been under the draconian import control policy of the country's socialist government.

But the war which Tanzania has been fighting for the past six months is having a crippling effect on its already weak economy. The burden of war expenditure has brought Tanzania to the verge of crisis.

Up till now the only effects of the war on the average Tanzanian have been the call-up of the militia men from the rural areas and the absence of public transport requisitioned for the war effort.

Now, with the war costing anything from R220 000 to R1-million a day, the Government has had to slash import licences to a bare minimum as foreign exchange reserves fall to less than two weeks of imports.

Estimates of the cost of the war include a sizeable proportion of local expenditure on clothes and food for the army of 20 000 men. They also take account of lost production because men have been called up from productive sectors of the economy.

But the Government will still have to face a massive bill for the arms and armaments it has required during the fighting, and it is believed to be preparing substantial cuts in its development programme in order to balance the budget.

The Government has already put out feelers to foreign aid-giving nations who currently provide between R400-million and R450-million of aid annually to persuade them to increase their aid or make the way it is spent more flexible.

Although Tanzanian government officials say that some countries have already responded sympathetically to their pleas, there is apparently lingering hesitation among some of them about giving aid to a country which still has an army on foreign soil.

Diplomats point out that despite Tanzania's claims that it never intended to penetrate so far into Uganda, there has been a clear breach of the sacred tenet of the Organisation of African Unity that boundaries remain inviolable.

There is certainly a good deal of pressure being exerted on Tanzania, from both inside and outside the country, to move its army out of Uganda as soon as possible.

Tanzanian government officials say it is pressure with which they would willingly comply because they have no territorial claims on Uganda and because they realise that keeping an army of occupation inside the country is wrecking the economy.

But until Uganda's new administration is capable of functioning on its own they see an ever present danger that Idi Amin, the country's former president, might stage a comeback.

The officials also point out that the Tanzanian economy was already going through a bad patch before the war started and that the fighting could not be blamed for all Tanzania's economic problems.

Western economists had estimated Tanzania's balance of payments deficit for 1979 at around R85-million even before the war began. Now they say that even their gloomiest predictions were far too optimistic.

The Government's immediate move to save on foreign exchange by slashing import licences to half the 1978 level has raised fears among economic experts that the small industrial sector, already badly off for raw materials and spare parts, will virtually grind to a halt.

The economists say that before embarking on the war of liberation in Uganda, the Dar es Salaam government should have concentrated on repairing the underlying weaknesses of the balance of payments.

They say that apart from the absence of a sound industrial base, the economy relies too heavily on a few agricultural commodities which between them account for nearly 80 percent of foreign exchange earnings.

While coffee prices were high after the 1975 Brazilian frosts, Tanzania ran record balance of payments surpluses.

But the economists say that one good thing about this "war pressure" on the economy is the resultant new air of realism now wafting through the corridors of power in Dar es Salaam.

The Government has already negotiated the first drawdown of an International Monetary Fund loan for balance of payments support amounting to R35-million and it has expressed an interest in some of the Fund's other facilities.

Having one of the lowest debt servicing ratios of any African country, Tanzania is not expected to have any troubles securing the money it needs.

The irony of the war may, however, prove to be that Uganda, the country

rd (318) 24/5/79

which the Tanzanians liberated from the tyranny of Idi Amin, may prove far more durable in its economy than Tanzania.

Already, the fertile Ugandan soil promises a good harvest for the coming year. And with aid pouring into the country the fears of a crisis there may well prove unfounded. — Financial Times News-Features.

Zwelitsha housing racket exposed

By TAMI MOSE 14 APR 1979 Imvo

ZWELITSHA — The acute shortage of houses in this township has created an opportunity for greedy house owners to exploit all people who are in desperate need of accommodation, by demanding exorbitant prices for their houses from prospective buyers and high rentals from desperate lodgers who only want a roof over their heads.

What is really frustrating in this mass exploitation is the fact that the victims have no protection from the government or any other authority. There is no evaluator who determines the price of a house. The houses are sold on a "take it or leave it" basis.

In one case we discovered that a man who bought a house through the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) wants R6 000 for a matchbox type of house.

He rented the house to a teacher who installed electricity and a new ceiling in two rooms. The teacher was not compensated at all for his expenses.

The prices of houses from R4 000 to

Group Editors 'Transkei contr

UMTATA — Group Editors, the Johannesburg-based public relations firm has been awarded a 15-month contract to plan and coordinate public relations for the Transkei Government.

An executive director of the group, Mr Greg Kukard, said yesterday the contract was to take immediate effect.

Group Editors is to be

Students boycott

11 APR 1979

By GEORGE MAYEKISO

LEKWA Shanda High School students boycotted classes yesterday in protest against the engagement of a new principal.

Throughout the boycott which lasted until midday, police in camouflage uniforms and members of the security police kept a low profile, watching the protest from a distance.

The boycott started a ter the morning assembl when the new principa Mr B Makgamatho w introduced to th students. The studen claimed that they kne Mr Makgamatho who w formerly principal at L bohang High School i Boipatong and they di not want him as the principal.

The principalship Lekwa Shandu was vaca ed by Makgokolo at th end of last year. He to

Land Act. In 1977, 104 297 ha were bought under the Development Trust and Land Act, and last year 117 165 ha, bringing the total purchased to date up to 4 104 200 ha, at a cost of R358m. Still to be purchased are 642 184 ha.

117 706 ha have been added to the "black states" as compensation for the removal of "black spots" (excluding badly situated black areas) still to be removed.

The amounts allocated over the last five years for the purchase of land for the consolidation of black states were: 1974-75 R26,6m; 1975-76 R59m; 1976-77 R53,6m; 1977-78 R47,3m; 1978-79 R30,4m (Plural Relations Minister P G J Koornhof) FM 20 APR

Tanzanians wipe out Ugandan wildlife

Mercury Correspondent

KAMPALA — The national parks and game reserves in Uganda have lost nearly 250 000 animals in the past eight years, and the few survivors are in danger of annihilation by Tanzanian liberation troops hunting for meat.

This was claimed by Mr. Paul Tamukeede, acting director of the Uganda national parks, who said that hunger and a shortage of money had driven many of the 40 000 Tanzanian troops which liberated Uganda from Idi Amin to join the traditional band of poachers.

At least Amin's men killed animals with an element of secrecy, Mr. Tamukeede said, "but the Tanzanians are openly slaughtering animals like rhino, buffalo, elephant and gazelle for meat. They are armed with such sophisticated weapons that we can't do anything about it."

The two former classmates at Scotland's Edinburgh University had little to say to each other as they walked across the tarmac at Dar-es-Salaam airport.

The 69-year-old professor, whose short-lived presidency ended two weeks ago, was unsmiling and looked tired. He walked from the airport's presidential lounge in silence, ignoring questions from reporters. Dr. Nyerere waved his cane as the plane taxied for take-off.

Members of Prof. Lule's family in London and his former Commerce Minister, Mr. Robert Serumaga, have said the former President was being held until he agreed to sign a statement renouncing any claim to the Ugandan presidency.

Tanzanian officials have not denied the allegations. They have merely said he was perfectly safe and living in comfort in a wing of Dr. Nyerere's State House.

After two controversial Cabinet reshuffles in a week, Prof. Lule was voted out of office on June 20 and replaced as President by Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, a lawyer.

Prof. Lule is understood to have feared that Leftwingers in his Cabinet were plotting with another Ugandan ex-President, Dr. Milton Obote, to overthrow him. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Lule leaves Tanzania for London

DAR-ES-SALAAM — The deposed Ugandan Head of State, Professor Yusufu Lule, took off for London yesterday after a farewell wave from President Julius Nyerere, who was alleged to have held him in Tanzania against his will.

The two former classmates at Scotland's Edinburgh University had little to say to each other as they walked across the tarmac at Dar-es-Salaam airport.

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Prof. Lule is understood to have feared that Left-wingers in his Cabinet were plotting with another Ugandan ex-President, Dr. Milton Obote, to overthrow him. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Mercury Correspondent

20 APR 1979

WINTERVELD Financial Mail

People are living there

Out of sight, out of mind. That seems to be the fate of the 500 000 or so people in Winterveld, a vast slum in the BophuthaTswana archipelago 35 km from Pretoria, for many years a catchment area for waves of homeless and dispossessed, including people driven out of the "white" areas by resettlement schemes and tougher influx control.

According to "Flip" Smit, professor of geography at Pretoria University, more than 24 000 people were moved into BophuthaTswana from "black spots," mission stations and poorly situated homeland areas between 1968 and 1975. ose on 100 000 were moved off white ms or out of townships in white areas, particular, people from the old Pre a townships of Lady Selborne and stwood who could not find accom dation in GaRankuwa or Mabopane erflowed into Winterveld.

Still more came from other bantustans search of jobs in nearby Pretoria — to nich transport is easily available. David

lokale, BophuthaTswana's Minister of rban Affairs, tells the *FM* that people ntinue to stream in day and night.

Some of the Winterveld land is zoned agriculture, but the black landowners d it more profitable to sublet to ants. Mokale, however, tells the *FM* it his government regards many of the ants as illegal squatters, since they ve come in without permission. "The ndlords are farming their brothers," he ys. Raids on illegal traders have been pped up, and this week 13 schools for quatter children were reported to have een closed.

One cause of friction between the squatters and the BophuthaTswana government arises from the fact that most of the tenants are not Tswana. Many Winterveld people claim that they have been told to take out BophuthaTswana citizenship or leave the area. Smit says that friction is heightened because non-Tswanas are seen as competing with Tswanas for scarce jobs. Soaring unemployment makes things worse.

But Mokale claims that "there is no distinction in our eyes between Tswanas and non-Tswanas."

Nevertheless, as a recent private study points out, raiding has made tenants edgy, and many are leaving of their own accord. Some go to the new Ndebele bantustan, where, unlike Winterveld, there is not even the remotest possibility of work. Thus, continues the study, "the unemployed in the towns are moved to the homelands, and the homeland unemployed are moved to more remote areas in other homelands — areas where they can barely subsist."

Although Mokale claims that most of the Winterveld people are to be accommodated in proper housing, this is clearly beyond the resources of his government. Smit proposes an upliftment programme on site and service lines instead. While some infrastructure would be provided, the people would be permitted to erect shacks as their skills and financial means permitted.

as rejects proposals

Cape Times

18 APR 1979

ll Reporter

ment proposals for development of announced last Minister of Plural Dr P G J Koornhof, condemned by the nion of South Afri- (Nusas).

blication on Cross- appeared yester- says the "new ap- pted by the govern- ment amounts to nothing more than greater control over the community."

The publication says this "new approach has been necessitated by the resistance of the community to government coercion."

The government's response has been to control the community with a greater and more subtle means of "sophisticated" control.

Kenya-Tanzania freeze thaws

NAIROBI. — Revival of the East African Community with its common market is out of the question, but there are hopes in the area, and among those who do business with it, of the beginning of a new era of close economic and technical cooperation.

These hopes have been aroused by a meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, of President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. It was an important breakthrough in the icy relations which have existed between the two countries since President Nyerere unilaterally closed the common border 2½ years ago after the collapse of the East African Community.

The result of the Arusha meeting will undoubtedly be the opening of the border, but it has been stressed that this is not to happen just yet. Kenya's businessmen will have to use a little more patience before normal trade with Tanzania can be resumed. In 1976 Kenya's exports to Tanzania ran at £33-million (£42-million). After the border ban it dropped to £2 800 000 (£3 580 000) in 1978.

Another result of the meeting was a low-key agreement, in principle, to re-establish air links between the two countries. When the details are worked out this will enable direct flights to be made by national and international airlines between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, and will save travellers considerable inconvenience and delay.

Another important step was a decision to work out a bilateral trade agreement between the two countries, from which will flow presumably the resumption of land communications and opening of the border. Each country now has its individual Customs department, as opposed to the old joint Customs shared by the three countries of the community, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

It emerged that Kenya and Tanzania had not yet reached agreement on the complex question of dividing the assets and liabilities of the East African Community and its corporations.

The issue is being considered by a Swiss mediator, Dr V Umbricht, who was appointed by the World Bank, one of the major creditors. The figures involved have not been disclosed, but run into hundreds of millions of dollars. The two presidents agreed to speed the process.

Whatever was or was not decided, the important fact was that friendly contact was made between the two presidents, who had not met since President Jomo Kenyatta's funeral. It was significant that the invitation came from President Nyerere.

The meeting came after the overthrow of Idi Amin in Uganda and the setting up of a new Government in Kampala. A large part of the meeting in Arusha was devoted to agreeing on ways and means of aiding Ugandan reconstruction.

There were other fences to mend. The Tanzanians were critical of Kenya's apparent reluctance to help in the military overthrow of Amin, by cutting off his petrol supplies from the Kenya refinery at Mombasa. Kenya argued that it had a duty to maintain traditional supplies to a landlocked nation, whoever its leader and whatever its regime. — Financial Times.

Subsidise a war?

TANZANIA'S request to the International Monetary Fund and nine Western nations for emergency aid totalling R68 million over and above its normal entitlement from the IMF is typical of the begging-bowl approach of so many impoverished nations.

The costliness of President Nyerere's invasion of Uganda — an act which performed a good service for humanity by ridding Africa of that ogre Amin — is predictably going to be used as a lever to pry even more aid from those countries which already bear the financial brunt of rescuing the Third World.

His claim that the war cost R450 million is palpably exaggerated but is in keeping with his cynical approaches to the West while remaining beholden to the Chinese for trade, services rendered and somewhat more than a degree of ideological encouragement.

We would not be surprised if the IMF should follow its normal "easy touch" response to the demands of the poorer nations by helping President Nyerere out of his self-imposed financial predicament. However, it would be an over-simplification of the amorphous African political scene to believe that the West will rush in and pay for a war launched basically for the long-term economic and security benefit of Tanzania.

There are enough signs in war-torn Uganda today to encourage the belief that President Nyerere is exercising behind-the-scenes pressure to ensure that the emergent Government follows Tanzania's course to socialism.

His hand is evident in the political machinations which preceded the controversial removal from office, after a tenure of little more than two months, of the moderate pro-West Professor Yusufu Lule.

Social radicals within Uganda's National Consultative Council were to some degree responsible for the appointment of his successor, Mr. Godfrey Binaisa, who served as Attorney-General under Amin's predecessor, Dr. Milton Obote, and who calls himself left of centre in ideology.

If the radicals fail to win his support it would not be surprising if Dr Nyerere and his 4 000 troops who are still in the country should try to manoeuvre Dr. Obote into the saddle once more.

The Tanzanian leader will serve the cause of southern African peace and progress best by withdrawing his forces and leaving the Ugandans to work out their own destiny with the aid of the IMF, the International Red Cross and friendly nations whose assistance has been sought by a democratically elected Government.

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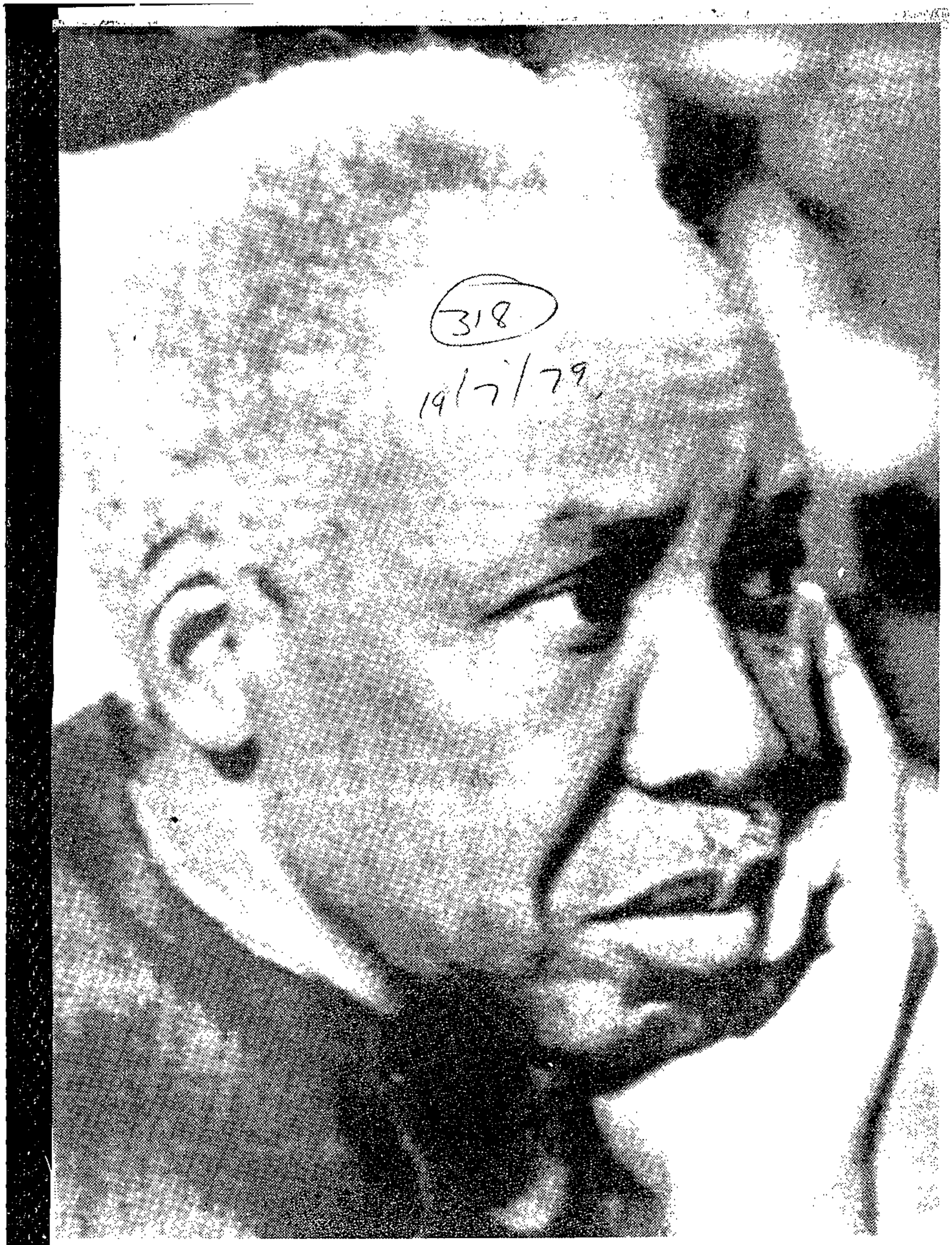
19/7/79.



MONROVIA — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere sits unmoved as Sudanese delegates to the OAU summit here denounce his invasion of Uganda as a "regrettable and serious African precedent that bodes ill for the future of the OAU." — (Cablecast.)

Nyerere's plot to topple Uganda

318 The Natal Mercury, Thursday, July 19, 1979

Mercury Correspondent.

NAIROBI — Concern about Tanzania's role in Uganda deepened last night as remarkable new details emerged of President Nyerere's intentions.

In at least one capital in Black Africa the Tanzanian role is being referred to among senior officials as "the colonisation of Uganda". There is serious preoccupation with what is assumed to be President Julius Nyerere's determination to establish a "socialist empire" in Africa.

Concern is growing after a series of stunning disclosures by Professor Yusufu Lule, deposed ex-President of Uganda, who has known Nyerere for many years.

Predictably, officials of the new Binaisa regime in Kampala yesterday denounced Professor Lule, asserting that he is "an enemy of the people" and claiming that he is acting in collusion with forces sympathetic to Idi Amin.

Attack

But Professor Lule's disclosures are being taken extremely seriously at the OAU summit in Monrovia. President Nyerere has been the subject of an almost unprecedented attack by the outgoing chairman, President Gaafar Numeiri of Sudan.

Numeiri roundly condemned the Tanzanian role in Uganda which provoked a retort from Nyerere that the Sudanese leader was seeking to condemn the victim rather than the aggressor.

The principal source of information about Nyerere's real intentions is his old friend from their days together as students at Edinburgh University — Professor Yusufu Lule (69). He has been in Nairobi since Sunday, and has effectively blown the lid off Nyerere's intentions.

Meeting

Professor Lule has, I learn, been speaking in private even more forthrightly than he did at his Press conference in Nairobi on Tuesday.

For example, he has given details of an extraordinary meeting he had with Nyerere at Musoma in Tanzania, on May 2 at which the Tanzanian leader's intentions for Uganda were apparently most graphically exposed.

Three subjects were dealt with at the Musoma meeting: First, the Tanzanian pull-out of troops from Uganda; second, the integration of Uganda's communications system with that of Tanzania; and third, the return of ex-President Milton Obote.

Socialism

As Professor Lule tells it, Nyerere made it plain to him that he had not sent his army to Uganda "to allow the sharks to continue sucking the Uganda economy like they had done in Kenya".

Nyerere rejected Professor Lule's pleas for an immediate withdrawal of the Tanzanian army and said he wanted the army to stay to "bring about a climate that would evolve into a socialist State".

Professor Lule resisted this, and said he believed Ugandans should be left alone to decide their own future.

Walk-out

Nyerere flew home yesterday after his clash at the OAU opening session with President Numeiri, Sapa-AP reports from Monrovia.

Liberia's President, Mr. William R. Tolbert, host and chairman of the meeting, tried in vain to persuade Nyerere to remain at least another day at the three-day summit. A Liberian spokesman said Mr. Tolbert hoped Nyerere might have smoothed over his conflict.

Tanzania frees Libyans

Own Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania has begun to release, without announcement or fanfare, Libyan prisoners captured while fighting for President Idi Amin.

But Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has denied reports that he sought ransom for the prisoners from Libyan leader Colonel Gaddafi.

The prisoners were captured inside Uganda in late March and early April.

At a news conference the President responded to a questioner wanting to know if reports that he was seeking a ransom of R1,9-million for each Libyan were true.

"A million pounds a head," said President Nyerere "I would solve a lot of my problems. But no, we will never trade human lives for money."

● Nyerere pulls out his troops — Page 23.

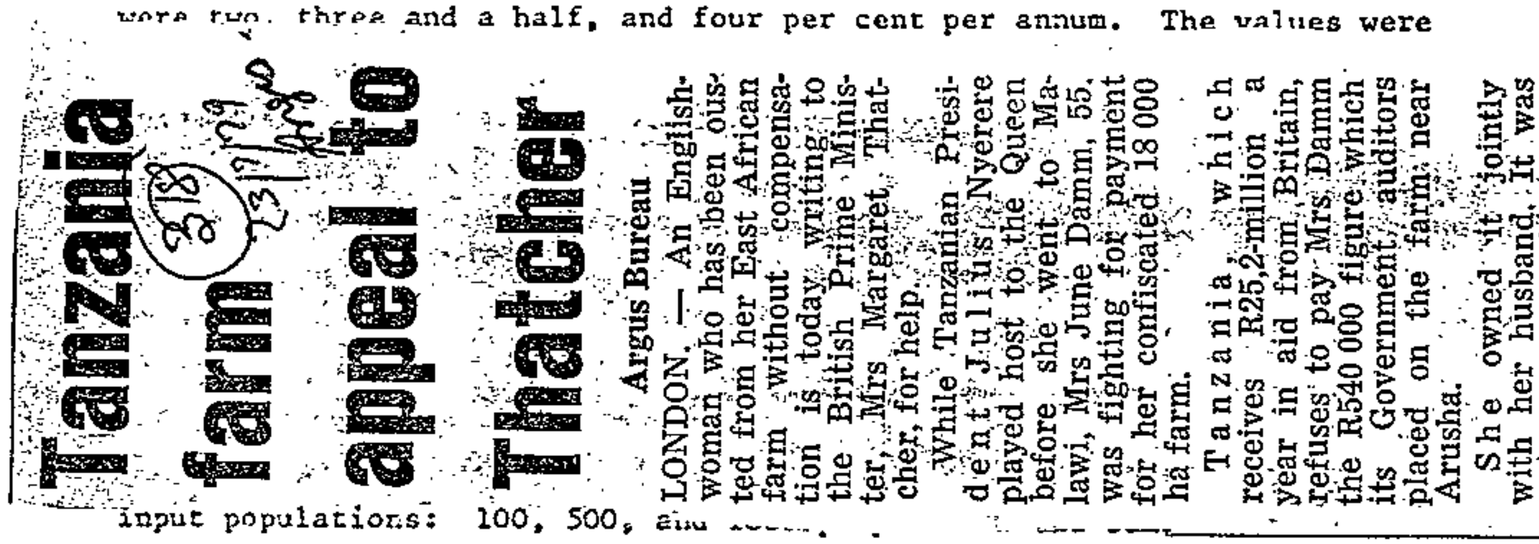
frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occured when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psycnological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data . The rates of population growth used in the simulations were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values were input populations: 100, 500, and [illegible]. The area was conceptualised as a series of concentric circles. The perimeter of each circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.


Tanzania
farm appeal to
Thatcher
Argus Bureau
LONDON. — An English-
woman who has been ous-
ted from her East African
farm without compensa-
tion is today writing to
the British Prime Minis-
ter, Mrs Margaret That-
cher, for help.
While Tanzanian Presi-
dent Julius Nyerere
played host to the Queen
before she went to Ma-
lawi, Mrs June Damm, 55,
was fighting for payment
for her confiscated 18 000
ha farm.
Tanzania, which
receives R25,2-million a
year in aid from Britain,
refuses to pay Mrs Damm
the R540 000 figure which
its Government auditors
placed on the farm near
Arusha.
She owned it jointly
with her husband. It was
the second largest farm in
Tanzania and boasted a
herd of 8 000 cattle and
7 000 sheep.
HUSBAND KILLED
In 1974 the socialist
Government nationalised
the property. In May of
the same year her hus-
band George was hacked
to death on the farm. The
next day Mrs Damm was
thrown into prison. Days
later she was released and
began a five-year struggle
for compensation.
Her redress so far is
R72 000 from the sale of
cattle outside Tanzania be-
fore the murder.
Mrs Damm, who was offered
R144 000, she agreed but
the account has been
frozen so she cannot take
more than R1 800 a year
out of the country. She
stays in a Hampshire cot-
tage.

input populations: 100, 500, and [illegible]. The area was conceptualised as a series of concentric circles. The perimeter of each circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/flutted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly, Nkope has occasional flutting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition.

Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occured as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the floruit analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwale were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were carried out over both possible reconstructions:

Simulation 1. Urewe ⟶ Lelesu ⟶ Kwale ⟶ Silver Leaves
Simulation 2. Kwale ⟶ Silver Leaves

model produced a faster rate of
1. Rates of less than one kilometer
advance model (Table 1) and these
he rates from the discontinuous spread
or a culture in the discontinuous
enerated by the wave of advance model
s had little affect on the rates for
ut did affect the internal culture
expansion rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences in the rates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, resulted from high populations inputs being spread over a large area . Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occured. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

Nyerere's troops pull out of Uganda

MONROVIA — President Julius Nyerere is withdrawing virtually all his 40 000 Tanzanian troops from Uganda.

The evacuation, which has been going on quietly for weeks, is expected to be completed by next Wednesday when President Nyerere will salute his soldiers — with Uganda's President Godfrey Binaisa at his side — at a special memorial erected in the Kagera Salient.

It was from there that Tanzania's untested army set forth last December to drive General Idi Amin's invading forces from Tanzanian soil, an operation which ended in toppling Amin.

Tanzania lost about 2 000 men in the conflict.

Once the evacuation is completed, 2 000 Tanzanian soldiers at the most will remain in Uganda, mainly to train a new army from scratch.

PROBLEMS

The withdrawal of Tanzanian forces creates serious security problems for Presidest Binaisa's government at a time when the country is already facing daily violence from well-armed thugs and other political trouble-makers.

President Nyerere's decision to evacuate his men is almost as significant as his decision to intervene militarily. Several reasons can be advanced for his course of action.

First, he feels that the Ugandan government should be encouarged to move more vigorously in establishing its own army and police force, whose training he is willing to assist.

HUGE COST

Tanzania cannot continue to bear the huge cost of maintaining a large army in Uganda, with little economic support from the Ugandans, who have nothing to spare for this purpose anyway.

Tanzania is already more than R950-million in debt over its Ugandan operation.

President Nyerere wants to remove the impression that Tanzania is "occupying" or thought to be interfering in Ugandan affairs.

Having helped the Ugandans to rid themselves of a tyrant, the Tanzanian feeling is that Ugandans must now overcome their serious internal troubles, including tribal ones, on their own.

It is clear that Uganda will not be able to raise a new army quickly. Even recruiting has not yet properly begun.

First, he feels that the Ugandan government should be encouarged to move more vigorously in establishing its own army and police force, whose training he is willing to assist.

evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well a research strategies (Collett, in prep.). However, within one o Iron Age traditions the bevelled/flutted complex (Urewe, Lelesu Silver Leaves cultures), a North to South temporal ordering of appearance is supported by the radiocarbon chronology, and the contradicted by this ordering. On the other hand a continuous would have made changes in pottery styles unlikely since group not occur, and social pressure would have enforced group norms. spread and diversification of the Early Iron Age probably could best by a model that combines a discontinuous expansion with a s

In the present paper two simple ecological models will be described, one a continuous spread and the other a discontinuous spread with sequential colonisation of new areas. Mathematical modelling of both mechanisms will be shown to produce different rates of expansion, and by comparing these with rates derived from the Early Iron Age radiocarbon chronology it will be shown that a discontinuous spread model produces more realistic rates of expansion than a continuous spread model.

ECOLOGICAL MODELS OF DISPERSAL MECHANISMS

Continuous Spread. Dispersal processes that give rise to continuous spreading have been linked to two variables, population growth and the existence of territories or home ranges (Emlen, 1973). A territory or home range, a site territory in archaeology (Higgs and Vita-Finzi, 1972), has a fixed carrying capacity under a specified system of exploitation. As population increases the carrying capacity is approached, population limiting factors will come into operation and movement out of the area would become more advantageous to individuals because it would increase their reproductive fitness. The group would split into two or more sub-groups, and all but one of these would move away some distance and settle. An imaginary boundary enclosing the settlements would appear to move outward (Fig.1). If population continued to grow, the boundary would continue to move outwards, and population density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting

Tanzania's role 'one of peace'

Argus Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has dismissed allegations by the ousted Ugandan President Yusufu Lule that Tanzania was interfering in the running of Uganda's internal affairs as 'nonsensical lies' uncalled for from the 'mature professor.'

The Tanzanian leader was addressing the nation from the small West Lake town of Bunazi in the region invaded last October by Idi Amin's forces.

He spoke at a ceremony, also attended by Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa and top party and Government officials from the two countries, to mark the return of the bulk of the Tanzanian soldiers from Uganda.

Off-the-cuff

In his hour-long off-the-cuff address, President Nyerere said: Tanzania has no wish to make Uganda its satellite nor its neighbour and a sister independent state, we desire only to see peace and progress prevailing in that country.'

He added that his soldiers were in Uganda at the invitation of the Ugandan Government and not because of territorial aggrandisement.

The Tanzanians were being kept in Uganda at the request of the the Government there to do the security work because it was an internal affair, but I advised him to seek British help, which he did.'

'President Nyerere dismissed as baseless Professor Lule's assertion that Tanzania did not want the new Ugandan Government to have good relations with Kenya. He also accused what he called the 'Lule clique' of using its position for personal gain.

and the movement of the frontier would have been the same as in the continuous spread case. As the density of settlements increased behind the frontier the

'Lies' says Nyerere of Lule's claims



Prof Yusufu Lule

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has dismissed allegations by the ousted Ugandan President Yusufu Lule that Tanzania was interfering in the running of Uganda's internal affairs as "nonsensical lies" uncalled for from the "mature professor".

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President Nyerere said: "Tanzania has no wish to make Uganda its satellite nor its province. As our neighbour and a sister independent state, we desire only to see peace and progress prevailing in that country."

He added that his soldiers were in Uganda at the invitation of the Ugandan government and not because of territorial aggrandisement.

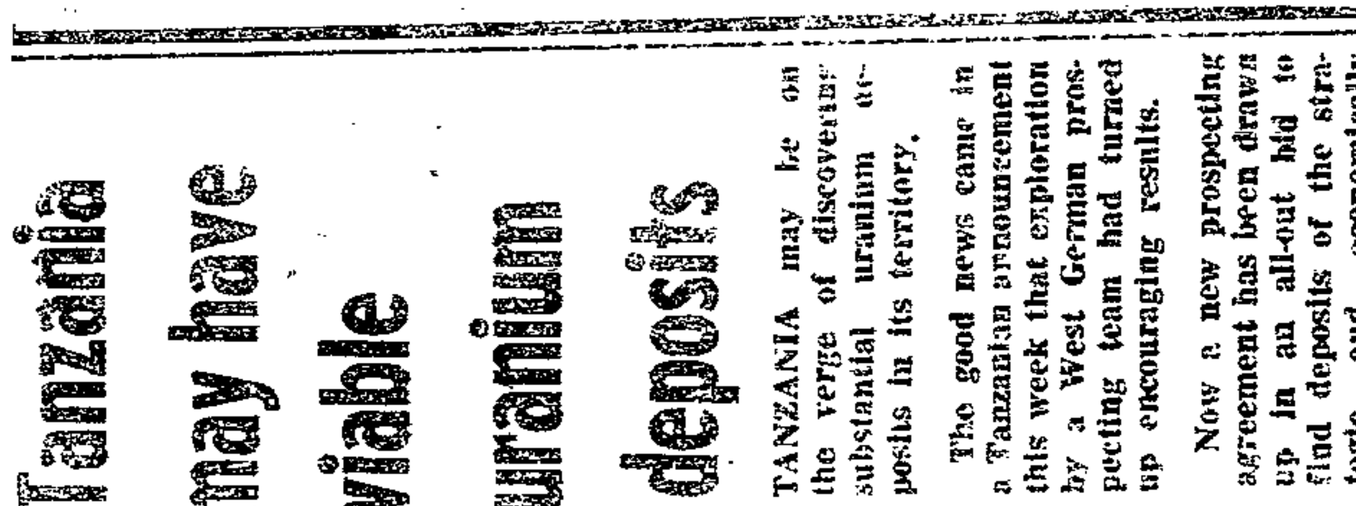
The Tanzanians were being kept in Uganda at the request of the goversment there to train the Ugandan army and also to forestall a possible invasion by Amin.

INSINCERIITY

He accused Lule of insincerity, saying that Tanzania originally declined Lule's request to take up the security and policing work for the new government.

"I told Professor Lule that Tanzania could not do the security work because it was an internal affair, but I advised him to seek British help, which he did."

President Nyerere dismissed as baseless Professor Lule's assertion that Tanzania did not want the new Ugandan government to have good relations with Kenya. He also accused what he called the "Lule clique" of using its position for personal gain.



JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

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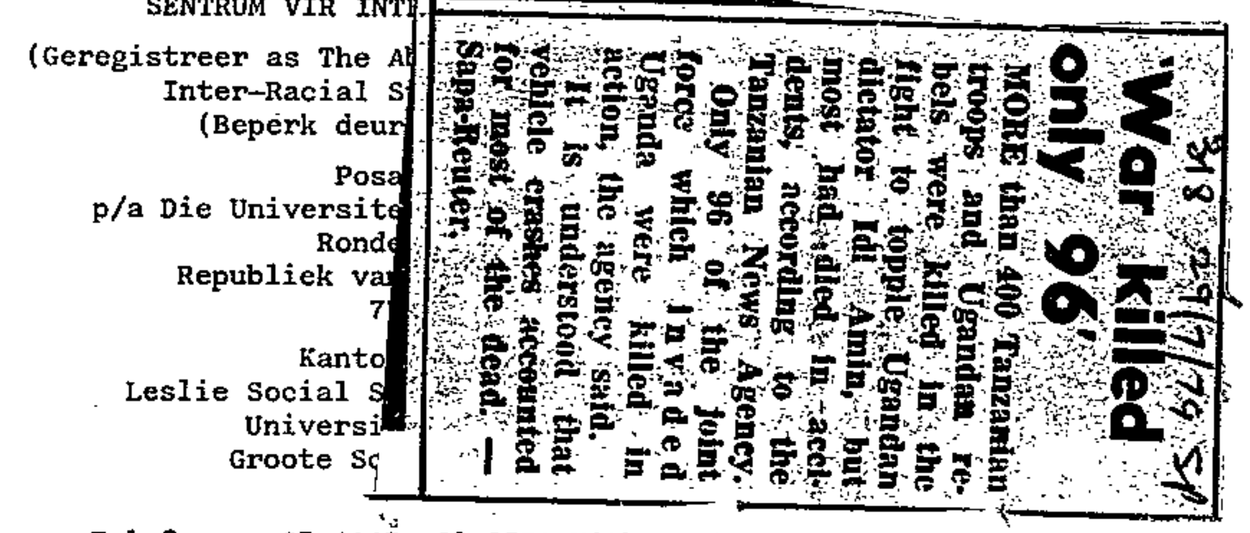
r van sy bestaan het die gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor Om die Sentrum se 10de vier is die jaarverslag oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

JAARVERSLAG

1978


'War killed only 96'

MORE than 400 Tanzanian troops and Ugandan rebels were killed in the fight to topple Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, but most had died in accidents, according to the Tanzanian News Agency.

Only 96 of the joint force which invaded Uganda were killed in action, the agency said.

It is understood that vehicle crashes accounted for most of the dead. — Sapa-Reuter.

SENTRUM VIR INTE

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INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

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UK appeals to Nyerere to help with talks

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, will today ask Tanzania's President, Julius Nyerere, to help get the vital Zimbabwe Rhodesia conference moving and avoid a threatened impasse.

But President Nyerere, who arrives in London today, has already taken a firm stand on the issue: In Dublin yesterday he said there could be no constitutional solution in Zimbabwe Rhodesia without fresh elections supervised by an independent authority.

The impasse threat stems from the increasingly determined stances being taken by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his internal government on the one hand, and by the Patriotic Front alliance of Zanu and Zapu on the other.

Hinting that he might go home before the agreed business had been finished, Bishop Muzorewa, who is having difficulties within his team, made it clear he wanted to talk about the constitutional issues and not to be tied down to transitional arrangements.

President Nyerere told Irish Television that the success of current constitutional talks in London depend on Britain agreeing to supervise new elections.

"It is not possible for Africa to say to the Patriotic Front 'Go and participate in elections,' if those elections are supervised by the Smith-Muzorewa clique."

President Nyerere said the Patriotic Front would win free elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"We will continue supporting them to wage war until we are quite sure that power in Rhodesia is going to be transferred to the majority." — Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter.

Young, Nyerere discuss ZR war

RDM 26/9/79 (318)

DAR ES SALAAM. — Mr Andrew Young, outgoing United States Ambassador to the United Nations, discussed the Zimbawe-Rhodesian war with Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere yesterday before leaving on a brief, unscheduled trip to Uganda.

Mr Young and Dr Nyerere had a 90-minute meeting, dealing mainly with events in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, at the end of the ambassador's two-day Tanzanian visit.

At a Press conference later, President Nyerere — described by Mr Young earlier as his "teacher" — was asked about the ambassador's resignation.

He smiled hugely and replied: "We don't interfere in the internal affairs of the United States."

Mr Young then left for a two-hour flying visit to neighbouring Uganda for talks with embattled President Godfrey Binaisa before flying on to Senegal — his last stop on a 16-day swing through Africa.

Mr Binaisa had requested the visit, but the trip was in doubt until the last minute because Mr Young's pilots were unhappy about safety features at Uganda's main airport at Entebbe.

Several members of Mr Young's delegation held talks with Mr Binaisa earlier this week, promising the first US post-war loan to the country — about R5,5-million to help in reconstruction.

Mr Young was scheduled to hold the talks with Mr Binaisa at the old British colonial State House at Entebbe overlooking Lake Victoria.

He was not planning to visit Kampala, the scene earlier this week of fresh outbreaks of killings in which victims included a nephew of King Freddy of Buganda — Uganda's first president — and the leader of the Bahai religious sect in Uganda, both gunned down.

Hundreds of people have been killed indiscriminately in Kampala since the overthrow of President Idi Amin in April, and restoration of security is the government's biggest problem. — UPI.

OIL 3

Tanzania aid plea snubbed

By David Martin

DAR ES SALAAM— When President Julius Nyerere told his Ministers and other senior officials a few days ago to start riding bicycles to work, it was more from concern at Tanzania's shrinking foreign reserves than his Ministers' "pot bellies," to use his phrase.

All but four of his 29 Cabinet Ministers were young enough to use bicycles for their day-to-day duties, he said: "If you cannot use such means of transport today, what are you going to use after oil wells dry up?" he asked his large, applauding audience, as officials shuffled in embarrassment.

Tanzania's soaring oil import bill will absorb about half the country's export earnings this year. President Nyerere's remarks acknowledge just how difficult things will be for Tanzanians for at least two years. Increases in oil prices and disastrous floods are partly responsible but the major cause is the war in Uganda.

Last October Tanzania, classified by the United Nations as one of the world's 25 poorest nations, was riding on an unaccustomed economic high. Foreign reserves stood at about R115-million, enough to cover four months' imports.

Two good crop years — after three disastrous drought years — had left a cereal reserve of one year in stock. Commerce and industry were prospering from relaxed import controls.

Then, on October 30, Uganda's now deposed and exiled tyrant, Idi Amin, invaded Tanzania, annexing the country's north-western Kagera salient.

The unaccustomed high gave Tanzania enough padding to carry it through the six-month war with Amin. Imports were mainly restricted to arms. Local factories turned machines to making uniforms and boots for the troops.

Today, 10 months after the invasion, Tanzania's economy is at its lowest ebb since independence in 1961. "What we need now is a Marshall Plan," observed one senior Tanzanian economist.

In June the Tanzanians put out a desperate plea to the nine main Western aid donors. They needed, a confidential Tanzanian Treasury document said, "exceptional assistance" totalling R320-million in grants.

The nine countries Tanzania approached were Britain, Canada, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, West Germany and the United States, all of them glad to see Amin go.

But the Tanzanian appeal was greeted by a stony silence. A little import support was forthcoming but no additional grants. "We cannot be seen to be retrospectively financing the war," a British official said.

By pegging their economic difficulties to the cost of the war the Tanzanian Treasury appears to have made a diplomatic blunder. Had it simply argued an economic case, without mentioning the war, donors might have found it easier to give additional aid or to help mobilise a banking consortium.

The direct cost of the war is put at R430-million; indirect costs, including industrial dislocation and the diversion of transport, could at least double that.

Public signs of the cost of the war are becoming more conspicuous. The arrival of a bulk tanker to unload at the Dar es Salaam oil terminal is now a major story in the official local Press.

Long queues of buses and trucks line up at filling stations for fuel, and no petrol is on sale from 9 pm on Thursday to 6 am on Monday, to try to curb sales without introducing rationing.

Government development expenditure has been slashed, hitting school development programmes. Tanzania will feel the effect of the Uganda war for many years. — Observer Foreign News Service.



President Nyerere — told his Ministers to get on their bicycles.

~~272~~ 26/9/79
318

Tanzania to back PF 'to the finish'

TANZANIA would back Patriotic Front guerillas in a fight to the finish against the Salisbury government if an internationally-acceptable independence agreement could not be negotiated for Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Tanzania's Foreign Minister, Mr Benjamin Mkapa, said yesterday.

Addressing delegates at the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, he said the London talks "provide a last opportunity for a negotiated settlement.

Should they fail to live up to the Lusaka agreement, there is only the alternative of war to the finish," Mr Mkapa told the 152-member body on the first day of its foreign policy debate.

"And my country will support the Patriotic Front to intensify and win the war."

Zimbabwe Rhodesia should not gain independence under principles and in conditions essentially different from those which applied to other British colonies when they became independent, he said.

Though constitutional fraud and an electoral farce, the former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith's minority government managed to "entrench white minority rule with a front of black faces," Mr Mkapa said.

"No member-state has been deceived by these manoeuvres and we urge the maintenance of sanctions against this regime and that it be denied international recognition."

Mr Mkapa also called on UN members to support Swapo.

Unless the UN adopted tough sanctions against South Africa, mere censuring of its apartheid policy amounted to the same as condoning it, he added. — Sapa Reuter.

Tanzania denies 'smear' reports

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania, referring to a "smear" campaign, has denied Kenyan news reports charging it had thrown up obstacles to the transport of Kenyan maize to Zambia.

In an open letter to its Kenyan counterpart, the Tanzanian Information Ministry said this week it had been shocked" by what it called hostile propaganda in the mass media.

The letter referred to an editorial in the Nairobi Daily Nation last month which challenged Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to prove his attachment to African unity by reopening the border with Kenya.

The call was appended to a report alleging Tanzania had unnecessarily complicated the transport to Zambia of 13 000 tons of maize purchased by Britain and the European Commonwealth Market to offset a shortfall in the harvest.

In denying the report, the Tanzanian letter said the transport question had been "amicably discussed and procedures to be followed agreed upon."

The matter was merely a bid "to smear the existing co-operation" between President Nyerere and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi — AFP.

or R60 000
12½% p.a.
ranted for
reducing
in 19.7,

and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method

   (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effecti
on different object
terms of the altern
day care centres, s

Financial statistics are not
categories such as 'salaries
tion, e.g. between expendit
cannot be made.

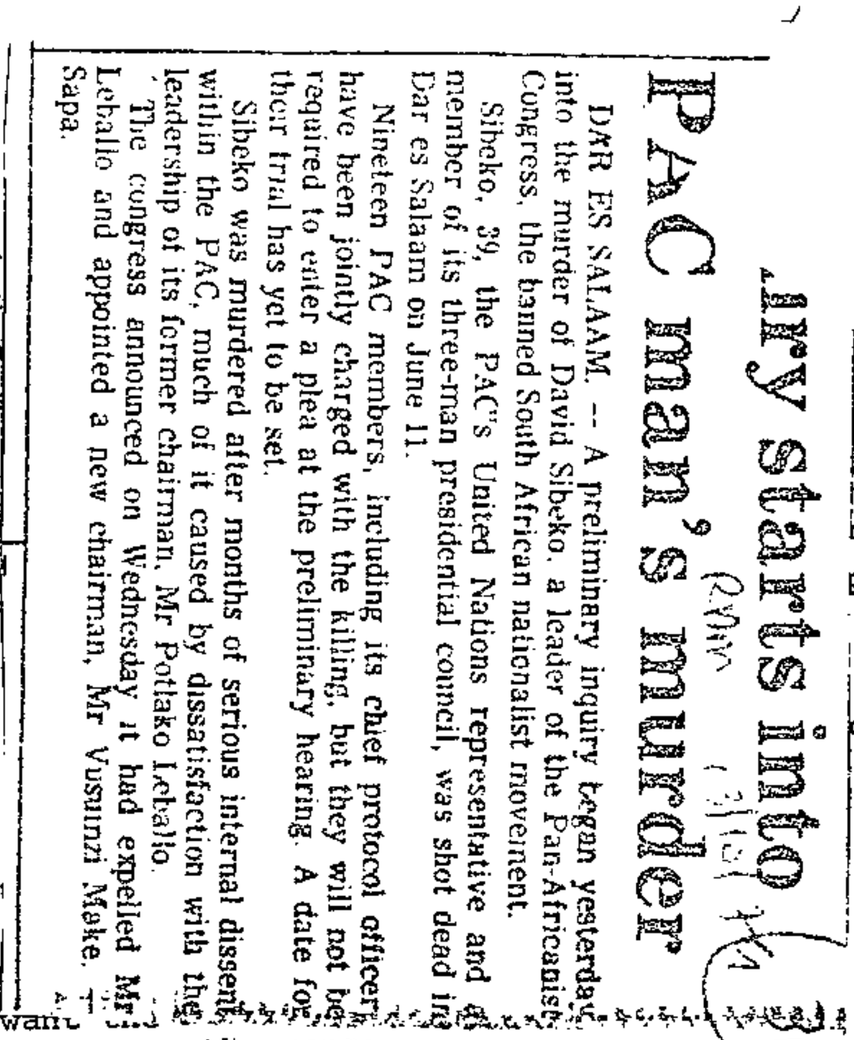
The grouping of expenditure
mist in the U.K. Department

"Programme structure sho
by the decisions to the
tribute... One might s
a matter of political o
priorities - one would want
reside in different programmes - the mentality
the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question o
how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy
against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to
be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage -
that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that
to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts
to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the
basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from
which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad
sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is
a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political



Why starts into
PAC man's murder

DAR ES SALAAM. -- A preliminary inquiry began yesterday into the murder of David Sibeko, a leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress, the banned South African nationalist movement.

Sibeko, 39, the PAC's United Nations representative and a member of its three-man presidential council, was shot dead in Dar es Salaam on June 11.

Nineteen PAC members, including its chief protocol officer, have been jointly charged with the killing, but they will not be required to enter a plea at the preliminary hearing. A date for their trial has yet to be set.

Sibeko was murdered after months of serious internal dissent within the PAC, much of it caused by dissatisfaction with the leadership of its former chairman, Mr Potlako Leballo.

The Congress announced on Wednesday it had expelled Mr Leballo and appointed a new chairman, Mr Vusumzi Make.
Sapa.

Nyerere, Machel discuss Rhodesia

DAR ES SALAAM. — The President of Tanzania, Mr Julius Nyerere, and the President of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, held talks at the weekend on the dead-locked Zimbabwe Rhodesian peace conference in London, official sources said here yesterday.

The one-hour meeting took place in Mtwara, a few kilometres north of the Mozambique border.

Two guerrilla envoys, Mr Simon Mzenda of the Mozambique-based Zanu wing of the Patriotic Front, and Mr Josiah Chinamano of the Zambia-based Zapu wing, arrived from London yesterday.

The two men are expected to meet Dr Nyerere today to explain why the PF refuses to agree to British proposals for a new constitution.

They plan to go on to Maputo and Lusaka to meet President Machel and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

The London talks adjourned last Thursday after five weeks and no date was set for reconvening them.

Diplomats here say the front-line presidents are clearly concerned that the talks have stalled, but are unlikely to meet in a full summit unless the peace conference is seen to have broken down irrevocably.

Government and guerilla officials here have expressed optimism that the talks will reconvene soon and that the constitutional question will — somehow — be overcome.

● One of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's veteran nationalists, Mr James Chikerema, president of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, said a general election would be held in Zimbabwe Rhodesia within the next six months.

"From my contacts with British officials, I guess it will be around February or March next year", Mr Chikerema told reporters.

Mr Chikerema, speaking after his return from London where he led an unofficial delegation of his party at the Lancaster House talks, said the election would be held on a party list system.

"I would have loved the election to be based on constituencies, but I must reveal to you what I know and what I got from very high sources: That this election will be fought on the party list proportional representation system".

He said there would be insufficient time to delimit constituencies and register voters.

Mr Chikerema said the PF was making "impossible" demands because it was not confident of winning an election.

"I would urge the British Government not to listen to them," he said.

Mr Chikerema predicted that the next stage of the negotiations — the transition arrangements — would be "a very big problem".

He did not wish to see the United Nations supervise future elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia because "they would be biased towards the Patriotic Front".

Supervision

Mr Chikerema suggested that only three Commonwealth countries — Britain, India and Canada — should be involved in the supervision of elections and transition arrangements in his country.

Mr Chikerema, whose ZDP has six members of parliament in the present Zimbabwe Rhodesian 100-member parliament, defended safeguards for minority groups.

"The blacks need the whites, the whites need blacks. Therefore, we will see to it that there will never be such a constitution that creates dictators, because we want to live, not to die."

While in London, he had held discussions with the co-leader of the PF, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and members of his party, as well as lieutenants of his co-leader, Mr Robert Mugabe.

"I told them all this and they did not like it," he said. — Sapa-Reuter

Amnesty: Hundred

CT. 26/10/77 (22)

(318)

Rhodesia admits Tanzam sabotage

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY. — In an admission that Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops sabotaged the Tanzam railway line in Zambia earlier this month, military authorities here announced yesterday that during operations a small group of Zambian residents had been brought to Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

A statement said it was necessary, "to avoid prejudice and the possibility of compromise", to bring these residents found in the area of operations.

The statement added: "Negotiations are in hand to return this group to Zambia. Until such time as these negotiations are succesfully completed, their identities will not be divulged."

Reliable army sources say a total of six people were taken by the Zimbabwe Rhodesians, including two British men, a 10-year-old British boy and an Irishman. Two black Zambians were also taken during an operation designed to increase Zambia's economic dependence on South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Britain yesterday began diplomatic efforts to arrange for the repatriation of the six civilians, Sapa reports from London.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: 'Our particular concern is the 10-year-old boy, both because he is British and a minor."

The spokesman said Britain was satisfied the six were not being held against their will and that they were being well treated by the Zimbabwe Rhodesia authorities.

The six were flown in helicopters used in the attack and are being held in Salisbury. Although military authorities decline to name the six captives, the two Britons are known to be Butch and Michael Shone.

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ET 12/11/79 (318)

Tanzanian charges by firm denied

DAR ES SALAAM. — Allegations against Tanzania made by the British multi-national corporation Lonrho have been denied by the accounting firm conducting an audit of Lonrho properties nationalized by the Tanzanian Government.

The government expropriated Lonrho's tea plantations, engineering plants and other trading businesses worth an estimated £33,3 m (R56,3 m) in June, 1978, after expelling the conglomerate for allegedly meddling in the political affairs of Southern Africa.

The accounting firm, Cooper and Lybrand Tanzania, countered the allegations in a telex message to the World Bank president, Mr Robert MacNamara, last week. The message was published in the government newspaper, the Daily News, yesterday.

The message challenged charges made in a telex to Mr MacNamara early last week from Lonrho's deputy executive chairman, Sir George Bolton, requesting the World Bank to withhold aid from Tanzania.

Sir George claimed Tanzania had expelled Lonrho and was allegedly planning to pay no compensation. He claimed that Coopers and Lybrand had been instructed by Tanzania not to put an authorizing signature on their audit and to withold the audit findings from Lonrho and the British Foreign Office.

Coopers and Lybrand said in their telex that "both these statements are incorrect. The audits of the accounts of the ex-Lonrho companies were not completed".

The telex said: "As we were instructed by the (Tanzania's) National Development Corporation to carry out these audits, our professional responsibility is to report to the National Development Corporation and we will do so when the audits are complete.

"Without the approval of the National Development Corporation, it would have been improper to release information to third parties.

"We have not been instructed to withold our signatures to the audit reports." — Sapa-AP

½ T flour
¼ grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then add nuts, flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°F for ½ hour.

Serve with whipped cream.

PRESERVED BRINJALS

brinjals
white vinegar
olive oil
garlic
fresh marjoram

Peel brinjals and cut into Julienne strips. Put into enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

Sue J

BACKGROUND

NM 29/11/79

318

Tanzania sails into fiscal crises

PETER GRIFFITHS: *Dar-es-Salaam*

TANZANIA, whose financial crisis has worsened since its troops overthrew Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, is trying to reopen a stalled dialogue with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), diplomatic sources report.

When talks with the IMF broke down earlier this month over the Fund's tough conditions for credit, this 18-year-old socialist State was pushed closer to economic collapse.

No normal commercial payments have been made since last February and, according to the diplomatic sources, accumulated foreign debts could be six times higher than the current foreign exchange holdings of this former British-ruled East African nation.

DONORS

Both the World Bank and Tanzania's chief foreign-aid donors were awaiting a successful outcome of the IMF negotiations before responding to urgent requests for cash from creditors.

The fund insisted on a controversial three-year remedial package — including higher interest rates, devaluation, slashed Government spending and a relaxation of price controls — before it would grant a special extended fund facility worth nearly 300 million dollars (about R255 million.)

FRESH

But President Julius Nyerere found the formula incompatible with his socialist principles and the IMF team flew back to Washington.

Finance Minister Mr. Edwin Mtei is understood to have favoured accepting the IMF demands. He resigned when the talks broke down and was replaced by veteran Cabinet Minister Amir Jamal an Asian who held the finance portfolio once before.

Acutely conscious of the fact that neither the World Bank or other aid donors are likely to give fresh assistance without an IMF deal, Mr. Jamal has been trying to reopen negotiations with the hope that the Fund will modify some of the least palatable parts of its remedial package, the sources said.

Dr. Nyerere objects most strongly to an IMF demand that about 60 million dollars (about R57 million) be slashed from Government spending over the next three years. He also believes devaluation would only lead to inflation and in the long-term put no more money into the pockets of peasant farmers.

Without naming the IMF, the President recently attacked "daydreamers" who thought the country would compromise socialist principles to get foreign aid.

"People who think Tanzania will change her cherished policies of socialism and self-reliance because of the present economic difficulties are wasting their time," he said.

In spite of the talk of self-reliance, Tanzania has become one of Africa's biggest recipients of foreign aid.

Technical assistance, grants and loans mainly western, are running at about 500 million dollars (about R425 million) a year — or 30 dollars (about R25) for every Tanzanian.

"What Nyerere means by self-reliance these days is that he refuses to be dictated to even by the aid donors on whom he increasingly depends," one Western ambassador said.

Statistics issued by the Bank of Tanzania show the economy was in dire straits even before being hit by the 520 million-dollar (about R442 million) cost of this year's Uganda War, the worst monsoon flooding in a decade and big oil price rises.

The figures show that in 1978 the production of export crops continued its 10-year decline, imports rose dramatically and the trade gap yawned to 650 million dollars (about R552 million), compared with 210 million (about R178 million) in 1977.

By last February, at the height of the military campaign to oust Amin, foreign reserves had tumbled to a mere 63 million dollars (about R53 million).

Western economists estimate that since then reserves have risen to about 100 million dollars (about R85 million) due mainly to ruthless cuts in imports and a freeze on foreign payments.

They estimate that the unpaid bills piling up since February total at least 600 million dollars (about R510 million). The exception is oil, for which suppliers demand payment within 21 days. This year Tanzania will pay about 250 million dollars (about R212 million) for it.

"Suppliers and export credit agencies have found Tanzania a good payer in the past," said one commercial attache, "But now they feel enough is enough."

In June Tanzania made a confidential emergency appeal to nine Western nations for 375 million dollars (about R318 million) for balance of payments support.

EXCHANGE

The appeal document painted a very grim picture of the economy and admitted a foreign exchange gap then of 535 million dollars (about R457 million).

The response was minimal. Most donors, including the World Bank, the biggest since it lends Tanzania 150 million dollars (about R127 million) a year, said they would wait for the IMF verdict before pledging any more money.

The effects of the crisis are sharp and widespread. Factories starved of imported raw materials are working at half capacity or, in some cases, have closed down altogether.

There is an acute shortage of truck spare parts and transport, with the result that much produce intended for export or for the cities is stranded up country. — (Sapa-Reuter).

Nyerere objects to IMF terms

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Black state in cash crisis

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259. Power of inspector t **ffairs of related companies.**— An inspector appointed to inv pany may, if he considers it necessary for the purpose, witl r, also investigate the affairs of any other company or othe as at any relevant time been the first-mentioned company's s or a subsidiary of its holding company and shall in that ev uch other company or other body corporate so far as the re of are in his opinion relevant to the investigation of the affa pany.

[S. 259 s [1977.]

260. Production of docum **ion.**—(1) Any director, officer or agent of a company or othe s are being investigated by an inspector under this Act, shall a produce to him all books and documents of or relating to th orate, in his custody or under his control, and afford the in his power in connection with the investigation as the inspect

(2) An inspector may f gation conducted by him—

(*a*) summon any dir ber or agent of the company or other body co at a time and place specified in the summons, oduce any book or document so specified;

(*b*) administer an oa h from any person appearing before him in pu interrogate such person and require him to pr ument;

(*c*) retain for examin produced to him in pursuance of a summons fo months or for such further period or period d cause shown, permit.

(3) A summons for the efore an inspector or for the production to him of any book h form as the inspector may determine, shall be signed by t ved in the same manner as a subpoena in a criminal case iss

(4) Any person duly sum spector who without sufficient cause—

(*a*) fails to attend at t n the summons or to remain in attendance unti m further attendance; or

(*b*) refuses upon being pector, to take an oath or to affirm as a witnes to produce any book or document which he has been required to produce or to answer fully and satisfactorily to the best of his knowledge and belief all questions put to him by the inspector concerning the affairs of the company or other body corporate whose affairs are being investigated, whether or not the answer is likely to incriminate him,

shall be guilty of an offence: Provided that, save as otherwise provided in this subsection, in connection with the interrogation of any such person, or the production of any such book or document, the law relating to privilege, as applicable to a witness subpoenaed to give evidence or to produce any book or document before a court of law, shall apply.

(5) (*a*) If an inspector considers it necessary for the purposes of his investigation that a person whom he has no power to examine on oath should be so examined, he may apply to the Court for an order calling upon such person to appear before it for examination and the Court may thereupon if it thinks fit order that person to attend before it to be examined on oath on any matter relevant to the investigation, and on any such examination—

(i) the inspector may take part therein either personally or by attorney or counsel;

Tanzania faces food shortage

NM 17/12/79 (318)

DAR-ES-SALAAM — President Julius Nyerere has told Tanzanians not to panic over food shortages but warned them the country's overall economic crisis was likely to last some time.

In a weekend broadcast to the nation he said present shortages of such staples as maize flour and sugar were temporary and mainly due to transport and distribution problems.

There have been long queues in the capital recently for sugar and maize flour while some other foods, including rice and margarine, have been virtually unobtainable.

A dearth of food in some provincial towns had been worsened by heavy rains and poor local harvests. Dr. Nyerere said plans were underway to speed up food transport from surplus to deficit areas.

Falling production and prices for export crops, the cost of this year's Uganda war, a soaring oil bill and bad weather have combined to drain Tanzania's foreign exchange reserves to rock bottom. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

TANZANIA GENERAL

20/1/80 - 31/12/81

ANC EXILE SCHOOL HONOURS MAHLANGU

A SCHOOL, in honour of the late Solomon Mahlangu, the African National Congress (ANC) guerilla who was executed in Pretoria on April 6 last year, is being built in Tanzania by the ANC.

SUNDAY POST exclusive by SAM MABE

It is called Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College and will have cost about R6,7-million on its completion at the beginning of 1985.

The school, at Mazimbu in the town of Morogoro, is being built on 600 acres of land given to the ANC by the Tanzanian government.

It will have boarding and welfare facilities to cater for student exiles who fled South Africa and sought political refuge in neighbouring black states after the June 16 uprisings which started in Soweto.

After its completion, the school will be able to accommodate about 900 students.

The building of the massive complex has been divided into six phases, the first of which has already been completed at a cost of R397 783. It is already functioning.

About 150 students in Forms 1 and 5 started receiving their education in May last year. Coinciding with the inception of the first unit was the introduction of adult education training and literacy classes for ANC personnel and Tanzanian workers employed on the construction site.

When completed, the school will offer junior, middle and secondary education.

There will be a medical centre on the campus, recreational and cultural facilities consisting of a sports stadium, an amphitheatre, a cultural workshop and a daycare centre for the personnel's children.

The ANC will draw up its own education system and curriculum through its Education Department which will also provide most of the teachers, doctors and nurses, administrators and other staff required for the ecomplex.

Construction on the school started at the beginning of last year and since the school had not been named, it was decided to name it after Solomon Mahlangu after he was executed.

The school is the first to be built by an exiled black liberation movement of South African origin.

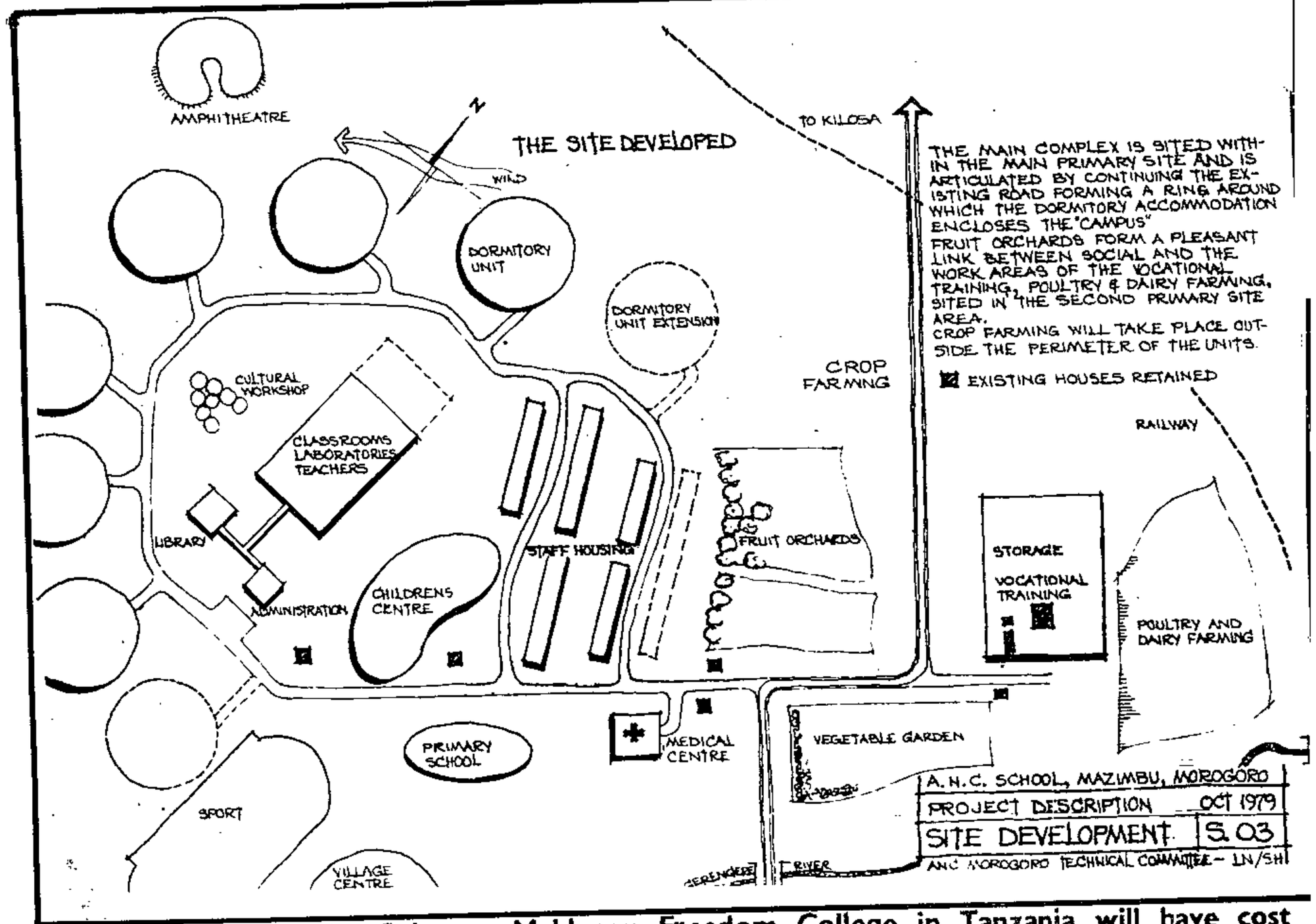
Solomon Mahlangu was a former Mamelodi High School student, who left the country to receive military training in ANC camps in Mozambique and Angola after the June 1976 riots.

After the June 13 Goch Street shooting, in which two people were killed and two others injured, Solomon Mahlangu's name became world news.

At the end of his trial, held at the Kempton Park Circuit Court, he was found guilty of the murder of Rupert Kassner and Kenneth Wolfendale, the attempted murder of Peter Hartogh and Robert Bagg. He was also found guilty of five other charges under the Terrorism Act.

There was an international uproar after Mr Justice C D J Theron sentenced him to death. The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein refused to grant him leave to appeal against the sentence.

Mahlangu spent 25 months in his death cell during which time, worldwide appeals and campaigns for the staying of his execution were made to the South African Government. However, at 7 am on Friday of April 6, 1979, he was executed in Pretoria.



On completion, the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania will have cost about R6,7-million and will host a medical centre and recreational and cultural facilities.

(318) 1/5/78 Star

Tanzania seeks to erase the Marx of disaster

"Come back, all is forgiven" is Tanzania's message to capitalists and private investors as its economy founders under socialist policies.
HENRY REUTER of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

After more than 10 years of struggle for a socialist society, during which its people have become progressively poorer, Tanzania has just approved a new five-year development plan based on capitalist methods.

The new plan, approved by the National Assembly in mid-April, aims at a six percent annual growth rate. It calls on private enterprise to help by launching import-substitution industries and developing mineral deposits including phosphates, gold, coal and iron.

To make this possible the Government is already reversing the process of State control of industry which has been disastrous to the economy.

Sixty-seven of the 175 government-owned parastatal companies which took over from private firms have been losing money; nine have never had their accounts audited, being unable to produce proper accounting books.

Most of them have been accused of being overstaffed, poorly managed, inefficient and riddled with theft and corruption.

Under the new development plan uneconomic parastatals are being wound up, and those concerned with such matters as operating bus services, butcheries and petrol stations have been ordered to hand the enterprises back to their original owners.

Regional administrations have been ordered not to nationalise any more property without consulting the Treasury and the Prime Minister's office, and the private sector is being invited to participate with the remaining parastatals.

Ten years ago private businessmen were being depicted by the Government-controlled information media as fat-bellied bloodsuckers thriving on the sweat of the toiling masses.

Investment

Now, according to a Government spokesman, the Ministries of Industry, Natural Resources and Tourism "are giving their keenest attention to various investment proposals from local and foreign entrepreneurs."

As a result, 26 companies have in the last month in Dar es Salaam alone offered to invest large sums in new private industrial ventures. Many of these involve Asians kicked out of Uganda by President Idi Amin who are now trying to start their business lives anew in Tanzania.

Would-be investors also include former Tanzanian Asians who due to the socialisation policies quietly moved their families and their capital to Britain and Canada and who now wish to return.

Officially, the Government has not changed its socialist policies and is urging private investors to enter partnerships with state bodies. Unofficially, it is making it clear to potential investors that if they want to go-it-alone they are free to do so.

One recent US report said the Government's attitudes were ambiguous and it would not obtain the desired response until it issued definitive guidelines for foreign investors.

Crashed

But economists in Dar es Salaam claim that the Government has not yet steeled itself to the realisation that 10 years of economic stagnation has been due directly to its adventure into socialism, and that it still has ideas of pressing on with it in a modified form, which may or may not have a place for private enterprise once the badly needed capital and expertise have been injected.

Its biggest challenge to face reality lies in agriculture. With 95 per cent of the country's 15-million people forced into Ujamaa socialist-collective villages, production of major cash crops has crashed.

Sisal production has dropped by more than half under nationalisation. Cotton, oil-seed, coffee and wheat production have all declined. The meat industry has not responded as anticipated to massive injections of US aid capital.

Recent weeks have seen a lively Press debate on why the Government is finding it so difficult to persuade the workers to work.



Picking coffee in Tanzania, where production of cash crops has crashed.

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1/5/78

STAR

"Crop prices are not the cause of lower output", claimed Junior Agriculture Minister Edward Barongo. Cotton growers, for example, were being paid between 12 to 23 cents a kilo, but the world market price was R1,37 a kilo.

"People won't work because leaders of national enterprises still show capitalist attitudes", claimed one MP.

"There is no clear-cut incentives policy for workers," wrote a newspaper columnist.

What Tanzania must do, said the Government's Daily News, is to merge two schools of thought — teaching the workers why they must work harder; and forcing them to work harder "through iron discipline".

Nobody has yet had the temerity to suggest that workers will work harder for cash than for half-baked ideologies, but the way things are going, the breakthrough is likely to come at any moment.

Pay protest

Meanwhile, discontent with the new approach is being stirred up by hard-line leftwingers and their Marxist professors at Dar es Salaam university.

One recent demonstration did command a great deal of public support.

This was in protest against a decision by the nation's MPs to double their own salaries, and to give themselves gratuities of R4 500 after serving in parliament for five years and life pensions after ten years.

With the workers' meagre pay having been static for seven years there was considerable resentment.

The Government opted on this occasion for "iron discipline" and 600 students, including President Nyerere's nephew, were expelled for demonstrating.

One recent magazine commentary on the changing situation in Tanzania was headed "The difficult road to socialism."

"The difficult road back to capitalism" would have been more appropriate. Because although President Nyerere and his advisers have evidently decided that some tottering steps in this direction are necessary, at this early stage in the journey they still appear anxious to convince the masses of their own people that it isn't happening.

(c) Argus Co, 1978.

The Star
Tuesday March 11 1980
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

After nearly two decades of adherence to Nyerere's socialistic doctrine, writes DAVID LAMB from Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian people have found an . . .

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Empty pot at the end of the rainbow

In foreign capitals they call him the conscience of Black Africa. Here at home he is known simply as Mwalimu, the Swahili word for teacher.

Scholars and statesmen from both East and West seek his advice; Moscow and Washington analyse his every word.

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11/3/80

BRIEFING



President Nyerere (arrowed) and party officials watch work on a collective farm in Tanzania.

and a lack of water.

Economists say there is no indication that capitalism or any other system would have been any more successful here than socialism has been, but other countries that started independence from similarly disadvantaged positions — Malawi and the Ivory Coast, for example — have managed to make far greater progress with free-enterprise economies than Tanzania has by placing everything under Government control.

Nyerere's blueprint for socialism was outlined in what he called the Arusha Declaration of 1967. He placed the country's future emphasis on agricultural production and collectivised farming.

Many observers still consider Nyerere's master plan to be one of the most coherent and creative that has emerged in Africa since the start of the independence era. Its implementation, however, draws much less praise.

COLLECTIVE

Since 1967, about 14 million Tanzanians have been settled in collective villages, but only 100 000 people moved to them voluntarily.

Although Nyerere is not a dictator and his opponents are jailed, not killed, no organised opposition functions openly in or outside the country.

Part of Nyerere's thesis is that the world's developed nations should pay some sort of international tax to support the undeveloped nations, thus leading to a new world economic order.

With Tanzania already receiving R31 per person per year in aid, the highest per capita figure in black Africa, some observers believe the new order Nyerere advocates is already in effect. — Los Angles Times News Service.

Nyerere has enjoyed a position of respect unique among African heads of state. He is a man of intellect, humour and charm.

His salary as President of Tanzania is only R5 000 a year and he neither pilfers the national Treasury nor does he build monuments to himself. His blueprint for socialism is a textbook model of Third World development.

"Let others go to the moon," he has said. "We must work to feed ourselves."

At his modest beachfront home, Nyerere entertains guests on his verana without the slightest touch of pomp. Flies buzz about and servants in shabby jackets serve warm orange soda.

Nyerere kicks off his shoes and begins his discourse on Africa. His tone is teasing and his conversation is broken with frequent giggles and jokes. He makes his point gently, directly. Few visitors leave his presence without being spellbound.

DIFFERENT

President Carter, welcoming Nyerere to the White House in 1977, praised him as "a senior statesman, a scholar, a philosopher, a great writer" who "has forgone material health and ease in a sacrificial way for his own people."

Nyerere (57), is indeed all those things. But in Dar es Salaam and other African capitals, one hears a different kind of talk these days. What Nyerere theorises, some people say, is not necessarily what Nyerere practises. And what he practises is bringing few visible benefits to his country.

For after nearly two decades of adherence to Nyerere's socialistic doctrine, the Tanzanian people have found an empty pot at the end of the rainbow. Among other criticisms are the following:



Julius Nyerere, 57. Few visitors leave his presence without being spellbound . . . but among the locals in Dar es Salaam disenchantment has set in.

● No other African President has ever overthrown a neighbouring Government. Nyerere has helped topple three — the Comoros in 1975, the Seychelles in 1977 and Uganda in 1979. He has 20 000 troops in Uganda, 120 in the Seychelles and had, until recently, 400 in Mozambique.

● Until last year, when Nyerere granted amnesty to 6 400 prisoners, Tanzania held more political prisoners than South Africa. It still holds hundreds, according to Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation. No dissent is tolerated by Nyerere, the newspapers long ago were brought under Government control. All avenues of opposition and free expression are closed.

● Although he complains that the West uses foreign aid as a lever for influence, Nyerere accepts more of it than any other President in black Africa. This year Tanzania is expected to receive R500-million in grants and low-interest loans.

● Despite the money, few nations have made such modest progress in the independence era. Agricultural production is dropping, factories are limping along at about 40 percent of capacity. Dar es Salaam grows shabbier by the day, and a listlessness grips the land.

"On paper everything Nyerere advocates looks perfect," a representative of a Christian aid organisation said recently. "Nyerere and Tanzania are what white liberals think Africa should be all about — non-aligned, socialistic, poor, idealistic. But the truth is that the place is a disaster area and the Tanzanians have become the most de-motivated people I've seen anywhere in the world."

In overstaffed government offices, drowsy secretaries rouse themselves long enough to mumble "gone out," meaning that the boss has already come and gone for the day, although it is only 9 am. Those who are at their desks are usually uninformed and unable to make decisions. One Tanzanian tells of attending an all-Africa party at a university in the United States. The room was packed with laughing students, dancing, drinking beer, trading stories from home. The Tanzanian looked around and headed for two students, sitting morosely and alone in a corner, knowing that they were fellow countrymen.

At the New Africa Hotel here, there was no breakfast the other morning because the head-waiter lost the keys to the storeroom. A foreign businessman calling the Central Hospital after suffering a mild heart attack was told to call back next month for an appointment. And a Western aid official who didn't vacate his room at the Kilimanjaro Hotel on time was startled to find his suitcases and clothes strewn about the lobby.

CORRUPTION

Like most Third World nations, Tanzania has been buffeted by many forces beyond its control; the collapse of Sisal prices on the world market in the mid-1960s, a drought in the early 1970s, the rise in oil prices. Tanzania is limiting oil imports to 70 000 tons this year, less than it used in 1972, but the cost is 10 times more.

Many critics contend that Tanzania's most pressing problems are made at home. Nyerere has deliberately stripped the country of all economic incentives — anyone earning more than R25 000 a year is in the 95 percent tax bracket — and as a result production has declined. Corruption has increased and inefficiency has reached mind-boggling levels.

Of the 330 government organisations set up to run nationalised businesses ranging from clothing manufacturing to clove distribution, 155 have already collapsed. Twenty-four of them that were studied recently had a cumulative loss of more than R16-million.

"I'm not at all sure Nyerere's idealism translates into a workable African system." A Ghanaian diplomat in another capital said, "He tells people to grow more, to work harder, to forget personal gain. But what's the incentive he's offering them? They look around and what do they see except a disaster?"

Nevertheless, Nyerere insists that his is the only path for his 16 million countrymen. His leadership has spanned three decades and his doctrine has remained inflexible.

CLOVES

The rest of Africa has changed during that time, yielding to new pressures, experiments with new systems, but Nyerere and Tanzania are not much different than they were in 1961, when Britain granted independence.

"People who think Tanzania will change her cherished policy of Ujanaa (socialism) and self-reliance because of the current economic difficulties are wasting their time," Nyerere said recently. "We shall never change."

But by yardsticks used in the West, Nyerere's experiment has failed. On the Tanzanian island of Zanzibar, once the most prosperous place in black Africa, there is no electricity most of the time.

The shelves in the food shops are empty, there is nothing to buy in the stores. Zanzibar's Treasury, stuffed until recently with income from cloves, is now empty, drained to support Nyerere's Government on the mainland.

Throughout the mainland, there are long queues for bread and milk. Corn meal and rice are available only on the black market. There is no cooking oil. Factories splutter to a halt because of a lack of spare parts. Overseas publishing companies ship no new books to Tanzania because the Government has stopped paying all but its most pressing debts.

Much of Tanzania's economic difficulty stems from the R420-million it cost Nyerere to overthrow Uganda's President Idi Amin in a seven-month war last year. Nyerere asked the West to reimburse him for the cost of the war but with Uganda now a quasi-colony of Tanzania (Nyerere has veto power over all major Government decisions in Kampala) no one has come through.

COLONY

Despite the rebuff, Nyerere is a fund-raiser of unmatched skill in black Africa, and donors line up at his door.

He inherited from the British a country that was, and still is, one of the world's 25 poorest. It had no significant natural resources and only about 120 university graduates. It had never been a favoured colony, as Kenya had.

And, although it was self-sufficient in food production until 1967, it was not blessed with good soil or steady rains. Even today two-thirds of the country cannot be farmed because of tsetse flies

	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
159454V	MCCARTHY	MELISSA JANE	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)	1	159454V
152965R	MEHL	ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID	196102	GERMAN INTENSIVE	ABS		7	152965R
			305102	CHEMISTRY IB	F	(27)		
			416103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	F	(34)		
1570930	MERCURIO	GIANCARLO	210101	HISTORY I	ABS		1	1570930
1557470	MICHAELS	KAREN	103101	SOCIOLOGY I	ABS		1	1557470
			197101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
1584697	MITCHELL	JANE	114101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP	(50)	1	1584697
157815N	MORRIS	CATHERINE MARIA	103101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(59)	1	157815N
			197101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(48)		
150190P	MORT	MELISSA RUTH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(62)	1	150190P
150783V	MULLER	SUSAN FLORENCE	210101	HISTORY I	UP	(50)	1	150783V
1575210	MURRAY	ESTELLE	116120	DRAMA I	ABS		1	1575210
1379835	NAIDOO	MOGANAT TOYER	197101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		7	1379835
157560L	NASH	JENNIFER ANNE	103101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(61)	1	157560L
			115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(47)		
155924H	NEVIN	JENNIFER ANN	211101	MATHEMATICS I N102	UP	(55)	1	155924H
157913V	NORMANN	HANSJURG	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(52)	1	157913V
155878H	OSBORNE	SHIRLEY ANNE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(57)	1	155878H
162116N	PAM	JONATHAN RICHARD	103101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(52)	7	162116N
1541878	PATERSON	IAN JAMES STEWART	197101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	1541878
			210101	HISTORY I	F	(40)		
154286C	PETERSEN	DESIRE SHIRLEY	192103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	UP	(50)	1	154286C
			116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)		
156134L	PFEIFFER	FREDI CHRISTIAAN	305104	CHEMISTRY IM	F	(49)	1	156134L
1541547	PRETORIUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	1541547
				TORY I	UP	(50)		
				ICH INTENSIVE	F	(40)	1	133406G
				IAN INTENSIVE	UP	(54)		

UCT

UK gives Nyerere the cold shoulder

London Bureau

LONDON. — Relations between the Foreign Office and President Nyerere of Tanzania are being put into "cold storage" because of his failure to send a message withdrawing bitter accusations of "murder, perfidy and treachery" in the conduct of the Rhodesian elections.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has been expecting an expression of apology or regret from the president, who led a vigorous African campaign against Mrs Thatcher's Government.

Dr Nyerere declared on the eve of the Rhodesian polling: "I am not sure that any British government has the right to prostitute the honour of Britain as that honour is being prostituted in Rhodesia."

When Rhodesia's polling brought a sweeping victory for his chosen candidate, Mr Mugabe, President Nyerere commented to journalists on his allegations of rigging: "This is not the first time I have been wrong and I am happy to be wrong."

Lord Carrington quickly made it clear that he was not so happy.

FREE MANDELA SAY TANZANIA AND KENYA

S. Post 13/4/80

THE time has come for South Africa to release Nelson Mandela from prison, said Kenya's Defence Minister Robert Ouko.

He was commenting on the **SUNDAY POST** Free Mandela campaign, which has collected 42 013 signatures. A petition form for the campaign appears below.

"The time has come for South Africa to release from detention leaders like Nelson Mandela and others, lift the ban on yet other leaders and to spare the lives of those others, like James Mange, who are condemned to die.

"South Africa should be prepared to sit down with these Nationalists as equals in order to agree on majority rule for the two countries. Similarly we call upon South Africa to accept the UN proposals for Namibia's independence," Mr Ouko said.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has also supported the Free Mandela campaign. A presidential aide this week reaffirmed President Nyerere's attitude as expressed to the OAU in 1975.

The 1975 statement read: "If and when the South African Government decides to change its policies and wants to discuss the new conviction with the African people, it has no need to use free Africa. Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe and hundreds of other black South African leaders are either rotting away physically on Robben Island or in other prisons and places of restriction.

"When Vorster decides to release these men and women, to allow peaceful African political activity and to listen to what they say we shall know that justice might well triumph in South Africa without the bloodshed and fear."

SUNDAY POST this week received 5 000 signatures in support of the Free Mandela campaign from the Basotho National Party.

In a letter to **SUNDAY POST** editor Mr Percy Qoboza, the party's executive secretary, Mr Desmond Tsepo Sixishe, said:

"It is our genuine and considered belief that without direct negotiations with legitimate black leaders in South Africa, no comprehensive solutions to your country's problems can be achieved."

SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

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Nov 1978

Kenya hammered

STAR 5/5/80

(163) (318)

In 1977 Kenya blamed Uganda and Tanzania for the failure of the East African Community. Now a World Bank report has pilloried Kenya, reports ALASTAIR MATHESON.

Kenya has been handed a 225-million dollar bill by Dr Victor Umbricht, a World Bank mediator who has spent the last two years wading through stacks of files recording the assets and liabilities of the defunct East African Community.

That is the sum he says Kenya owes its former partners.

Since the community collapsed in 1977, Kenya has castigated the other members, Uganda and Tanzania, for not paying their fair share of community services, which included railways, harbours, airways, posts and research.

Dr Umbricht's verdict thus comes as a blow to Kenya's pride as well as its pocket.

At the time of the rift, Tanzania, on which Kenya had heaped most of the blame, reacted bitterly over the accusations, temporarily impounding Kenyan private property, including aircraft and a fleet of minibuses.

Later President Julius Nyerere closed the common border until agreement could be reached with Kenya on how the final "carve-up" of the community should be made. The border has remained closed for three years, seriously hampering Kenya's export trade.

Umbricht's report, now being studied by all three East African governments, endangers plans for a new and wider regional grouping because it threatens to create new dissent.

On Wednesday, delegates from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are due to meet in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha to try to sort out their differences and to examine the possibility of bringing more countries into a revamped trade agreement.

Sudan is anxious to join; Ethiopia and Somalia are possible members.

Sudan was represented at a recent mini-summit in Mombasa by President Numeiri, who wants to establish closer ties with the East African nations because the port of Mombasa and the land route through Kenya and Uganda offer the only reliable access to southern Sudan. The south is isolated from the northern two-thirds of the country for six months each year during the wet season.

Until now a mood of optimism appears to have existed among would-be members, who have studiously ignored their wide ideological differences, ranging from the capitalism of Kenya to the moderate marxism of Tanzania and Somalia and the more extreme form in Ethiopia, now firmly wedded to Comecon, the Soviet-backed trading bloc.

Umbricht's report, commissioned by the World Bank as one of the community's major creditors, will have a sobering influence.

Umbricht complained that Kenyan officials had hindered his work and had refused to make documents available to him.

One of the reasons the community broke up was the refusal of Tanzania's Nyerere to sit at community meetings with Uganda's deposed President Idi Amin. As a result no top-level conferences took place for eight years, and many large debts piled up in that period. — Observer News Service.

X(4).

(318) 4DM 46/8

Hotel boom

DAR-ES-SALAAM. — Tanzania plans to build 17 new hotels over the next 10 years under a R146-million development plan disclosed yesterday by the Tanzanian Tourist Corporation. — Sapa-Reuter.

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UCT

Tanzania war against Idi Amin cost R400-m

STAR 12/6/80

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The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania's war against Idi Amin cost it R400-million, the Finance Minister, Amir Jamal, claimed at a pre-budget Press briefing in Dar es Salaam.

He gave no breakdown of this figure but said it was the major reason for a decline of planned Government development expenditure for 1980-81.

He had been forced to cut the development budget by two percent, to more than R709-million in the coming year, of which only R560-million would be spent. Of the R500-million, he added, more than R430-million was expected to be provided in loans and grants from other countries.

Tanzania has been hit by rising costs of oil, industrial machinery and transport equipment.

Zambia stealing our wagons — Tanzania

STAR 12/6/80 (318)

The Star's
Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — Scores of railway wagons stolen from Kenya by Tanzania during the breakup of the East African Community are now finding themselves on South African railway tracks after being stolen from Tanzania by Zambia, say Dar es Salaam authorities.

Tanzania's Minister of Communications and Transport, Mr Augustine Mwingira, has complained to Zambia that railway wagons sent down the Tazara railway to the Zambian Copperbelt to be loaded with copper for export through Dar es Salaam are not being sent back, loaded or empty.

Instead, he says, they are being loaded with copper for export through South African ports. Tanzania is not getting the wagons back. They are going to South Africa to ease pressure on Zambia to return large numbers of South African railway wagons held in Zambia, where they are being used to store goods.

What Mr Mwingira has not revealed is that many of these wagons originated in Kenya. About 2 000 wagons disappeared down the former East African Railways line from Nairobi to Tanzania and were not returned before the Kenyan Government became aware of what was happening.

COMPLAINTS

Wagons which were taken across were converted from the narrow East African Railways gauge to the wider Tazara-Zambia-South African gauge at a special workshop set up by the Chinese, and then moved on to the Tazara line which Chinese loan arrangements had left short of rolling stock.

Since the Tazara line opened, Tanzania has been complaining about Zambia's failure to return wagons. Similar complaints from South African Railways since the southern route into Zambia was re-opened resulted at one stage in the line to Zambia being closed by South Africa until hundreds of goods wagons were sent back.

Tanzanian shortfall

(318) RM 21/6/80

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzania will only produce about 60 to 65% of its food needs this year and will have to make up the difference with grants and foreign food purchases, says a government Minister. UPI.

Nyerere playing sinister role in Uganda

By JOHN WORRALL
'Mail' Africa Bureau

NAIROBI. — The sinister role being played by Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere in Uganda is becoming more like that of a colonial master with every day that passes.

What has happened to the man who was once respected throughout the world for his high democratic ideals?

Dr Nyerere is using his 10 000 troops in Uganda as a source of power. He gives orders to whatever government is in power through a resident Minister of State.

Two presidents have defied him; both have been ignominiously ousted. The current ruling military commission jumps at every request, every order Dr Nyerere transmits.

There is no doubt in any Ugandan mind that Dr Nyerere is interfering with the course of the coming elections.

The military commission promised "free and fair" elections. They put ex-President Godfrey Binaisa under house arrest and they may let him out to fight the elections if they decide not to charge him with corruption.

They are acting under Dr Nyerere's orders. Mr Binaisa was popular in many quarters when he was President.

The military commission promised ex-President Yusufu Lule that he could go back with fill security to lead his Democratic Party in the election battle.

This week, Prof Lule was actually waiting at Kenya's Nairobi Airport to board a charter flight for Entebbe when he got a message imposing conditions for his departure.

The main condition was that he repudiate his publicly expressed opinion that Dr Nyerere's troops should be withdrawn from Uganda and there should be neutral observers at the elections.

Nobody in Kampala has any doubt that the conditions were imposed by President Nyerere in Dar es Salaam.

Prof Lule, since his ousting from the presidency (at the hands of Dr Nyerere) has gained enormous popularity in Uganda and not only among his own Baganda people.

That makes two ex-Presidents who want to fight the elections having restraints put on them from Dar es Salaam.

Everybody in East Africa notes the difference in the government's treatment of election candidate ex-President Milton Obote. And everybody believes he is being railroaded into the presidency by Dr Nyerere, his old friend and ideological colleague.

The government treats him as though he is already head of state. He is allowed to use the state radio; state institutions have been organised into supporting him.

Many already believe there will be no elections. Dr Obote will just assume the presidency.

Dr Nyerere did a great job sending his troops to kick out Idi Amin. Was the plan then to rule Uganda and make it a Tanzanian province?

Legally and morally, Dr Nyerere has no right to keep all those troops in Uganda and no right to interfere in the course of the elections.

Nyerere clamps the lid on bubbling Zanzibar



Tanzania's Julius Nyerere's quick action has pacified Zanzibaris.

ZANZIBAR — Deft political manoeuvring by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has clamped the lid on the simmering cauldron of Zanzibar which had been threatening to boil over in a wave of resentment at the island's restrictive ties to the mainland.

POST Africa News Service

Nyerere has been directing a house-cleaning campaign on Zanzibar and its sister Isle, Pemba, since late last year, when slogans began appearing on walls demanding the cutting of mainland ties, the ousting of Zanzibar leader and Tanzania's first Vice President, Aboud Jumbe, and the creation of an autonomous Zanzibar-Pemba state.

Under the guise of a "home rule constitution" worked out by Jumbe and Nyerere together, approved by Tanzania's ruling CCM party in December and introduced in January, Jumbe was given wider powers than before.

He now nominates all 35 members of a new, ruling, Zanzibar Revolutionary Council. In doing so he has cleared out anti-mainland elements from the former council.

RUMBLINGS

But the beneath-the-surface rumblings continue. Last month tensions in the islands threatened to break out in a bloody revolution reminiscent of that in 1964, in which

include an unfinanced water project, the establishment of a housing corporation to build and sell houses to islanders, the opening of a chain of new state shops, a reorganisation of agrarian administration and an overhaul of the islands educational system.

Zanzibar have also been promised improvements in transport and workers salaries.

Hidden away among these promises of a rosier future have been announcements that in future Zanzibar will buy most of its imports from the mainland (which has virtually nothing to export) and that the entire process of reform will be supervised by scores of new committees to be set up at all levels from a "war" committee in Jumbe's office down to the villages.

The islands' Government plans to pay for most of the reforms prin-

ors are averaging 250 a month and most of these are travelling businessmen making flying visits from the mainland.

Zanzibar's formerly quaint, old world narrow streets and dark shops with carved doorways are being deliberately left to rot as a symbol of decaying imperialism. As the old buildings collapse their rubble is being wheeled away to become part of some new workers apartment block.

DETERIORATION

Some people still live in Stone Town but at its present rate of deterioration, in ten years it will be inhabited only by rats.

Try as Zanzibar does, it just cannot attract visitors to see workers' apartment blocks which were designed in East Germany for conditions there and are already turning into sqalid slums.

The old order in Zanzibar certainly changeth. Jumbe no longer speaks

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25/6/80.

thousands died.

Widespread discontent at the continual levelling down of living standards in line with those on the mainland was aggravated by a complete breakdown, due to lack of spares and poor maintenance, of the isles diesel electricity generators.

Factories closed, workers housing estates were blacked out, tens of thousands living in apartment blocks had no means of cooking. Public morale plunged and Dar es Salaam-based diplomats were reporting to their governments that an eruption was imminent.

LIGHTS

But on June 1 the lights went on again. One year overdue, work on an undersea power cable to take electricity to the isles from the mainland's Kidatu hydro-electricity station was completed.

Since then Jumbe's Government has announced an extraordinary series of reforms aimed at pacifying the public. These cipally from the sale of its one major export crop, cloves.

Tourism, once Zanzibar's big foreign exchange earner, is dormant. Visitors are not welcome.

Mr. Jumbe has had to eat many of his earlier thoughts of declaring Zanzibar a free port and a haven for tourists. He is now too busy ensuring that the new order changeth not.

(318) rDM. 8/1/80.

Doctors are in revolt

By JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI. — Tanzania's private doctors are in revolt.

In the next few days most are shutting down their practices in protest against the government's law to eliminate profits from health care.

The law requires them to work on fixed salaries for government-run institutions, hospitals or other approved health institutions.

There are some 70 private doctors in Tanzania, most of them in Dar es Salaam. They represent about 10% of the country's doctors.

WORLD SPOTLIGHT

Tanzania's (318) experiment RDM 8/7/80. in Socialism is not working

A PEASANT woman who farms in central Tanzania has to walk 640km to take her harvest home — not because she lives that far from her acre of land, but because she has to make 64 separate 10km journeys to carry her total crop.

It was hardly surprising that she complained of her lot to Professor Rene Dumont, a French agronomist studying, at the government's request, the success or otherwise of Tanzania's socialist "ujaa'ma" programme.

In a still unpublished critical report, Prof Dumont quotes the example to illustrate the poor planning which often characterises the programme, under which some 13-million people are being regrouped into 8 000 villages.

That programme is the cornerstone of "ujaa'ma" and while Prof Dumont, a lifelong socialist, praises Tanzania for its socialist objectives, other observers in Tanzania believe the country is experiencing its most severe economic crisis since independence in 1961.

Immediate problems were highlighted by last month's budget. Foreign reserves are virtually exhausted, with arrears in import payments, estimated at some £86-million, stretching back nine months or more. The estimated balance-of-payments deficit is over £200-million, with export crops — which account for most foreign earnings — for the most part falling. Import licences have been drastically cut over the last year, resulting in a growing shortage of imported raw materials and spares, falling manufacturing output, and shortages of basic commodities. Meanwhile, and only partly because of drought in the last growing season, Tanzania is having to import large quantities of food. It is apparently increasingly unable to grow enough to keep pace with its alarming 3% a year population increase.

Underlying the difficulties, and contributing to them, are serious structural problems. Prof Dumont and others single out the inefficiency of the transport system, and the growth of a costly bureaucracy insensitive to peasants' needs.

Perhaps most crucial of all, Prof Dumont points to the adverse impact on soil conservation and agricultural production of the "villagisation" programme.

Similar problems in many other African countries are shrugged off by outsiders as the norm. But Tanzania, one of the world's poorest states attracts special interest for two main reasons. It is one of Africa's largest aid recipients, receiving some $600-million last year. Two thirds of the development budget is exterenally funded. Thus, if things are going wrong, donor countries might feel some degree of responsibility.

Second, Prsident Julius Nyerere is one of the Third World's most articulate and persuasive participants in the "North-South" debate, between the industrialised northern states and the developing south, and a leading member of the Group of 77 ("the trade union of the poor," he has dubbed it). If he cannot preside over a successful socialist economoy, who in Africa can?

Tanzanian economists argue forcefully that much of what has happened has been outside their control Prof Kighoma Malima, Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, calculates that oil imports took 10 per cent of Tanzania's export earnings in 1972. "in 1980, a reduced quantity of oil imports will account for about 45 per cent of export earnings."

The breakup in 1972 of the east Africa Community, incluing Kenya and Uganda, with Tanzania in a common market, cost £12-million in replacement of previously shareg services. The war in Uganda with Idi Amin consumed £238-million (£178-million in hard currency) up to October 1979. But Tanzania's involvement has dragged on, carrying with it the burden fo maintaining 11 000 men in Uganda. It is a nightmare obligation for Dr Nyerere. His full attention is needed at home.

Prof Dumont acknowledges the problems. And he is full of praise for achievements since independence.

But he is sufficiently concerned about developmoents over the past few oyears to make some trenchant observations and issue urgent warnings. The villagisation programme, which saw a massive shift in population between 1973 and 1976, was "made in a hurry, often without consulting the peasants, without planning, without taking account of agricultural consequences."

"In spite of social improvements (water, schools) the agricultural consequences have been, and are still now, overlooked and neglected."

Prof Dumont reserves some of his sharpest comments for Tanzania's 300 or more 1 enough managed." Thus, in many villages, "peasants complain that the corporation comes too late, without enough money to buy all available goods, and not enough vehicles to carry them."

State farms, Prof Dumont argues, need to be "more carefully planned, managed and implemented." He cites the poor record of state-owned sisal estates compared to the private producers: "It is easy to nationalise but much more difficult to maintain or imporve production."

One of Prof Duomont's manin concerns is the spread of a costly, elitist bureaucracy — the civil service, parastatals and the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party. "Rural development has been though and superimposed from above — from town, regional authorities, parastatals, the party government, intelligentsia, or even from outside the country by aid donors." The bureaucrats, he complains, tend to instruct the peasants rather than hold a dialogue: "To push peasants against their will to a collective way will never give good results."

ICA

Tanzania alert over Zanzibar self-rule move

Star 9/7/80

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By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — Tanzania's army has been put on a 75 percent alert following disturbances in Zanzibar and the arrests of 24 people accused of agitation for a breakaway from President Nyerere's mainland government.

Island sources say Zanzibar troops yesterday refused to obey orders from their mainland officers and were only finally persuaded to do so with considerable difficulty.

SLOGANS

A Zanzibar underground movement for a break with the mainland and the dismissal of the island ruler, Sheik Aboud Jumbe, who is Tanzania's First Vice-President has been active since last October.

In November slogans calling for the creation of an autonomous state of Zanzibar and its sister island, Pemba, with a joint population of more than 400 000, were painted on walls all over the island.

President Nyerere and Sheik Jumbe recently suppressed the movement by a political manoeuvre. Under the guise of a Zanzibar "home rule constitution" purporting to give Zanzibar's ruling revolutionary council wider powers, Sheik Jumbe was enabled to sack dissidents in his government.

AID FROM SA

He has since dismissed anti-mainland elements in the 35-member council but widespread discontent continues over the levelling-down of Zanzibar standards to that in the socialist mainland.

Last month Dar es Salaam-based diplomats reported to their governments that a Zanzibar eruption appeared to be imminent.

Meanwhile, at Songea, on the mainland, President Nyerere has told a mass rally that if Tanzanians become short of food he will seek it in South Africa, if that is the only place he can obtain it.

According to the government's Daily News, President Nyerere added that the food issue was so important to any country's sovereignty that Tanzania could not afford to be "big-headed in times of a food crisis."

Zanzibar joined the Tanganyika mainland to form the union of Tanzania in 1964 after the revolution which overthrew the Sultanate. Since then, the Revolutionary Council, of which Sheikh Jumbe is chairman, has ruled virtually by decree and the island whose economy is based on cloves, has retained a large degree of autonomy.

Left stranded as team flies out

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — A white Zimbabwean journalist accompanying the country's team to the Moscow Olympic Games was left stranded at Lusaka airport when he failed to secure a visa from the Soviet embassy there.

Mr Glen Byrom, the sports editor of this country's national daily, The Herald, had been assured before he left Zimbabwe that the critical visa would be waiting for him at Lusaka airport.

"I was politely assured at Lusaka, by several Russian officials, that I would be most welcome in Moscow but there had been no official authority to go ahead and issue my visa. Telex messages sent yesterday seeking confirmation of my accreditation apparently failed to elicit a response," said Mr Byrom.

sought accreditation from two Moscow organising committee officials who came to Zimbabwe three weeks ago he had been assured there would be no problems in processing his papers in time to travel with the team.

"It appears the Soviets do not want an influx of journalists before July 14 — the date I have been advised to take the next Aeroflot (the Russian airline) flight out of Lusaka," he said.

Ugandans get food

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI — Aid officials working in northern Uganda say they are coping with the Karamoja famine.

An emergency airlift, financed by the European Community, is working smoothly, with two daily flights of freight aircraft bringing in supplies.

The EEC has undertaken to fly 400 tons of food to bridge a gap while bigger supplies from the World Food Programme are moved by road from Mombasa.

Students plan picket

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — University students are planning a series of demonstrations against a British Metropolitan Police rugby side scheduled to begin a tour of Kenya this month.

The students chose the side as a way of protesting the British Lions tour of South Africa.

It is not clear whether the authorities will allow the demonstrations.

Kenya severed rugby contacts with Britain after the British Lions tour of South Africa in 1973, but lifted the ban last year.

Tanzania to get new capital

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere has given final approval for work to begin next year on a new political and administrative capital at Dodoma, 500km inland.

Work would begin in March on the first phase, which includes office blocks for five Ministries and a 60 000-seat national sports complex.

Last month the Capital Development Authority, a government department set up in 1973 to take charge of moving the capital, gave a go-ahead for building to start, subject to presidential approval.

Dodoma already has a population of about 50 000.

Most of the Prime Minister's office and the headquarters of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi, or Revolutionary Party, have already moved to Dodoma. — Sapa-Reuter.

318 RDM 16/7/80

The capital for the man on foot

By JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI. — Tanzania's, R400-million new capital at Dodoma, described as the city "for the man on foot", is now on the road after years of delay.

President Julius Nyerere has approved the master architectural plan.

It will take 10 years to build.

Some government departments — including the headquarters of the ruling party — have already moved from Dar-es-Salaam.

The plan has been drawn up by the Capital Development Authority (CDA), with an American firm of architects, and town planners, who have worked on projects in Canberra and the rebuilding of Warsaw after the Second World War.

A large injection of money is coming from the United Nations.

The city is to have 22 ministries, a complex of foreign embassies, a commercial area, a conference centre, a sports stadium, public malls, squares and parks.

The inspiration for its people-oriented ambience comes from President Nyerere, who told the planners: "The idea of private car ownership is very remote to us."

The capital centre is built as an immense stairway, which, as the planners say "symbolises Tanzania's progress upward and forward".

This links seven terraces on each of which is to be a mix of government activities, shopping, restaurants, offices and housing.

The staircase leads to a people's gathering place called the Ujama Square.

The staircase is to be built on the slope of the land.

No building is to be more than three storeys and none will have elevators.

President Nyerere has emphasised that there is to be no air conditioning.

Overhangs, recessed windows and tinted glass are being used to keep out the sun.

The builders are experimenting with solar collectors and windmills to provide non-polluting power sources.

Motorways are to be completely concealed from view, parking areas limited to specified areas.

In Dodoma you walk, but bicycle lanes are being built along the main avenues.

The whole idea of the capital centre is to blend with the surrounding countryside "and capture the atmosphere of the country's open spaces and village life".

People: 300 000 eventually. Some 60 000 now living in shantytowns.

French will visit Tanzania

DAR-ES-SALAAM. — The French Foreign Minister, Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, arrives on Saturday for a three-day visit which will pave the way for a state visit to France next year by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Tanzanian-French relations have improved since the last visit by a French Foreign Minister, in August, 1977.

But that visit was cut short after the Minister, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, was greeted on the airport tarmac by chanting students protesting at French arms sales to South Africa. French officials said the demonstration was officially inspired.

Mr Francois-Poncet's trip follows a visit to Paris last October by the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Mr Ben Mkapa. — Sapa.

French visit to Tanzania 'improved ties'

22/7/80 RDM (318)

DAR ES SALAAM. — The french Foreign Minster, Mr Jean Francoisponcet, left Tanzania last night at the end of a three-day visit which he said had turned a new page in relations between the two countries.

"If there have been misunderstandings in the past, these misunderstandings have been dispelled and French policy in africa is now better understood," he told a Press conference shortly before his return to Paris.

"A dialogue has been established and we will continue the development of political exchanges between us," he added.

Franco-Tanzanian relations reached an all-time low during the visit by the former French Foreign Minister Mr Louis de Guiringaud in August,1977.

That trip was cut short after the Minister was greeted on the tarmac by chanting Tanzanian students protesting against French arms sales to South Africa. French diplomats said the demonstration was officially inspired.

Mr Francois-Poncet, who had a 40-minute meeting with President Julius Nyerere earlier yesterday, said his talks with Dr Nyerere and the Foreign Minister Mr Ben Mkapa, had centred on political matters, especially the problems in Southern Africa and South West Africa.

On SWA, he said: "Appropriate measures should be brought to bear on South africa to accept the United Nations SWA peace plan backed by France and four other Western nations.

Asked if these measures should include mandatory economic sanctions, which Tanzania and other black African states favoured, he replied: "I think we must be careful. Sanctions might bring about the result which would be the reverse of what we are trying to achieve."

The Minister added that his visit had paved the-way for a state visit by President Nyerere to France, planned for early next year. — Sapa-Reuter.

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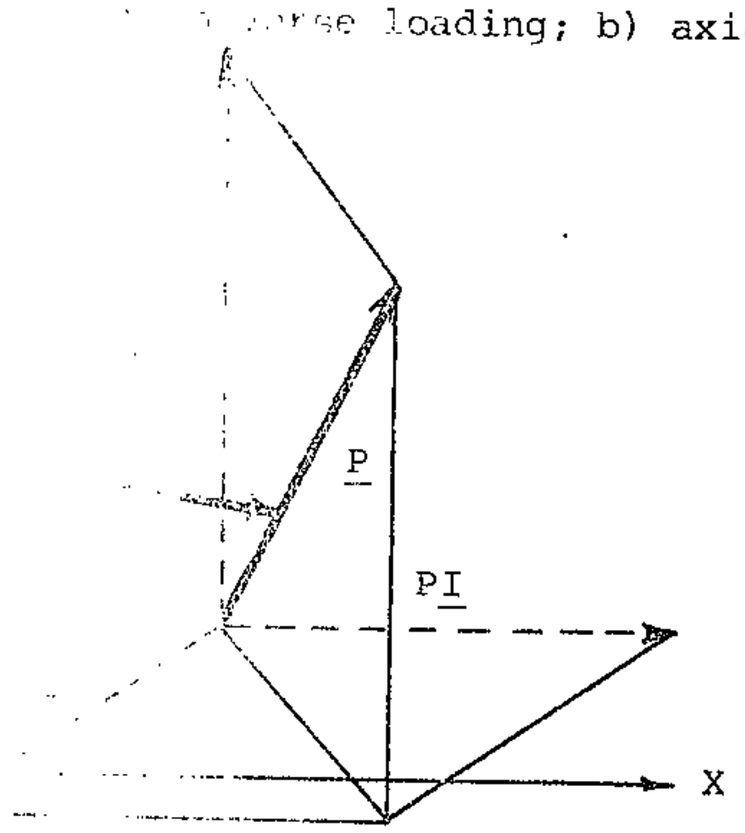

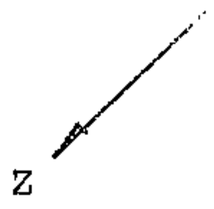

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(218) TDM 22/7/80.

Lonrho heals Tanzania rift

By NEIL BEHRMANN

LONDON. — Lonrho could now be on the verge of settling the bitter dispute with the Tanzanian Government which led to the seizure and subsequent nationalisation of all Lonrho interests in Tanzania in June 1978.

A Lonrho delegation, including Lord Duncan-Sandys, chairman, and Paul Spicer, a director, returned here after talks with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere which were described as "cordial and constructive" and in which "a number of misunderstandings were clarified" about the relationship between Lonrho and the Tanzanian authorities.

The talks were held at President Nyerere's private residence, and were also attended by the Tanzanian industry and finance ministers as well as Sir Peter Moon, British High Commissioner.

"The president said that he agreed that the amount of compensation should be settled without delay," said Mr spicer. "The amount depends on an audit being conducted by accountants, Coopers and Lybrand but these have been held up for some time.

"Now it should be finished within weeks and the compensation to be paid will be based on the outcome."

It was difficult, he said, to give any firm idea of figures before that audit but, "the Tanzanian companies had about £5-million cash in the bank, and no debts even before the trading value. The entire businesses might be worth perhaps £15-million lock, stock and barrel."

Equally important to Lonrho, he added, was that President Nyerere had expressed the hope that the group would "resume commercial trading in Tanzania" after the compensation issue had been settled. "We could probably start back in the same sort of businesses as before," added Mr Spicer.

At the time the seizure was announced, Lonrho had a total of 19 companies in Tanzania, in vehicle distribution, textiles and tea plantations.

Only one of the companies was directly owned by the group in London, the others being publicly quoted in neighbouring Kenya.

"Tiny" Rowland, Lonrho chief executive, has made several trips to Tanzania since the seizure, which was said at the time to be "because of the nature of the company's activities in Africa."

Mr Spicer estimated that negotiations on the details of the compensation would take "a little time yet", but said "we are now confident that an amicable agreement can be reached.

"The mood has changed and we feel that we will now get both compensation and co-operation from the government."

Nyerere won't withdraw troops from Uganda

Star 23/7/80 (3 16)

From the Guardian

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere yesterday refused to withdraw his 10 000 troops from Uganda "to please babblers."

In a stinging attack which has heightened tensions with neighbouring states, President Nyerere said in Parliament he was not moved by objections voiced by Kenya's President Arap Moi and President Jaafar Nimeiry of the Sudan.

CONTINUED

He said that each of Uganda's three Governments during the past year had asked for Tanzanian troops to stay.

Tanzania would withdraw only if it became convinced that the Ugandan Government was not honestly trying to restore social and economic stability or was not moving towards free and fair elections, he said.

He had almost withdrawn his forces for these reasons before the Military Commission took over from President Godfrey Binaisa.



President Julius Nyerere ... "our troops stay."

"But the present administration is demonstrating its intention to re-establish law and order, create an effective administration throughout the country and hold elections before the end of the year," he said.

"We for our part intend to continue helping the present administration of Uganda and the Ugandan people.

"We shall not withdraw our troops from Uganda in order to please babblers, nor because of threats made by the enemies of Uganda and Africa or the friends of Idi Amin."

Yesterday's speech was President Nyerere's strongest attack to date on critics of his Ugandan policy. Although he did not mention President Moi or President Nimeiry by name, his listeners had no doubt it was to them he was referring.

DIFFICULTIES

President Julius Nyerere went on to say that Tanzania was facing serious economic and agricultural difficulties.

"The Bank of Tanzania has only 3 100 million shilling (R312-million) in foreign exchange, and we need 12 000 million (R1 200-million) for essential goods like spare parts, medicines, books and paper, tractors, oil, machines for new factories and so on."

Apart from paying the cost of the Uganda war (which officials have put at R360-million, Tanzania had suffered a two-year climatic disaster, the President said.

Nyerere sounds hopeful note on Kenya relations

DAR ES SALAAM. — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said yesterday he looked forward to the time when relations with neighbouring Kenya would be normalised and trade resumed.

Dr Nyerere told Parliament Tanzania would reopen the frontier with Kenya as soon as agreement was reached on the distribution of liabilities and assets of the defunct East African Community.

"It is not good for Tanzania to be doing business with all its neighbours except Kenya, a country with which our traditional ties are very strong," he said.

"We are therefore looking forward to the day when trade can cross our border on a basis of equality.

"As far as we are concerned, negotiations about future co-operation can start even now."

The East African Community, which grouped Kenya and Tanzania with Uganda, broke up acrimoniously in 1977, and Tanzania unilaterally closed its land border with Kenya.

A Swiss mediator, Dr Viktor Umbricht, was appointed to decide on the distribution of the community's liabilities and assets, and has submitted a report to the three governments.

But Tanzania has not accepted the adjudication on the grounds that Kenya withheld vital information.

Dr Nyerere reiterated that Tanzanian troops would remain in Uganda as long as the Kampala government required them. — Sapa-Reuter.

RDM 24/7/80.

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Kenya and Tanzania in spy tangle

'Mail' Africa Bureau

NAIROBI. — Kenya and Tanzania have got themselves into a tangle over espionage. Did Tanzania send an army spy to Kenya to pass back secret information?

Recently a Kenyan Army private, Peter Msabi Kihingu, was jailed in Kenya for 14 years for passing military intelligence to the Tanzanian Army. He pleaded guilty. Kihingu had served in the Tanzanian Army for some years before it was discovered he was a Kenyan.

In court he said he was told to join the Kenyan Army by a senior Tanzanian officer.

Now the Tanzanians have denied sending him to spy. The denial came from Tanzanian Defence Minister, Mr Rashid Kawawa. "Why should we send someone to spy on Kenya when our two countries are not enemies?" Mr Kawawa asked. But in court, Kihingu quoted chapter and verse on his activities. He said he had communicated Kenyan military secrets to a Sergeant Muita Marwa of the intelligence service of the Tanzanian Peoples Defence Forces.

Information such as deployment of armed personnel, strength of the Kenyan forces, weapons being used, and so on. Kihingu said he was promised a large salary and a high officer's rank.

Kenyans are a little mystified by Mr Kawawa's claims of hostile propaganda against Tanzania, and they say the spy case is a mischievous adventure from which Tanzania dissociates herself. The Kenyans are also mystified by Mr Kawawa's reference to brotherly relations between the two countries.

Tanzania has kept its border with Kenya closed for nearly three years, wrecking what were formerly excellent trade relations.

Tazara rail is broke

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — The Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia Railway is broke and no more workers will be employed, acting regional manager Mr Abdon Chanda confirmed in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Chanda said the railway, jointly-owned by Tanzania and Zambia, was faced with an acute problem of spare parts.

"We have no money to employ anybody for the next six months because the financial position is bad," he said.

Minister of State for Transport, Power and Communications, Mr Maxwell Lufoma, also said thousands of tons of copper and other goods were stranded in Zambia's northern province.

At the time the railway was handed over to Tanzania and Zambia by the Chinese, it had made a profit of more than R1-million.

Crime wave soars in Tanzanian capital

(318) RDM 1/8/80

By JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI. — A wave of crime is hitting Tanzania, specially Dar es Salaam.

Armed robberies are prevalent, so are car and stock thefts. Some blame it on Tanzanian soldiers who have returned from Uganda where they have allegedly been "keeping order", but have been creating rather more disorder than order.

Tanzania has embarked on a master plan involving the recruiting of 5 000 more policemen and the purchase of 500 police vehicles and communications equipment.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Hassan Moyo told Parliament: "We face hard times ahead". He said crime was well up this year compared to last year. Armed robberies had almost doubled, millions had been stolen from government ministries and semi-State industries, and 412 vehicles were stolen.

Even in Zanzibar, linked politically with Tanzania, there had been an upsurge of crime.

An MP said: "Dar es Salaam used to be a Garden of Eden, but has now become so polluted with crime that people are in perpetual fear. Children are being trained to become bandits, and dagga smoking goes on everywhere in broad daylight."

There are continual complaints against the police and even the government newspaper criticises the police. Reported complaints against the police range from harassment, corruption and failure to respond to calls for help. "The people want a police force they can trust," said the newspaper.

Congestion claim a lie, says Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzania described as a "childish lie" Zambian reports that the port of Dar es Salaam was too congested to handle Zambiam copper shipments.

The Times of Zambia newspaper last week quoted an official of the state-controlled copper mines as saying more copper was being diverted to South African ports because of congestion at Dar es Salaam.

"It is a childish lie to say the port is congested," the state-owned Daily News said in a front-page editorial.

"At the weekend there were only three ships waiting to discharge cargo. The port is at its optimal capacity to handle Zambian copper."

Copper, which provides nearly 90% of Zambia's foreign exchange earnings, is moved to Dar es Salaam on the Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia railway.

Mr Peter Bakilana, general manager of the Tanzania Harbour Authority, was quoted by the Daily News as saying 27 000 tons of copper were lying at Dar es Salaam.

"It is chicken feed compared with our shipping ability," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

The Star
Monday August 25 1980
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

Tanzanians are using smuggling and black-marketeering to circumvent the bureaucratic tangle of government economic regulations. President Nyerere's dream was to avert class formation, but the Tanzanian bureaucracy has doubled since 1972 and a privileged class, reports XAN SMILEY of The Observer News Service.

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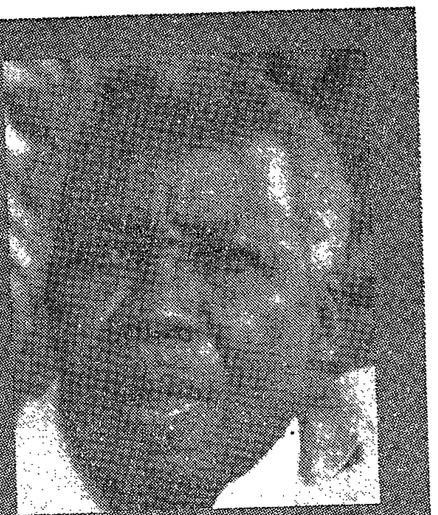
Corruption shatters Nyerere's dream



)AR ES SALAAM - Once upon a time, *jamaa* was the ope of Africa. A wahili term meaning "familyhood," it as conjured up by ulius Nyerere to ive a cosy African ing, devoid of the arsh "isms" of East or West, to a ewly proclaimed rand of communalism.

Its aims were self-reliance and national self-awareness built upon a fierce independence of all the Superpowers. It harked back to the decent rural virtues of an idealised pre-colonial Africa: a third way for the Third World.

Ujamaa was on the lips, it seemed, of almost every social scientist embroiled in the politics and economics of underdevelopment, and Dar es Salaam University became one of the liveliest debating centres of the international Left. Nyerere himself attained the rank of global guru.

Even today, remarkable play is made of his austerity. Unseduced by flashy cars, glossy airports and skyscrapers that are often *de rigueur* in other parts of Africa, Nyerere pays himself little, dresses simply and earns but in their hearts they know that it has failed utterly. For more Tanzanians, *magendo* — a far cry from *ujama* — is the way to survive. Even Government officials admit that of the country's 8 229 villages, fewer than 20 can count as true *ujama*. At least 95 percent of all land — ranching and agricultural — is run by individual peasants and their families.

On the lush coastal belt, people get by. Nyerere is careful to keep the wages of urban labour up. But further inland, shortages of most essentials illustrate the economic distress. Sugar, soap, lamp paraffin, petrol, building materials, cement, bread, above all the staple maize meal, are all frequently unobtainable.

By *magendo*, prices are three or four times the official rate. With a minimum wage of R38 a month, a standard half-litre bottle of the cheapest beer at official shop price costs about a day's pay.

Daily the Government explains that it is the fault of international oil price rises, which do indeed gobble up 45 percent of export earnings; of scanty rains at the end of 1979 which caused a poor harvest; and of the war to topple Idi Amin, which cost almost R2 000-

been told that they will in due course be nationalised. But most significant was a recent declaration that the entire trade sector would be nationalised.

Operation Maduka — the abortive attempt in 1976 to abolish all private shops in villages in favour of co-operative ones — is to be revived. All distribution of locally manufactured goods will come under parastatal control, just as the buying and selling of all grains and essential foods have already done. Wholesalers will in theory be cut out in favour of government-owned regional and State trading authorities and, at the far end of the spectrum, village shops.

The Government is frightened to break down the parastatal monsters because they have become a self-interested constituency of their own. It is ironic that the purpose of sweeping State control was, in Tanzanian parlance, to "avert class formation" and to avoid great disparities in wealth: Kenyan society is always derogatorily cited. The Tanzanian bureaucracy has almost doubled since 1972 and forms a privileged class.

At the same time, middle management is utterly demoralised, underpaid, devoid of all incentive. A startling change over the past three years is the rampant corruption. The amounts at stake are less than in Kenya, where the system is unashamedly based on enterprise, patronage and reward. But Tanzanian petty palm-greasing at middle and low levels is now just as pervasive as in Kenya. Fraud is also becoming common in the upper ranks, with senior politicians finding easy ways of flouting the Leadership Code which forbids politicians to do business.

Equally noticeable at the top of the economy is the dwindling sense of accountability. (Ordinary bookkeeping, for that matter, is also increasingly rare at all levels.) Technocratic Tanzanians like Edwin Mtei, the much respected former Finance Minister driven from office at the end of last year, are exasperated by the assumptions of more ideologically committed colleagues who believe that the cushion of foreign aid is a right that will never be withdrawn.

The secret of Tanzania's success in sustaining such generous friendships lies in Nyerere himself — in his own determination, articulateness, and incorruptibility. But is mere example — the fact that Nyerere is not bent — enough to keep him in power? Many Tanzanians take pride in his international repute as a statesman and spokesman for the dispossessed. But in Africa itself he is regarded with increasing scepticism.

While fellow Tanzanians are worried by the time he spends bound up in foreign affairs, friends in the West have often had to turn a blind eye to Nyerere's frequent use of preventive detention. In 1977, Amnesty International estimated that between 1 500 and 2 000 detainees were being held without trial in mainland Tanzania (as opposed to Zanzibar), though most have now been released.

Certainly the score card looks distinctly better in Kenya, where there were only 15 detainees at the time of Kenyatta's death, all subsequently released.

Nyerere — the *Mwalimu* or Teacher, as he likes to be known — has grown used to obedience. Indeed, it is hard to see how he could be constitutionally removed from power.

To be sure, there have been bold attempts to involve rural people in decisions at village level. But when it comes to laying down national policy, the views of the all-powerful party and its leadership are imposed from the top downwards.

All institutions fall under government and party control. The Press simply reflects government thinking, and some editorials in the main paper, *The Daily News*, are actually written in State House.

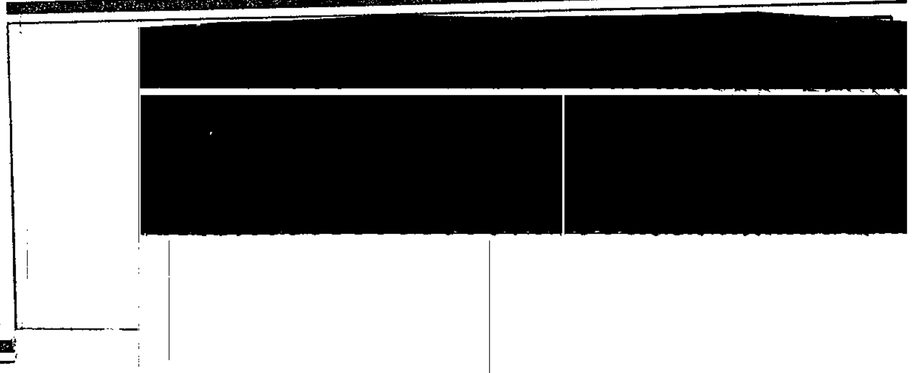
Popular representation where it matters — at the top — is exceedingly indirect. Under half the National Assembly is directly elected by the people, and only two candidates, both carefully vetted by the party, may stand in each constituency.

The key body is the party's 42-person central committee, whose composition is worth noting. Fifteen members are appointees from Zanzibar's totally undemocratic Revolutionary Council. Alongside the president and vice-president, 15 more members are elected by another Tanzanian party organ, the National Executive Committee, which is itself largely composed of *ex-officio* and corporate representatives. The central committee's final 10 members are Nyerere's own nominees.

With Tanzania stuck in an economic and political impasse, a small group of people around a sincere but rigid, authoritarian leader is despairingly trying to push the country out of the mire by the still more dogged application of principles that have already failed.

Three years ago, sympathisers of the *ujamaa* experiment, already a little despondent, would concede: "The trouble is, most Tanzanians are not quite as high-minded as Julius."

Nowadays, for the first time, murmurs are directed at the *Mwalimu* himself. Will he ever admit that his plans, worth a noble attempt at implementing 15 years ago, have proved fundamentally impractical?



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praise from Western journalists for his engaging habit of admitting mistakes. He is taken seriously.

Eclipsed by smuggling

Yet nowadays in Tanzania, except on official noticeboards and in occasional speeches, *ujamaa* itself is hardly ever mentioned, though officially it remains the national goal. In fact, it has been eclipsed by another catch-all Swahili phrase, *magendo*, which means smuggling or black-marketeering and has now come to embrace all the myriad methods Tanzanians use to circumvent the bureaucratic tangle of government economic regulations.

Many Tanzanians are still proud of the fame that the *ujama* experiment once brought them,

million.

What is most striking is the Government's response. In 1977, Nyerere was widely congratulated for "pragmatism" when he returned abattoirs from State into private hands and solicited Western investment in industry. It was considered a gesture of acknowledgement that the cumbersome State organs, known as parastatals, which had been swelling by the year as intended agents of the change towards colectivism, were paralysed with mismanagement.

But now it is clear that the prevalent policy is for *more* State intervention in every sector of the economy and society.

Last month, all private clinics and dispensaries were ordered into the control either of the State or of specially approved bodies. Lawyers have

Tazara off track to tune of R20m

LUSAKA. — The Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) had made a staggering loss of R19 000 000 during its four years of operation, the Zambian Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Gen Chinkuli was speaking at the opening of the Tazara tripartite talks.

Delegates from Zambia, Tanzania and China heard that the railway line had been beset by problems ranging from lack of spare parts, shortage of technical and professional personnel to operational failures.

The Minister added that despite these major problems, Tazara had scored some "great victories".

"Apart from contributing to the 'liberation' of Zimbabwe, the railway line achieved a turnover of R127-million against an operating expenditure of R92-million, which resulted in a gross surplus of R35-million," he said.

However, after depreciation and development costs over the 4-year period, Tazara had incurred a loss of R19 800 000.

"In view of these achievements the net loss of R19 000 000 demonstrates that Tazara can be a viable organisation if the problems confronting its operations are solved.

"But because of the economic problems Zambia, Tanzania and China are facing at the moment, the three governments may not have the capacity to finance or rectify these problems," he said.

He said about R4-million was needed and appealed to the Chinese Government to provide key personnel to ensure smooth operation of the line.

He assured the Chinese and Tanzanian delegations that for political, economic and strategic reasons, Zambia was committed to Tazara. — Sapa.

Third World export problem

LUSAKA. — Zambia and other developing countries would face hardships in earning foreign exchange in the early 1980s because of a low demand for their exports from the industrialised world.

This gloomy prediction was made by the "World Development Report 1980" of the World Bank, just released in Lusaka. The report says that this was particularly true of primary commodities.

The growth of exports from developing countries decreased sharply in the period 1973 to 1977. Their exports fell after growing at about 4% a year between 1963 and 1973.

The report adds that even excluding fuels, primary commodities account for about 55% of the merchandise exports of developing countries and they have grown roughly in line with industrialised countries' gross national product.

The report says there is no reason to expect this situation to change, especially as exports of some agricultural products remain constrained by heavy protection from Japan and Western Europe.

"Even if the demand were to grow rapidly, the developing countries would not be able to expand the volume of their agricultural exports because of supply constraints — although they would benefit considerably from higher prices."

On the need for energy strategies in the Third World, the report says that national and regional planning was urgently needed to evaluate fuel minerals and other energy resources.

"It is important to examine conventional and new technologies and to assess the likely trends in demand for commercial and non-commercial energy."

It adds that many such countries do not have formal energy strategies and adequate sector plans. "Planning continues to be hampered by lack of essential data on fuel deposits. — Sapa.

Tazara railway is near collapse

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The Chinese-built Tazara Railway linking Zambia with Dar es Salaam lost nearly R20-million during its first four year of operation and was now in danger of financial collapse, the Zambian Minister of Transport, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said here.

General Chinkuli's remarks came during talks between Tanzania, Zambia and a Chinese delegation on the "uhuru" railway's problems. These were said to include poorly maintained locomotives and rolling stock.

"Tazara still needs the assistance of China," General Chinkuli said. He called for a limited number of Chinese personnel to work on the railway and ensure its smooth running.

The railway had moved 4,4-million tonnes of cargo since 1976 and more than 4,5-million passengers, but was still not viable or profitable, General Chinkuli said.

The Chinese, now working to repair the railway's Chambishi Bridge that was destroyed by Rhodesian commandos last November, have provided maintenance and operating assistance on the railway since construction began.

Editor slammed

318 RDM 19/1/80

DAR ES SALAAM. — The Tanzanian Government has bitterly criticised recent commentaries by a British journalist who, it said, had unjustly blamed the government's socialist policies for its present economic problems.

Reports by Xan Smiley, editor of the London-based Africa Confidential magazine, contained "half-truths, falsifications and outright lies in order to sustain a pre-determined anti-socialist conclusion", a government statement said.

Smiley's articles, published in his magazine and in the London Observer newspaper, blamed bureaucratic inefficiency for Tanzania's economic problems. — Sapa-Reuter.

Tanzanian troops attack invaders

(318)
RDM 14/10/80

KAMPALA. — Tanzanian tank and artillery units have launched a counterattack in Uganda against remnants of the army of former dictator Idi Amin, informed sources said yesterday.

They said the Tanzanian troops — some of the 10 000 who stayed in Uganda after helping to overthrow Amin 18 months ago — had already suffered casualties although they far out-gunned the rebels.

A force of about 3 000 soldiers loyal to the former dictator, armed with mortars, rockets and rifles, seized control of the north-west corner of Uganda last week.

The sources said the men from Amin's scattered army, who have lived in the remote bush country of Zaire and Sudan since their defeat, captured the 13 000sq/km West Nile region with a single ambush.

They surrounded the camp of the fledgling Uganda National Liberation Army at Koboko border village, where Amin comes from, and wiped out about 300 unarmed soldiers as they assembled for morning roll call.

Survivors fled along with police, troops and administration officials from other West Nile Towns, leaving the region, which is separated from the rest of Uganda by the White Nile, undefended. — Sapa-Reuter.

Independence gone wrong

STAR 27/10/80 318 360

Africa has bungled independence, and the fault is largely its own. This is the conclusion of Professor Rene Dumont, one of the continent's severest — but trusted — critics, in a new study of development progress in two of its nations that held out highest hopes for the future. The Observer reports.

Eighteen years after causing an international controversy by forecasting a disastrous future for newly independent Africa, French ecologist, agronomist and author Professor Rene Dumont says the situation in Africa "is continually worsening."

His new book, "Africa Strangled," concentrates largely on the two former British territories of Tanzania and Zambia.

After a new invitation by the countries' leaders to report on progress, he forecasts dismal prospects both for Tanzania's *ujaama* — family socialism — and Zambia's humanism.

Even Tanzania's Julius Nyerere admitted to Professor Dumont that advances had been minimal. "People talk a lot about Tanzania," the president told Professor Dumont. "But in the end we are interesting only by contrast. The neighbours haven't done very much, so we make a good impression."

Professor Dumont sums up 19 years of independence by saying: "Tanzania is an attempt at trying to be socialist that has struck difficulties of underdevelopment."



Dumont . . . revealing a catastrophic picture.

His most damaging criticism is aimed at black bureaucracy, which has imposed socialism "from above." Tanzania's rural population has been forced to resettle in 9 000 development villages. Apart from meeting open resistance in many areas, especially from warlike Masai tribesmen, many of the internally managed villages are unworkable.



Zambian villagers . . . victims of a corrupt bureaucracy and the effects of rapacious state enterprises.

In Zambia, which marked 16 years of independence on Friday Professor Dumont found that the excesses he criticised in the mid-sixties are now ruining the country.

Professor Dumont's Zambian report was so critical that the Zambian bureaucracy tried to block its publication but President Kaunda insisted on publication, saying: "Only cowards are afraid of the truth."

Nyerere seeks another term from Tanzanians

RDM 27/10/80

S18

DAR-ES-SALAAM. — About 7 000 000 Tanzanians were asked to vote "yes" or "no" yesterday for President Julius Nyerere, standing unopposed for what he says will be his last five-year term of office.

With economic troubles plaguing Tanzania and chronic shortages of consumer goods, observers kept a close watch to see if discontent manifested itself in a reduced vote for the President.

In previous elections standing unopposed, President Nyerere has consistently polled 97%. It is most unlikely that Dr Nyerere will get less than the 50% "yes" votes required to return him to office.

In election speeches Dr Nyerere, who has led Tanzania since independence 18 years ago, has told Tanzanians not to hesitate to vote "no" if they feel it is time for him to step down.

Tanzanians also elected Members of Parliament yesterday. All the candidates have been approved by the country's only political party, CCM, and their campaign speeches have been restricted to discussions about how to implement party policy.

Dr Nyerere's announcement that the coming term will be his last has heightened interest in Cabinet appointments. He is expected to make sweeping changes after this election.

The prime candidate for his succession has been the Prime Minister, Mr Edward Sokoine, but he is seriously ill and, according to well-informed sources, has asked not to be reappointed to the Cabinet.

Citizens of the semi-autonomous island of Zanzibar were to choose their leader for the first time since the 1964 revolution.

Tanzanian Vice-President Aboud Jumbe was sole candidate for the Zanzibar presidency and is expected to pass the 50% mark easily.

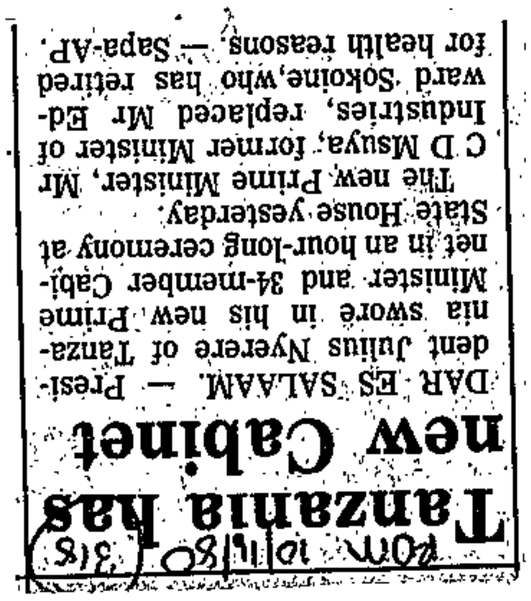
The result of the presidential election is expected on October 31. — Sapa-Reuter.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Poel

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation.

He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch.
He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.



Tanzania has new Cabinet

DAR ES SALAAM. — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania swore in his new Prime Minister and 34-member Cabinet in an hour-long ceremony at State House yesterday.

The new Prime Minister, Mr C D Msuya, former Minister of Industries, replaced Mr Edward Sokoine, who has retired for health reasons. — Sapa-AP.

Mugabe, Nyerere vow support for SA's 'liberation'

By DAVID FORRET
Salisbury

TWO black leaders have claimed South Africa's apartheid policy is a "threat to world peace".

A joint statement, issued by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, was released in Salisbury at the end of the president's five-day state visit to Zimbabwe.

They have strongly condemned South Africa's apartheid policy and pleged their support for the struggle against the system.

The leaders described apartheid as "an intolerable affront to human dignity and a continuing threat to world peace".

They also condemned "South Africa's persistent acts of aggression against independent African states" and reaffirmed their "commitment to support the struggle against apartheid led by South African movements".

While in Salisbury President Nyerere's party went on an exclusive 90-minute shopping spree in Salisbury shortly before midnight on Friday.

The private splurge was specially arranged for the Tanzanian Government delegation to overcome the tight schedule of President Nyerere's five-day state visit to Zimbabwe — and avoid the Christmas shopping rush.

Three of Salisbury's largest departmental stores were asked by the mayor, Mr Jack Whiting, to open their doors from 10.30pm until midnight so about 60 Tanzanians could do their shopping after the State banquet in honour of President Nyerere.

The privileged customers made the most of their rare opportunity which, according to the city's elder businessmen, was last given to the Queen more than 30 years ago.

The Tanzanians bought goods running into a few thousand rands, including clothing, fabrics, shoes, cosmetics and even Christamas cards.

This and other gestures did not go unnoticed by President Nyerere.

He told the state banquet that the whites had been "extremely friendly and courteous" during his tour and urged them to visit Tanzania to see for themselves what his country could offer.

President Nyerere also told black Zimbabweans that they were fortunate in inheriting such a developed country and that they should not endanger it through disunity.

11. SOLUBILI

11.1 The solubility product [illegible] its solubility, in mg/[illegible]

i) pure water
ii) sodium chloride sc[illegible]

[i) 1,[illegible]

11.2 The solubility of lead [illegible] What is its solubility [illegible]

[0,01[illegible]

11.3 The solubility of silv[illegible] What mass of silver [illegible] of potassium bromide i[illegible] solution of AgBr?

[0,11[illegible]

11.4 Given that the solubil[illegible] solubility product of [illegible]

[1,7[illegible]

11.5 The solubility product [illegible] solubility ($g\ dm^{-3}$) in

i) pure water and
ii) 0,010 M NaF.

[0,11 g dm^{-3}; 3,52 p.p.m.]

11.6 The solubility product of $Mg(OH)_2$ is $8,9 \times 10^{-12}$. If a solution is 0,01 M to Mg^{2+}, to what value must the pH be raised before $Mg(OH)_2$ commences to precipitate?

[9,47]

11.7 The solubility product of $Fe(OH)_2$ is $1,6 \times 10^{-14}$ at 20°C.

a) Calculate the solubility of $Fe(OH)_2$ in i) mol dm^{-3}, ii) mg dm^{-3},
b) What is $[Fe^{2+}]$ and $[OH^-]$ in a saturated solution of $Fe(OH)_2$?
C) What would be the maximum $[Fe^{2+}]$ in a solution containing $[OH^-] = 0,4$ M?

[$1,59 \times 10^{-5}$ M; 1,43 mg dm^{-3}; $1,59 \times 10^{-5}$ M and
$3,18 \times 10^{-5}$ M; $1,0 \times 10^{-13}$ M]

(318)

Tanzania's hopes for higher pay

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — In the next five years Tanzania hopes to increase its peoples' average earnings to R271 a year, compared with the present R243.

This target is set out in a 1981-86 national development plan.

The plan, which also embraces the island of Zanzibar, where people are richer than on the mainland, aims at raising the national gross income by six percent a year.

Priority is given to the industrial sector, agriculture, building and construction, communications and transport and education.

Provision for a further three national universities (making four in all) is included in a longer-term development plan, to take the nation to the year 2000.

In a recent speech President Nyerere declared that, on present salaries, no Tanzanian could afford to purchase a car and if anybody owned one he would have to "resort to vices or corruption" to maintain it.

1981 PROSPECTUS ENTRY '
CHAPTER ON PAGE 118 OF

The B.Com. is intended
three-year business deg
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Honours level, in vario
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* those wishing to q ...red accountants
(see also the chap ...o the Accounting
Profession)

* those wishing to e... world with a
background in acco ...subjects

* those wishing to q... ...rs, advocates or
legal advisers (se... ...: on Entrance to
the Legal Professi...n)

* those wishing to qualify as teachers of Commercial subjects

There are seven basic first-year curricula, leading to several final-year streams. All the curricula have accounting as a major. There are options with minimum and maximum contents in Mathematics and Statistics, and these subjects are offered as optional second majors, along with Economics.

The Curriculum structure is detailed in Schedule A.

Curricula are designed in such a way that the student acquires the background knowledge for his final year in his first and second years. For example, a knowledge of commercial and company law is essential for the final-year courses on accounting, taxation and auditing.

Notes

Economics 1A & 1B

Students intenting to proceed to Economics II should take Economics 1A. Economics 1B is a terminal course and does not lead on naturally to Economics II. However, students who wish to change to another curriculum after their first year may apply to the Head of the Department of Economics for permission to proceed to Economics II after Economics 1B.

The High Mathematics/Statistics curricula are intended for students with a good background in mathematics. The attention of students interested in these curricula is drawn to the entrance requirements for Mathematics I, as detailed in the entry of the Department of Mathematics in the last section of this prospectus.

7 PAC men on trial

DAR ES SALAAM — Seven members of the banned South African nationalist movement, the Pan African Congress, will go on trial in February accused of assassinating the organisation's co-leader David Sibeko.

The trial began on November 11 but was immediately postponed when they refused to be represented by lawyrs from the State-controlled Tanzanian Legal Corporation.

After a brief hearing yesterday, court officials said the accused had retained private lawyers.

Sibeko was shot after months of bitter internal dissent in the movement. — Sapa-Reuter.

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It has Accounting as

They can't write Tanzania off yet

● From front page

rate is only 40 percent, Zaire's 15 percent and Senegal's 10 percent.

In an attempt to diminish class differences, top government and party salaries are modest - president Nyerere's is only R400 per month - and a leadership code makes it illegal for officials to have more than one source of income or to take part in capitalist enterprises.

Inequalities between the highest and lowest official salaries have been reduced from 50 to 1 at independence to only 7 to 1 today

But these figures do not take account of inflation which, for minimum wage earners, has meant an actual salary decline of 40 percent over the past decade Some officials violate the "leadership code" and with "perks" such as housing, transport, travel opportunities and allowances, those in top positions get a considerably higher standard of living

A decade ago corruption was virtually unheard of, but today lower officials may demand "chai" (tea) money to perform some service, while the fat "ten-percenters" at the top may require a substantial kickback for awarding a contract

Such abuses do not always go unpunished Recently Dr Nyerere personally demanded the car keys from three top security officials because, he said, given their salaries they could never have afforded their expensive private vehicles The trio quietly left their posts, but so far none have been prosecuted

The growing power and privileges of Government and party bureaucrats is one of the most worrying trends in Tanzania. The Government bureaucracy is the fastest growing sector of the economy, having doubled in size between 1970 and 1976 It now consumes 16 percent of the national budget

Most of the 300 State-run corporations are overstaffed sloppily managed, poorly supervised and running in the red Despite the economic crisis, many are blithely putting forward expansion programmes rather than consolidating existing facilities

At the same time agricultural production, the centrepiece of Tanzania's development strategy and the source of more than 80 percent of the export earnings, is also in deep trouble

Production of major export crops sisal, cashews, cotton, coffee, tobacco tea and pyrethrum – declined by 20 percent during the 1970s One reason for this is that during the decade prices paid to growers for these crops declined in real terms by 30 percent so there has been little incentive to increase production

The most imaginative of Dr Nyerere's socialist strategies, "Ujamaa" (Swahili for familyhood) or voluntary co-operative villages have, today, all but been abandoned. According to a 1979 study by the French agronomist Rene Dumont, only "a dozen good Ujamaa villages" are still operating

For a variety of reasons, the Ujamaa villages, which formed in the 1960s and early 1970s, rarely produced as high yields as private plots and thus many bureaucrats and peasants became disillusioned with the experiment

Between 1973-75 the Government, in one of the world's largest but least-publicised forced resettlement schemes, moved 9-million peasants into "planned" villages, thus collectivising the entire rural population. The purpose was two-fold to provide centralised social services and to assure production of specified types of acreage of crops

But instead production of export crops fell even faster Many of these hastily laid-out villages were far too large and located long distances from fertile land, thus leading to a myriad of problems including rapid soil exhaustion, overgrazing and less cultivation per person

Tanzania today is not a socialist state - a fact readily admitted by Dr Nyerere, but often overlooked by the country's critics who cite its failings as proof that socialism does not work

"We have not reached our goal. It is not even in sight," stated Dr Nyerere in 1977 on the tenth anniversary of the Arusha declaration

"I thought 30 years would be enough to build socialism," he continued "I was wrong It will take a lot more You see, I am a very poor prophet"

Tanzania's policies have, however succeeded in curbing the worst excesses of free market capitalism, in creating greater equality and in putting the State in control of much of the economy

But a central question remains as to whether Tanzania is, even slowly, building an egalitarian socialist society or whether it is irreversibly drifting into some form of State capitalism with the bureaucrats as the main controllers and beneficiaries of the national resources

TANZANIA



President Julius Nyerere

A country riddled with corruption and near bankruptcy, but . . .



Don't write her off yet!

318 5/1/81 STAR

By MARTHA HONEY of The Guardian

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania has begun its 20th, and possibly most difficult year of independence. Long hailed as the most innovative and impressive socialist experiment in Africa, Tanzania has of late come in for some harsh criticism because, like many Third World countries, it has become afflicted with corruption, mismanagement, bureaucratisation and near bankruptcy.

The current economic indicators are extremely worrisome. With exports stagnating at about R550-million a year, imports have risen to R1 300-million (R320-million for oil), forcing Tanzania to be increasingly dependent on foreign assistance and, for the first time, to take bank and commercial loans which now total more than R138-million. Tanzania's foreign debts are staggering. Its arrears are between R230-R260-million and unpaid letters of credit amount to another R140-R200-million.

All this means imports are being limited to the barest essentials. Factories, short of raw materials and spares, are running at a fraction of capacity or not at all, transportation is breaking down, some crops are left uncollected, hospitals have few medicines, the university cannot get necessary text books and paper, and ordinary people are often searching hard and paying dear for staples such as maize meal, soap and cooking oil.

But, in spite of these troubles, Tanzania cannot be simply written off as another third world basket case. Substantial progress has been made over the past two decades.

High on the list of Tanzania's successes must go political stability — no easy accomplishment on this coup-prone continent. The army, since a quickly - suppressed mutiny in 1964, has never meddled in politics.

Dr Julius Nyerere, who has led the country since independence in 1961, is still extremely popular and when he leaves the presidency — as he has pledged to do in 1985 — it will almost certainly be of his own choosing.

Stability has been accompanied by a successful campaign against tribalism and racialism. No tribe is dominant and the almost universally spoken common language, Swahili, helps unite the country.

At independence Dr Nyerere insisted that the 120 000 Asians who controlled much of the economy be allowed to take out citizenship and about one-third did so. No racial policies, other than a brief drive to Africanise the civil service, have been permitted.

However, the nationalisations and the state's other measures to take over the economy, have directly squeezed Asian business activities, causing many to emigrate. Today only about 50 000 remain.

Dr Nyerere, as Africa's most influential politician and philosopher, has given this poor and strategically insignificant country a disproportionately prominent role in world affairs. As spokesman for "the poorest of the poor," he has pushed for the new international economic order, been active in the non-aligned movement and chaired the group of African Frontline presidents which has aggressively backed the southern African liberation movements.

Dr Nyerere's writings, particularly the 1967 Arusha Declaration, have laid the foundation for Tanzania's domestic policies.

The key to building a just and socialist society, he contends, lies in the equitable distribution of goods, services and wealth. It is in the provision of social services, particularly to rural areas where 90 percent of the population lives, that Tanzania has made significant advancements.

Out of the 8 320 villages in the country 6 000 (72 percent) have village co-operative shops, 7 600 (91 percent) have primary schools, and 3 100 (37 percent) have clean water supplies.

Tanzania's health care system is the best in Africa. Since independence life expectancy has risen from 37 to 51 years and infant mortality has fallen from 175 to 140 per 1 000. "Because the economy has been stagnating these achievements cannot be attributed to improved living standards," stated Dr Alan Henn, who heads US assisted Medical projects in Tanzania.

"Rather," he explained, "It's because ten years ago Tanzania began developing a village-oriented preventative health programme which emphasises small, accessible dispensaries manned by para-medical personnel. It's paid off."

Equally laudable is the free, universal primary education introduced in 1977, several years ahead of target. Over 95 percent of all school-age children have now begun receiving 7 years of education.

Through another extensive educational programme, adult literacy rose from 33 percent in 1967 to 73 percent in 1978. In comparison, Kenya's adult literacy

● To back page

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

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Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

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For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

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Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize
For the best work in fourth year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
For the best work in third year.

R A van Rosenveld.

Corruption crackdown

TANZANIAN President Julius Nyerere has sacked his Communications Minister and the head of the State airline as part of a crackdown on corruption and inefficiency, according to a government statement.

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For the best work in fourth year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

RDM 27/1/81 (318)

Corruption inquiry to continue

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere is to continue a major investigation into high-level corruption and incompetence which has already led to the arrest of two leading businessmen and the sacking of a Minister, a Government source said yesterday.

The central committee of the ruling Revolutionary Party, which had been meeting for 10 days under Dr Nyerere's chairmanship, would reconvene today and continue to sit until these matters had been thoroughly sorted out, the source said.

A statement from the President's office on Friday announced he had sacked Transport and Communications Minister, Mr Augustine Kwimira, and the head of the national airline, Mr Lawrence Mlnasi, for "at the very least a massive mishandling of an international business arrangement".

The statement also confirmed the detention (two weeks ago under Presidential order of two prominent Asian businessmen, Mr Akbar Rajpar and Mr Abdul Haji, for what the statement described as certain actions which had undermined or endangered the good repute of Tanzania in its foreign transactions, and called into question the integrity of certain public institutions and public leaders.

The sacking of Mr Mwingira and Mr Mmasi follows a scandal over the leasing by Air Tanzania Corporation of two old Boeing aircraft from a Belfrut-based businessman. — Sapa-Reuter.

KDH 2/2/81 (318)

Nyerere announces Cabinet reshuffle

PRESIDENT Julius Nyerere announced a minor Cabinet reshuffle yesterday following the sacking last week of Transport and Communications Minister, Mr Augustine Mwingira, in a drive against inefficiency and high-level corruption.

Wielding the axe to stop corruption

STAR 3/2/81 (318)

Tanzania's economy is so poor that people are being forced into corruption merely to stay alive. The only rewards for initiative, enterprise and hard work are found outside the law. Now President Nyerere is trying to reverse the trend, reports Henry Reuter of The Star's Africa News Service.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere is angry. He is stomping through his socialist country's corridors of power wielding an axe — and anybody even suspected of corruption, laziness or failing to offer "correct leadership" is getting the chop.

So far his purge has resulted in the sacking of his Transport Minister, the Air Tanzania general manager and the executive chairman and general manager of the States Tanzania Investment Bank.

An unknown number of prominent Asian and African businessmen has been detained without trial, accused of corruption. Scores of top and middle-level civil servants are being investigated.

In Zanzibar, which is part of the "united" republic, 102 civil servants have just been suspended, the nine-man State Tender Board has been summarily sacked and a massive probe is in hand into why Government plans and policies are not being implemented.

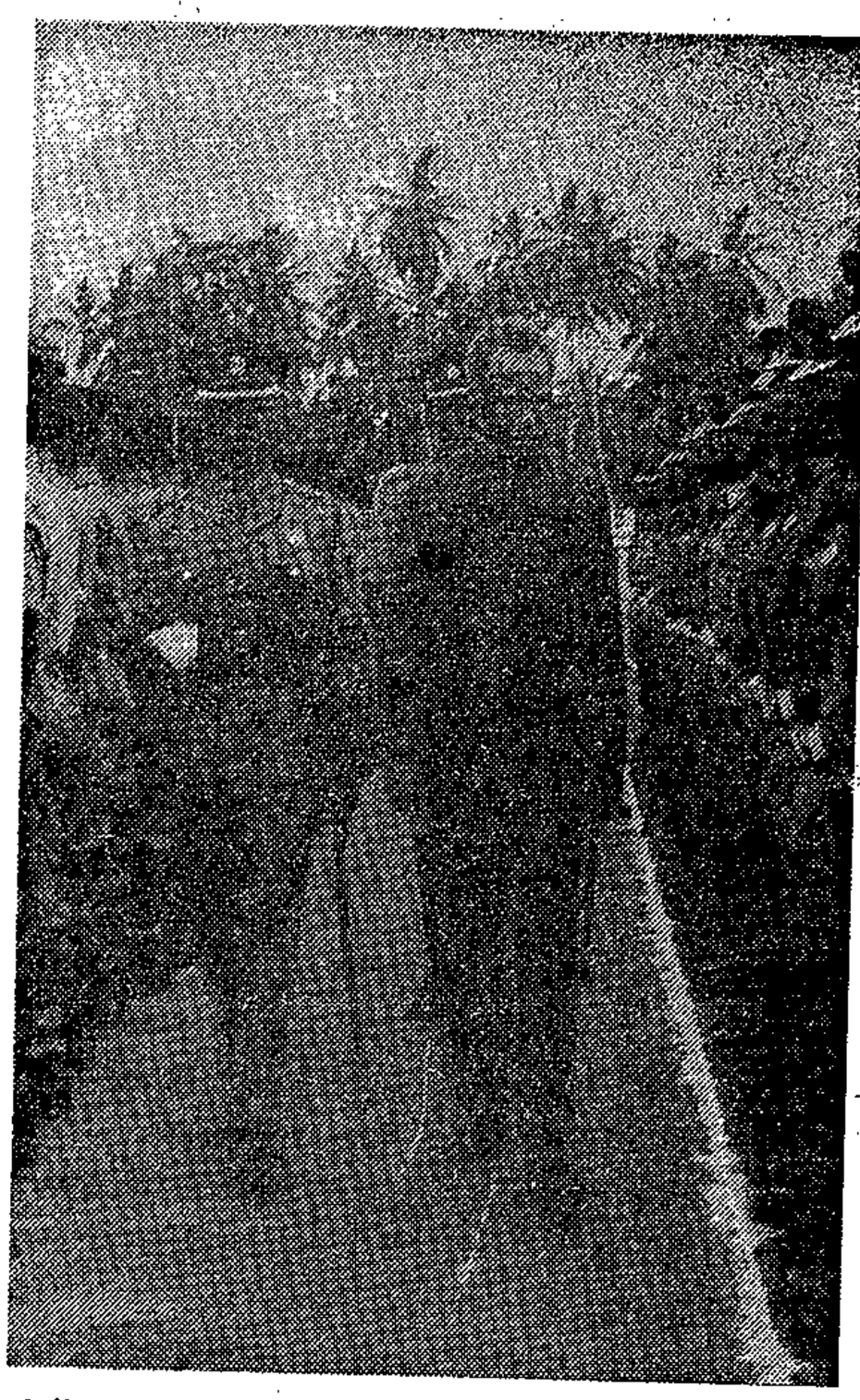
In a bitter statement issued from his plush presidential mansion, Nyerere said the country's acute economic crisis was due to "dishonesty, corruption and our own failures in leadership."

What he did not reveal was the extent to which corruption has permeated his malleable masses. With the entire country struggling for survival on subsistence incomes (Nyerere's own take-home pay is less than R360 a month), vast numbers of Tanzanians at all levels have something going for them on the side.

Dar es Salaam businessmen complain that they must dish out "tea money" to civil servants in almost every brush with bureaucracy. Shopkeepers run thriving currency rackets, giving 24 Tanzanian shillings to the US dollar as against the official rate of eight.

Throughout the country, chronic shortages of all kinds of consumer goods have resulted in the widespread practice of "vibali." In return for favours, or cash, administrators issue "priority" chits for just about everything from the purchase of a kilo of US-donated rice to a bus ticket or a bush doctor's prescription.

In thousands of socialist agricultural villages, where 14-million Tanzanians live, humble peasants, dissatisfied with their half-acre of vegetable land per family and the R20 or so which comes to them in cash a year for community farming activities, have developed their own private enterprises; the more eminent the settler in the social hierarchy the bigger the racket.



Julius Nyerere . . . stomping through the corridors of power in a rage.

In Nyerere's own home village there was once a complaint that a socialist cell leader was running his own chicken farm in competition with the village's.

Tanzanian soldiers, returning home after spells of occupation duty in Uganda where total honesty equates with a lingering death from starvation, are introducing new, hitherto unthought of rackets, not the least of which is massive smuggling across all the country's borders.

The country's moral decline is by no means unique in Africa. West Africans, particularly Nigerians, have forgotten more ways of obtaining "dash," as they call it, than East Africans will ever learn. Corruption is also rife in neighbouring Kenya, but there it is still confined mainly to the higher levels of society.

Some neutral diplomatic observers suggest that what is interesting about Tanzania's decline is that it has its roots not so much in simple human greed but in frustration with the levelling down process of Nyerere's brand of socialism.

He recently told Tanzanians that they were "crying for the moon" if they thought ordinary people would ever be able to afford a car. In real terms the masses become poorer year by year. Even if optimistic development targets are realised the average monthly per capita income will be only R22 a month by 1986 — the price of a locally-made shirt, or a meal for two in a Dar es Salaam hotel.

Nyerere's current purge is expected to have no long-term effect against the sickness which has reached deep into a society in which virtually the only rewards for initiative, enterprise and hard work are found outside the law.

PAC murder alleged

DAR ES SALAAM — Seven members of the banned South African nationalist movement, the Pan Africanist Congress, have gone on trial here accused of killing the organisation's co-leader, Mr David Sibeko, in June 1979.

The State Attorney, Mr Edward Mwipipo, told the Dar es Salaam High Court in an opening statement yesterday that "confusion within the leadership" of the PAC led to the killing, which took place one month after the movement's former chairman, Mr Potlako Leballo, was ousted.

Mr Sibeko, the 39-year-old foreign affairs director of the PAC and a member of its three-man presidential council, was gunned down in a flat late at night by three men. — Sapa-Reuter.

(31)

The assistance of the following people, without which this study would never have materialised, is acknowledged with gratitude:

Dr's Robert and Susan Baker, Paediatricians, C.J.M. Hospital,
Miss Lucille Mamini, Research Worker, S.A.I.M.R.,
Mrs Maureen Tcobela who for six years was Sister-in-Charge of the Malnutrition Ward at C.J.M. Hospital and who never despaired and by whose example and dedication helped many others of us not to despair.

selolds which were investigated,
wed us to intrude into and record
affairs.

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Sacks Memorial Prize

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CHEMICAL

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Tanzania 'loses' millions

(318)

Argus 20/2/81

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI — The Tanzanian Government has lost millions due to a decline in accounting and general slackness in financial control and supervision of ministries and departments, the Finance Minister, Mr Amir Jamal, told parliament.

He said the country was gripped by widespread embezzlement of cash and stores and urged the Government to give the parliamentary Public Accounts Committee powers to discipline officials proved to have misappropriated public money.

Under the present system, he said, the committee had no such powers. It could only recommend corrective measures and could not enforce their implementation.

'I have a feeling that maladministration of public funds is becoming an institutionalised malady,' he said.

DUBIOUS

Mr Jamal added that apart from losses of cash and stores over the past three years, dubious contracts between Government institutions and private firms were continuing to drain the Government.

His disclosures follow the launching of a personal campaign by President Julius Nyerere against corruption and racketeering.

Following the recent sackings of his Transport Minister, two Air Tanzania officials, the Zanzibar Tender Board and 102 civil servants, he has suspended all 15 members of the State Pyrethrum Board, accusing them of bad financial management.

Several important Tanzanian businessmen have been detained without trial and their assets seized.

THE ARGUS, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 20 1981

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For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McCleland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L Menegaldo

CHEMICAL

A.E & C I Prize
For the first year student obtaining the highest ave

ZANZIBAR CLEAN-UP

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — The recent sackings of 122 Zanzibar civil servants for alleged corruption and racketeering was 'only a warmup exercise,' the island's leader, Sheikh Aboud Jumbe has said. He added, 'now we are going to start the real work.'

Sackings followed revelations of widespread corruption in Zanzibar and on the Tanzania mainland, where President Julius Nyerere is spearheading a campaign to root out the racketeering which has penetrated deep into Tanzania's socialist society.

In Zanzibar, Sheikh Jumbe is now investigating socialist officials whose belongings and properties outweight their incomes.

On the mainland Dr Nyerere has said his campaign to sweep away 'corrupt elements and economic saboteurs' will continue for a long time.

He asked all members of his ruling CCM party to inform on colleagues known to be taking 'kickbacks' and running rackets.

'There is evidence that the dirt is thick and there is a need to clean up all the mess,' he said.

Tanzania's latest specific police investigation is into the 'disappearance' of R23 900-worth of textiles from Zanzibar harbour.

Argus 23/2/81 318

'SA in plot to murder Sibeko'

DAR ES SALAAM — The star prosecution witness at the trial of seven exiled South African black nationalists accused of murdering one of their leaders, David Sibeko, testified that their organisation was convinced Pretoria had a hand in the killing, despite evidence that faction feuding was behind it.

Mr Vusumuzi Make, deputy chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa, was asked at a weekend hearing in Dar es Salaam about earlier claims that South African agents had killed Mr Sibeko. A member of the PAC presidential council, Mr Sibeko was shot dead at Mr Make's Dar es Salaam flat in 1979.

Mr Make, also a presidential council member, saw Mr Sibeko killed. He claimed the shooting was part of a plot to kill all three council members and restore power to Potlako Leballo, who was fired as central commitee chairman in April 1979.

Mr Make recalled that the PAC had sent a guerilla, Justice Yane, into South Africa, where he was arrested and then helped to escape by a black South African policeman, Samuel Ngubeni.

ESCAPE

Mr Leballo had been asked to probe the escape, but had declined to, and appointed Mr Yane head of the high PAC's military wing.

The accused are: Mr Titus Soni, Mr Daniel Monnakgotla and Mr Gilbert "Smash" Nhlapo, Mr Ingram Mazibuko, Mr Abraham Tau, Mr James Hhlongwane and Mr Shindo Mahlangu.

Mr Make said that on the night Mr Sibeko was slain, he and Mr Sibeko were washing dishes in the flat when the doorbell rang. People outside were complaining in Swahili — Tanzania's main vernacular language — that Mr Make' car was blocking the driveway.

Though the car was in a garage, Mr Sibeko had suggested they investigate. Mr Make had opened the back door, and three men came in. Mr Soni and Mr Nhlapo held pistols and Mr Monnakgotla held a knife.

Mr Soni was Mr Leballo's bodyguard and driver.

The armed men had said he and Mr Sibeko were wanted at a meeting, but they refused to go because of the late hours, the nature of the invitation and because they knew of no such meeting.

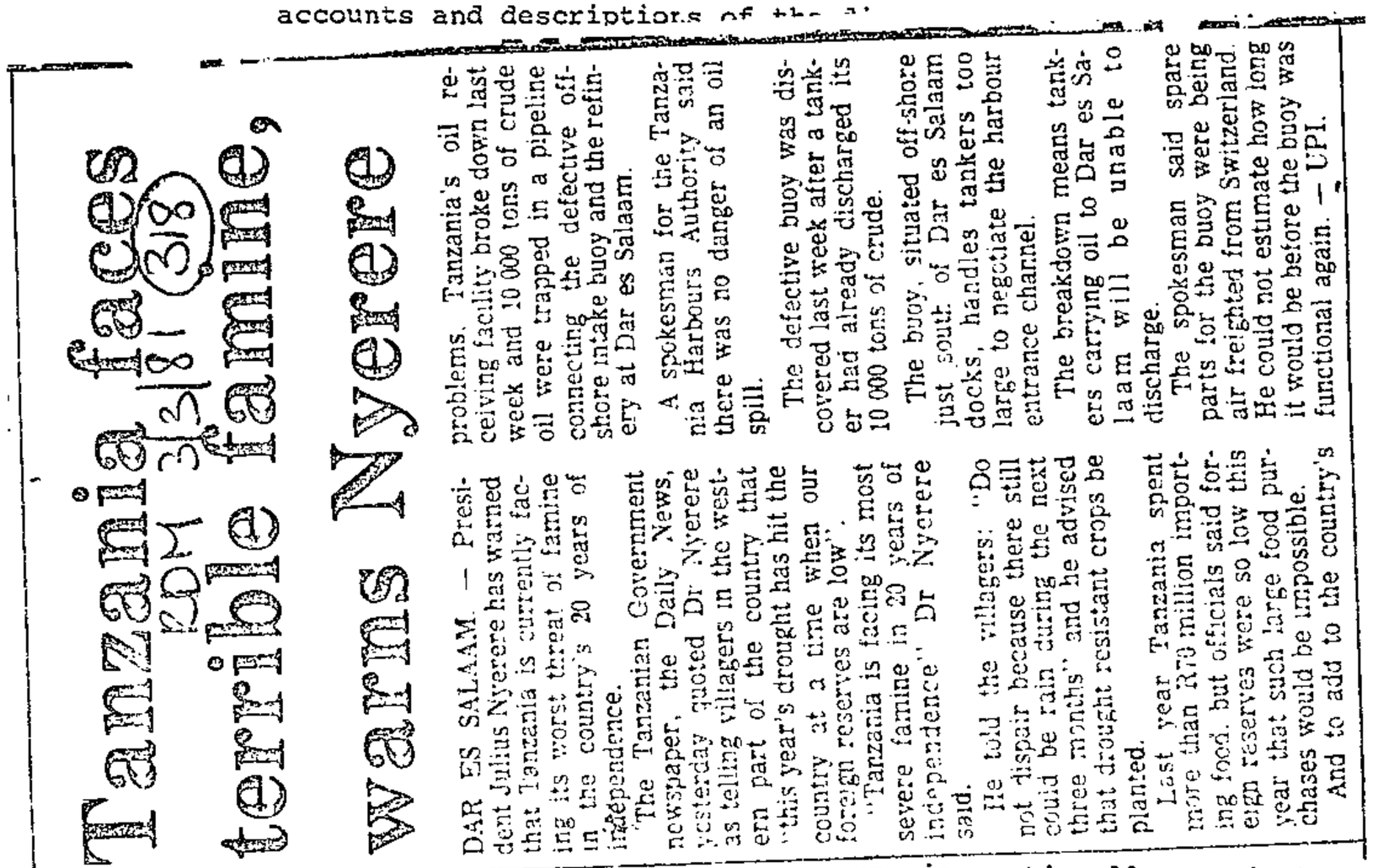
There was hostility. "Then shooting started," said Mr Make.

— AFP.

SECTION I

SILICOSIS: THE DISEASE

With the rapid advances in medical science during the 20th century naturally the causes (aetiology) and course (pathogenisis) of the disease, silicosis, are today far better understood than in the early days of the gold mining industry on the Witwatersrand; but it is also important to recognise that a comprehension of all aspects concerning present-day knowledge of silicosis is vital to an understanding of the accounts and descriptions of th[illegible]



Tanzania faces [illegible] famine, Nyerere warns

DAR ES SALAAM. — President Julius Nyerere has warned that Tanzania is currently facing its worst threat of famine in the country's 20 years of independence.

The Tanzanian Government newspaper, the Daily News, yesterday quoted Dr Nyerere as telling villagers in the western part of the country that this year's drought has hit the country at a time when our foreign reserves are low.

"Tanzania is facing its most severe famine in 20 years of independence," Dr Nyerere said.

He told the villagers: "Do not despair because there still could be rain during the next three months" and he advised that drought resistant crops be planted.

Last year Tanzania spent more than R70 million importing food, but officials said foreign reserves were so low this year that such large food purchases would be impossible.

And to add to the country's problems, Tanzania's oil receiving facility broke down last week and 10 000 tons of crude oil were trapped in a pipeline connecting the defective offshore intake buoy and the refinery at Dar es Salaam.

A spokesman for the Tanzania Harbours Authority said there was no danger of an oil spill.

The defective buoy was discovered last week after a tanker had already discharged its 10 000 tons of crude.

The buoy, situated off-shore just south of Dar es Salaam docks, handles tankers too large to negotiate the harbour entrance channel.

The breakdown means tankers carrying oil to Dar es Salaam will be unable to discharge.

The spokesman said spare parts for the buoy were being air freighted from Switzerland. He could not estimate how long it would be before the buoy was functional again. — UPI.

[illegible] seen in section II, are just as misleading and confusing. This means that primary unpublished and published material dealing with silicosis needs constant re-evaluation. As will also be shown later, clinical diagnoses of the disease and the infrequent naked-eye rather than microscopic post mortem examinations of fatal silicosis cases were standard practice and fraught with inaccurate findings. Radiological examinations and sputum tests (for ascertaining the presence or absence of tuberculosis) which became standard procedures in 1916 for white miners aided improvement in diagnoses; radiology was only used for a tiny percentage of those African mineworkers judged at risk by a

preliminary and perfunctory telescopic examination. By the time these tests were introduced and despite the incorporation of preliminary and supervised precautionary methods on the mines, the disease was still rife, and it was to take many years before the disease was to be controlled adequately. Improved methods of diagnosis - the more especially for white mineworkers - give a completely different and more accurate picture than the earlier clinical and perfunctory and incidental post mortem examinations. It is also important to ascertain the relationship between silicosis and tuberculosis if one is to recognise why tuberculosis amongst miners was made - and still remains - a compensatable mining industrial disease. Also theories concerning other infective diseases, such as pulmonary pneumonia, and the causative or accompanying roles of chronic bronchitis and emphysema and noxious gases, need to be made comprehensible.

Silicosis is an occupational disease. It is one of the pneumoconioses, a generic group of lung diseases associated with dusty occupations, and is not an infectious disease.(3) Pneumoconiosis is an abbreviated version of the term pneumonokoniosis - meaning 'dusted lung' - coined by the German pathologist F.A. Zenker in 1866.(4) The specific lung disease silicosis, derived from the Latin word, 'silex', meaning a flint was delineated by Visconti in 1870.(5) This disease is caused by free silica dust inhaled by men or animals.(6)

Apart from asthmatics most dusts inhaled by men or animals are innocuous to them and produce only pigmentation or slight chronic inflammatory reactions. However certain forms of mineral dust, which are non-toxic in the ordinary sense of the word, are fibrogenic. This means that if they are inhaled continuously over long periods they are capable of penetrating to the deep lung tissue and provoking the growth of white fibrous connective tissue - scar tissue - in excess of that which is normally present. The fibrosis thus produced results in impairment of lung function.(7) Exposure to these dusts is almost exclusively occupational and the manifestation of resultant diseases vary according to the type or irritant. Inhalation of dust from silica, coal, asbestos and other silicates, and beryllium leads to the development of silicosis, coal workers' pneumoconiosis, asbestosis and silicatosis, and berylliosis respectively.

Julius Nyerere looks East for new foreign aid

3/8
RDM 17/3/81

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere left yesterday for Tokyo to begin a 17-day official tour of four Asian countries.

He hopes to secure more foreign aid for his country and win support for various Third World causes.

Dr Nyerere is also hoping to build support for the UN plan for South West African independence, the non-aligned movement in which India plays a leading role, and the exclusion of big power military bases from the Indian Ocean.

The 15-member delegation will visit Japan, China, North Korea and India and includes Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim and other top economic advisers.

Tanzania has close political ties with China, North Korea and India and strong trade and aid links with Japan.

Diplomatic sources said Dr Nyerere was expected to ask Japan and China, in particular, for increased food and financial aid.

"I don't think he will be very successful," commented one Western diplomat.

"There's very little enthusiasm for increasing assistance."

Japanese aid to Tanzania has increased four-fold since 1977.

Last year it totalled R54-million and this year sources say it is likely to increase by about 6%.

Japan will also increase its rice aid to Tanzania from 55 000 tons last year, Japanese embassy officials stated.

China, historically an important aid donor and political ally, is currently giving R20-million annually and, diplomats say, this is unlikely to be increased. — Sapa-AP.

Nyerere arrives in Tokyo

TOKYO. — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and his wife, Maria, arrived in Tokyo yesterday on their first trip to Japan.

Dr Nyerere's schedule includes talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Zenko Suzuki, and a courtesy visit to the Japanese Emperor.

He is accompanied by five Cabinet members.

Dr Nyerere and Mr Suzuki meet today to exchange views on a variety of issues, including bilateral trade and the African and international situation, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials.

Before his departure for China on Sunday, the Tanzanian President will visit several cities including Osaka, Kyoto and Nara. On his homeward leg, he will visit North Korea and India. — Sapa-AP.

COM 19/3/81 (318)

Tanzania to receive more Japanese aid

TOKYO. — The Tanzanian President Dr Julius Nyerere obtained pledges of further economic aid from Japan at a meeting with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Japanese sources said yesterday.

Dr Nyerere, who is in Japan for a week, met the Prime Minister for bilateral talks on economic co-operation and the international situation.

Mr Suzuki told Dr Nyerere Japan was earmarking more than R18-million for a soft loan to Tanzania. This was for the Kilimanjaro agriculture and industries project. A loan of R8-million for the project was also extended.

Japan will also provide R8-million in commodity loans and is to send a survey team to Tanzania for the construction of a technical training school with a Japanese grant, Mr Suzuki said.

He said Japan was willing to play a greater role in settling the Namibia question and also in promoting closer links with African nations.

Dr Nyerere and his wife were met by Emperor Hirohito and members of the Japanese Royal family.

The Nyereres later visited the Emperor and Empress Nagako at the imperial palace. — UPI.

Nyerere and the freedom struggle

TOKYO. — The Tanzanian President, Dr Julius Nyerere, says African "liberation" movements turn to the Soviet Union and Cuba because "only communist countries provide us with arms".

"The United States says we want to go communist, but its not true. We only want to be free," he told a Press conference at the Japan National Press club.

Dr Nyerere said that independence struggles in South West Africa and Angola were "impossible to win without taking up arms".

"I dont understand why the United States expects us to condemn Cubans who want to fight South Africa's attempts to defeat nationalists in Southern Africa," he said.

President Nyerere, who arrived in Japan on Tuesday on an official six-day visit, said he did not want to see Africa become an arena for a US-Soviet confrontation.

"When elephants fight, it is the grass which suffers," he said, quoting a Swahili proverb.

It was today not possible to solve north-south problems, because under present trade systems wealth continued to be transferred from poor to rich nations.

He said the north-south issue was complicated by the fact that "the least interested are the most powerful and rich".

He accused the US, the Soviet Union, larger members of the European Community and, until recently, Japan of ignoring the growing disparities between industrialised and developing nations.

Dr Nyerere said his nation had "underestimated" the threat of starvation from a drought in north and central Tanzania and other parts of East Africa which he called "the worst in 40 years".

He said up to one-third of Tanzania's 18-million people could face starvation if the drought continued and adequate food supplies were not obtained from abroad.

He said Japan and other Western nations should come to the aid of Africa. — Sapa.

also be affected by such things as; how the health planners see housing conditions evolving, what estimate they make in connection with changes in future relative price patterns, how they see the spatial distribution of future development and the choice of the discount rate used; to name but a few of the variables. In an evaluation of the impact that the eradication of malaria would have upon the economy of Sri Lanka Barlow used 77 variables and found that 39 of these were affected in some way by the eradication programme before any sensitivity analysis was undertaken on the importance of the initial assumptions![15]

Group Decision Making and Communication

Even if all the difficulties involved in the collection and evaluation of data for decision could be overcome, p substantial problems These problems arise

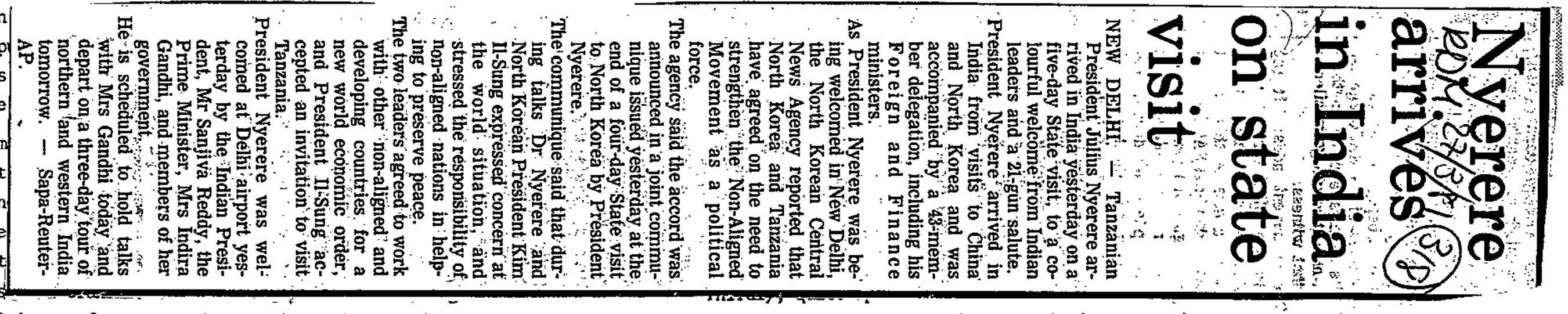
Decisions that ultim problems from an opt ies that arise in th three distinct phase cated is encoded int mission, the process transmitted material into a form acceptable to the recipient of the transmission. Communication between individuals involves the encoding process in which ideas, images and concepts are translated into speech, the transmission of the coded data by voice or by written communication and the decoding of the speech into images and concepts in the mind of the recipient.

There are three major problems connected with the process of decision making through group interaction, that affect the process of intra group communication; firstly, different people have different

(15) Barlow, ibid., pp 146-148.

levels of risk aversion. This diversity in attitudes toward risk-taking colours the evaluations made by group members, affects the strategies they adopt as actors within the group and the manner in which information is encoded, transmitted and decoded between group members. A person who has a high aversion to risk will code data for transmission in a manner that will emphasise the risk element to a greater extent than would be the case if the same data was coded by someone who liked to gamble.

Secondly, the nature of the items that are subject to the process of group decision making in the public sector, particularly in the health care field is often extremely complex. This complexity makes it difficult for group members to conceptualise the issues involved adequately. If the issues are not clearly visualised, the data that is coded and trans-



Nyerere arrives in India on state visit

NEW DELHI, — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere arrived in India yesterday on a five-day State visit, to a colourful welcome from Indian leaders and a 21-gun salute.

President Nyerere arrived in India from visits to China and North Korea and was accompanied by a 43-member delegation, including his Foreign and Finance ministers.

As President Nyerere was being welcomed in New Delhi, the North Korean Central News Agency reported that North Korea and Tanzania have agreed on the need to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement as a political force.

The agency said the accord was announced in a joint communique issued yesterday at the end of a four-day State visit to North Korea by President Nyerere.

The communique said that during talks Dr Nyerere and North Korean President Kim Il-Sung expressed concern at the world situation, and stressed the responsibility of non-aligned nations in helping to preserve peace.

The two leaders agreed to work with other non-aligned and developing countries for a new world economic order, and President Il-Sung accepted an invitation to visit Tanzania.

President Nyerere was welcomed at Delhi airport yesterday by the Indian President, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and members of her government.

He is scheduled to hold talks with Mrs Gandhi today and depart on a three-day tour of northern and western India tomorrow. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

used for coding and decoding speech, that may arise from the differences in the mental abilities of people within the group, intentional differences may well be deliberately introduced by group members. These intentional differences follow from divergences that are present in the ultimate objectives and interests of group members. Being intentional, they will affect not only the communication process but also the process of evaluation of a situation and the strategies adopted by people within the group situation.

This latter problem is in a different category from the two issues discussed earlier since it opens up the possibility that the interest groups that succeed in successfully dominating a group and in determining

Reagan may cut vital aid to critical Tanzania

Argus 6/4/81 (318)

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — Tanzania — which receives more aid than any other African country — will come under close scrutiny by the Reagan Administration as it re-examines its policy in Africa, an economist predicts.

For Tanzania, the examination may be crucial and, for the world's poorest nations — most of them in Africa — the result is likely to indicate President Reagan's attitude to the Third World.

A report from Dar es Salaam says Tanzania's economy is in a mess.

A Western diplomat is quoted as saying the country operates on a 'day-by-day's basis — foreign exchange reserves are sufficient for only a month's imports.

The possibility of mass starvation for its 18-million people increases as drought enters its second year.

Unless the rains come soon, 'we will face a serious famine situation,' President Julius Nyerere said recently.

MAIZE

Last year, Tanzania imported more than 200 000 tons of maize. It will have to import about the same amount this year.

President Nyerere is Africa's leader in non-alignment. He has criticised the United States for its military build-up in the Indian Ocean, and will step up criticism if the Reagan Administration strengthens ties with South Africa.

PRIORITY

The Administration plans to send most aid to countries that follow a pro-American policy. Socialist countries such as Tanzania will not be high on the list.

President Reagan has already trimmed President Carter's aid proposals for Tanzania from R18-million to R11,70-million.

A full assessment of aid may not be possible till next year, when Reagan officials will plan the budget from scratch.

*Ciskei Anti- TB Associations

The chances of admission to hospital were found to be similarly dependent on distance from hospital; those living more than 25 miles from a hospital had a chance of admission 10% of that of someone living less than 10 miles from a hospital.[6] It seems probable that this type of situation prevails throughout southern Africa.

The service cost per outpatient attendance is lower in Day Hospitals than at hospitals in the Cape. (See Table 9). In rural areas the cost per attendance appears to be higher in mobile clinics than at hospital and higher still in permanent clinics. If the inclusion of more hospital overheads in the cost of treating outpatients would alter this, it is still true that the marginal costs (that is, cost of increasing numbers of patients seen) are probably higher for clinics where more patient contact requires more transport. This relationship between running costs of clinics and outpatients appears to hold for institutions in Malawi, Botswana and Zambia as well.

It would be interesting to know whether the higher cost per patient at clinics is offset by lower patient costs (in terms of travel time and cost) and a better quality of service (attendance on occasions not possible before, continuity of contact, etc). It is estimated by Gish and Walker that the propo effective-patient-contacts (mainly in conditions treatment requires follow-up) is far higher in pe mobile facilities. The cost per likely-effective- permanent clinics is therefore more favourable th services.[7]

This finding takes for granted, of course that th supplementary community care or follow-up. The lo mobile clinics and greater effectiveness of fixed might prove an incentive to develop new technique

6. Ibid. p. 53

7. Ibid. p.118:

	Cost per contact	Cost per likely-effective patient contact (R)
Fixed clinics	1,02	1,15
Mobile: air	2,09	15,96
land	0,95	8,81

care delivery, involving local as well as professional workers, as, for example in CATBA's and Care Groups, which might combine the advantages of each.

The relative costs of mobile and fixed clinics depend largely on the Botswar topogr the ad reach greate not be clini a sma (as f have The asse ever vis be eff is

Appendix 4: Analysis of the cost structure of ethical drug firms in South Africa, 1974 and 1975.

	Percentage of Total Cost.	Element of Cost
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Protests as Crocker arrives in Tanzania

RDM 11/4/81

DAR ES SALAAM. — United States presidential adviser Chester Crocker ran straight into a protest demonstration by a group of Americans when he arrived for talks in Tanzania.

Mr Crocker, nominated by President Reagan as the US assistant Secretary of State in charge of African affairs, flew in from Kenya yesterday, where he had met President Daniel Arap Moi earlier in the day in talks Mr Crocker described as "most useful."

As he arrived at Dar es Salaam Airport on the second leg of his 10-nation visit to Africa, Mr Crocker was met by 12 Americans demonstrating on the edge of the tarmac.

They held banners reading "Back UN sanctions — force South Africa out of Namibia", "Recognise Angola" and "US guns don't fight poverty."

Crocker appeared to look the other way as he walked past the demonstrators, some of whom visited the US Embassy on Tuesday to present a letter with 110 American signatures opposing the Reagan Administration's African policies.

Tanzanian officials said President Nyerere, while dismayed by some of the new US administration's statements and actions on Southern Africa, was prepared to listen to Mr Crocker with an open mind.

Tanzania is a strong advocate of sanctions against South Africa which Mr Crocker and other Reagan officials vehemently oppose.

"I wouldn't characterise it as a need to bring pressure to bear on South Africa," said Mr Crocker at an airport news conference.

"The need is for diplomacy."

Before leaving Kenya, Mr Crocker met President Moi and other senior officials in the Kenyan town of Kisumu, 340km north-west of Nairobi.

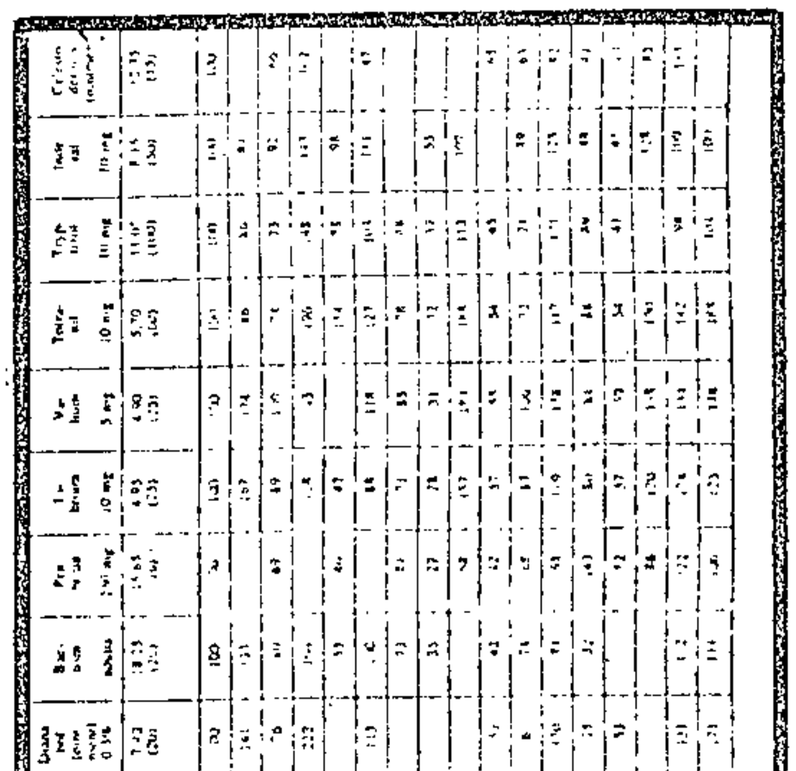
The official Kenyan news agency reported that President Moi described the meeting as "very fruitful", although no information was available from either side on the substance of the discussions.

The agency later reported that President Moi gave Mr Crocker a message for the US President, but gave no further details.

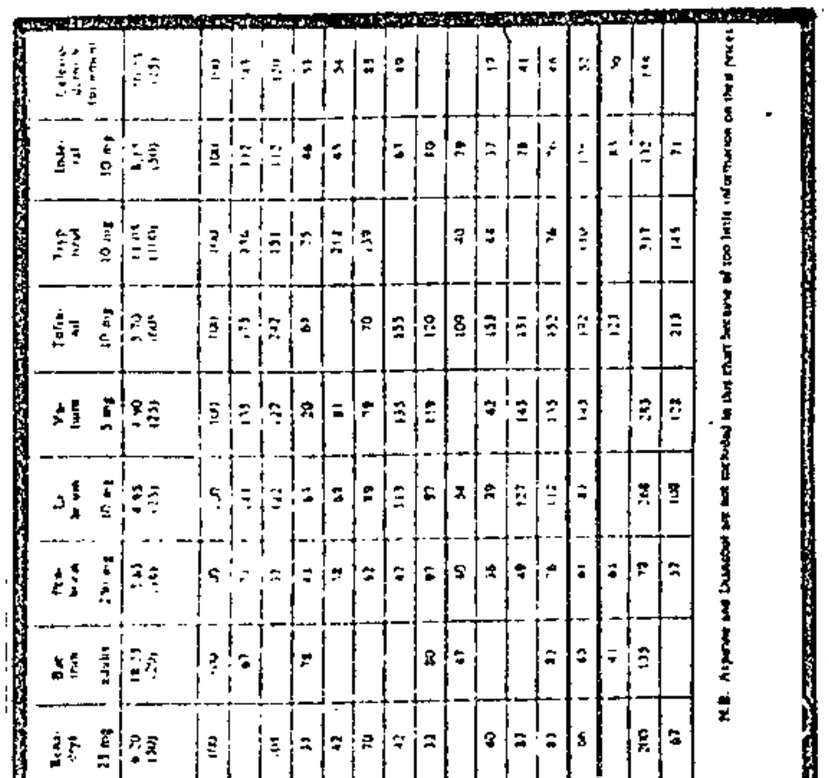
51.

Appendix 3: Prices of Certain Medicines in Different Countries.

(a) Prices in European Countries:



(b) Prices in Commonwealth countries:



Sibeko killing 'an accident'

DAR ES SALAAM. - One of six black South Africans charged with murdering David Sibeko here two years ago has told Tanzania's High Court that the exiled Nationalist leader was shot accidentally in a struggle over a gun.

Gilbert 'Smash' Nhlapo was one of four accused who last week gave statements in the trial, now nearly two months old. The others were Titus Soni, Daniel Monakgotla and Shindo Mahlangu. Two men chose to make no statement - Abraham Tatu and James Hlongwane.

All are members of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), which seeks the overthrow of South Africa's white minority regime and is banned there. Mr. Sibeko was a member of the PAC presidential council when he was killed June 11, 1979.

Mr Nhlapo told the judge that the accused men had come to Dar Es Salaam from Mbeya, Southern Tanzania, that day to pick up another presidential council member, Vusumzi Make, for talks about sending PAC guerillas into South Africa and about financial problems the guerilla trainees were having in Tanzania.

Mr Make, the star witness for prosecution, has tesitfied that PAC members loyal to deposed president Potlako Leballo were out to "liquidate" the presidential council that replaced him.



David Sibeko . . . "an accident."

Mr Nhlapo told the court that when the accused arrived at Mr Make's apartment, three of them — Mr Soni, Mr Monakgotla and himself — were sent upstairs to see if Mr Make was there. Mr Nhlapo said they knocked and the door was opened. They entered the house and greeted Mr Make and Mr Sibeko.

Mr Soni at some point, apparently went downstairs. Mr Nhlapo said Mr Monakgotla and he told Mr Make that they had come to pick up the two leaders for talks.

Mr Sibeko replied, "I can't be ordered by boys", Mr Nhlapo said.

He told the court that he then grabbed Mr Sibeko's arm, pulled his gun from his own waistband and fired one shot into the ceiling. Mr Nhlapo said he then heard another shot, but he did not know where it had come from.

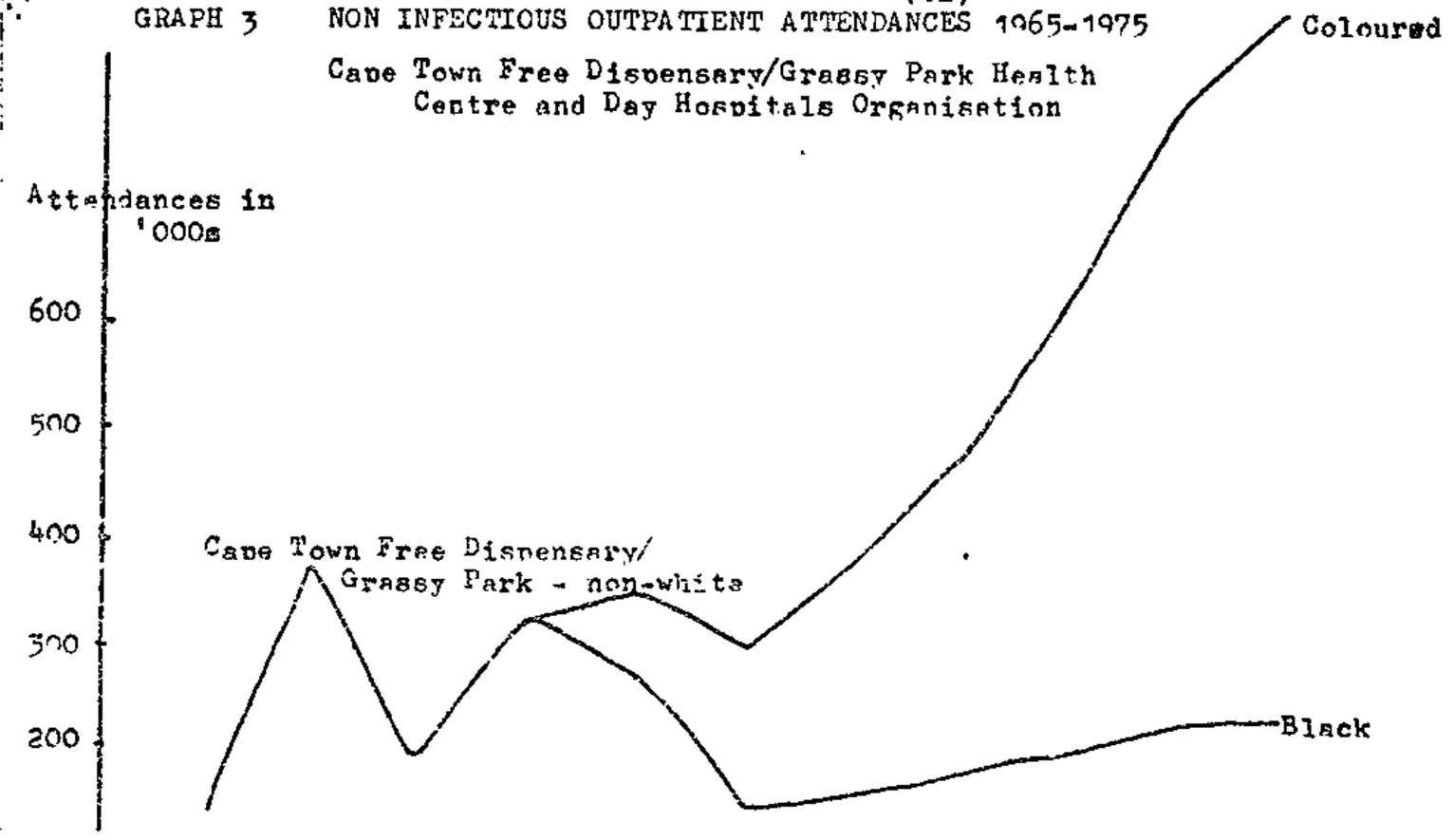
Mr Nhlapo stated that he then shoved Mr Make into a storeroom while Mr Sibeko came over to him and grabbed his gun. During the struggle over it, several shots were fired. Mr Sibeko then lost his grip and fell down, Mr Nhlapo said.

The high court adjourned the trial to April 14 when the four defence lawyers will make their final statements. They contend the shooting was accidental. — AFP



The funeral of David Sibeko in Botswana in 1979.

GRAPH 3 NON INFECTIOUS OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCES 1965-1975



(5.2.) Average length of stay

It would be expected that the Day Hospitals would have two opposing effects on the average length of stay of inpatients. On the one hand, the average length of stay would be reduced by the availability of domiciliary care and the proximity of the Day Hospitals to the patients' homes. Secondly, patients usffering from diseases which respond well to early diagnosis and treatment - pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, might be admitted to hospital at an earlier stage of their illness and do not require such lengthy inpatient stay as they would if they had not attended a Day Hospital before advanced pathology set in. On the other hand, simple procedures are carried out at the Day Hospitals and this would remove the need for patients undergoing such operations as tubal ligations, to enter hospital for the operation. The number ay patients would thus be reduced and this would increase in the average length of stay of inpa-

(not included) of the average length of stay at ur and Red Cross Hospitals since I960, it can be he general trend in the average length of stay for as been downward. At Groote Schuur the downward ontinued since I960 and does not appear to have h since I970, so is more likely a reflection of the modern tendency in medicine to keep a patient in hospital for as short a time as possible in order to reduce the psychological effect of the stay in hospital particularly among children, and to keep the cost to the patient as low as possible (although daily tariffs are reduced for long-term patients.) At Red Cross, it appears that the rate of decrease has been more rapid since I969. The behavious of the average length of stay at Woodstock Hospital is very erratic.

From these figures, therefore, it is not possible to draw firm conclusions on the effect of the Day Hospitals on the length of stay of patients. Other factors may have been more important in reducing this stay, and the average figure may conceal the effects.

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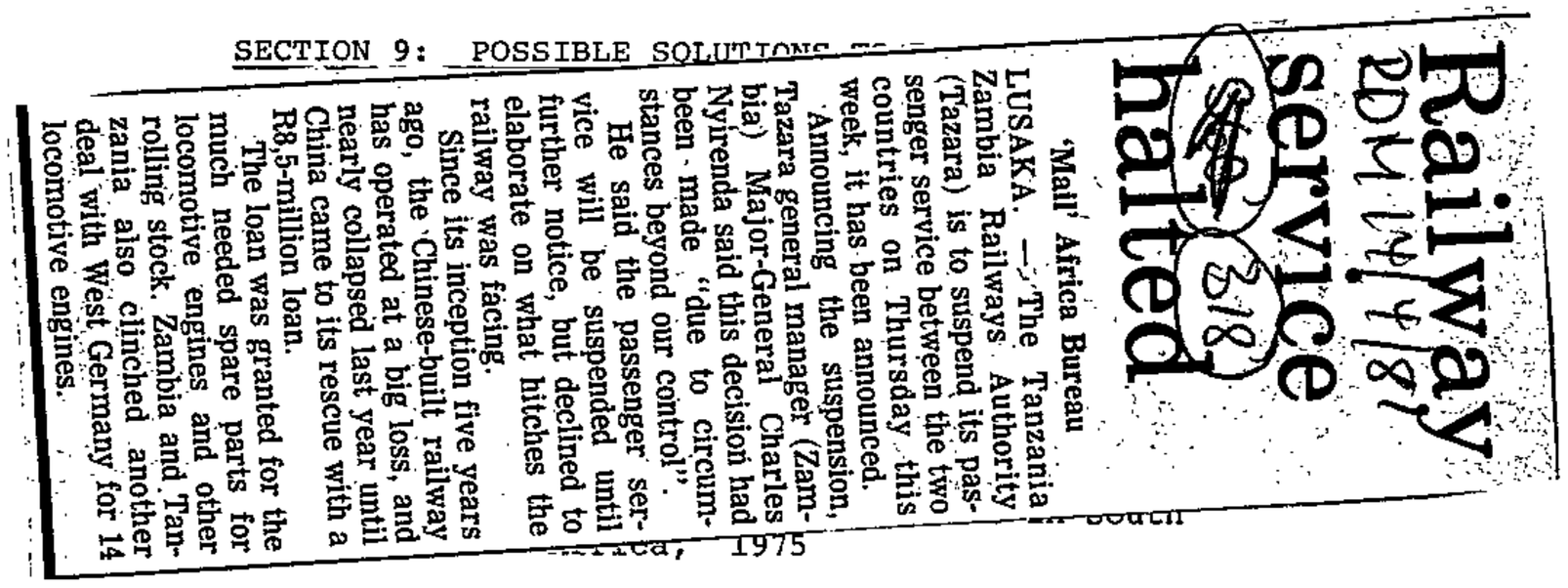

Railway service halted

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The Tanzania Zambia Railways Authority (Tazara) is to suspend its passenger service between the two countries on Thursday this week, it has been announced.

Announcing the suspension, Tazara general manager (Zambia) Major-General Charles Nyirenda said this decision had been made "due to circumstances beyond our control".

He said the passenger service will be suspended until further notice, but declined to elaborate on what hitches the railway was facing.

Since its inception five years ago, the Chinese-built railway has operated at a big loss, and nearly collapsed last year until China came to its rescue with a R8,5-million loan.

The loan was granted for the much needed spare parts for locomotive engines and other rolling stock. Zambia and Tanzania also clinched another deal with West Germany for 14 locomotive engines.

[illegible] South Africa, 1975

Appendix 2: Company Market Shares and Ranks, 1970 and 1975. (South African Market)

Appendix 3: Prices of Certain Medicines in Different Countries.

Appendix 4: Analysis of the Cost Structure of Ethical Drug Firms in South Africa, 1974 and 1975.

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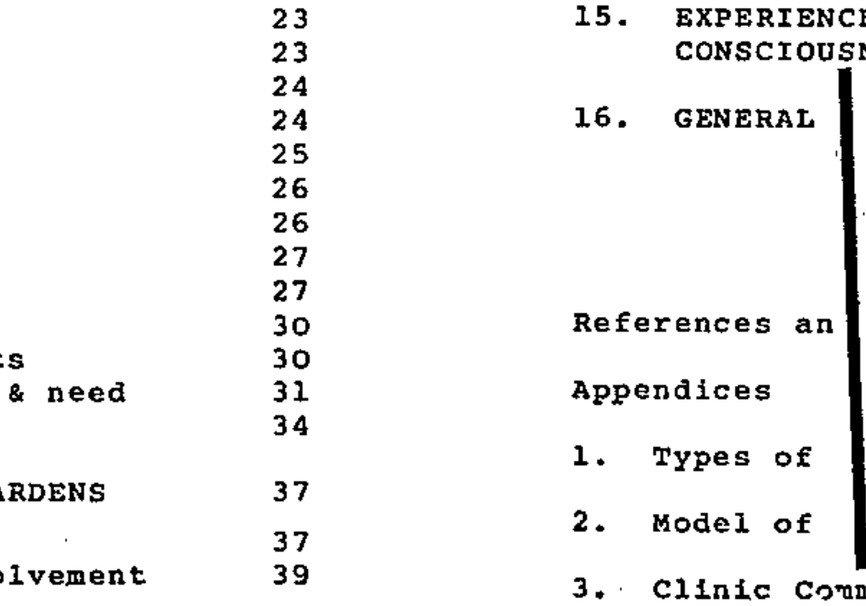

Tazara overdraft

LUSAKA. — Overdraft facilities will be made available to the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) headquarters until Zambia can meet its share of the railway's operational costs, says the Government-owned Zambia Daily Mail.

The newspaper quoted the Governor of the Bank of Zambia, Mr Bitwell Kuwani, as saying the arrangement agreed on with the Tanzanian Central Bank would ease Tazara's cash problems while Zambia overcame its foreign exchange difficulties.

Because of these difficulties Zambia is unable to contribute its K1 300 000 a month share of the operational costs of Tazara's headquarters in Dar es Salaam. — Reuter.

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Uganda wavers as Tanzanians leave

S. Times 3/5/81

318

By JOHN WORRALL
Nairobi

THE remainder of Tanzanian troops sent by President Julius Nyerere to help overthrow Idi Amin began to leave Uganda last week.

There are about 10 000 Tanzanian soldiers left in Uganda, many of whom are soon to be ferried home across Lake Victoria.

Ugandans and diplomats have seen the Tanzanians as the only barrier preventing a total breakdown of law and order in Uganda.

But there is evidence that Pres Nyerere has become impatient with the situation.

Pres Obote has asked Pres Nyerere to keep his troops in Uganda because of the shaky security situation there.

Last week Ugandan Vice President and Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga flew to Dar es Salaam to discuss the matter with Pres Nyerere.

But he was adamant about keeping to the time limit for the soldiers' return, laid down some months ago, which was "all out" by the beginning of June. The first units were to begin their departure by May 1.

A Tanzanian Minister was quoted this week as saying: "We must get right out of Uganda — it's hurting us both diplomatically and financially."

The "diplomatic hurt" arises from widespread accusations that Pres Nyerere is playing an "occupying" role in Uganda.

The "financial hurt" arises from the fact that Tanzania is desperately poor, with a serious adverse balance of payments.

Outrage

Although the Tanzanian troops are largely supported by Uganda, they are still a financial drain on Tanzania.

Pres Obote will have little left to protect his regime from the rising tide of armed rebellion.

His army consists of about 8 000 poorly trained Ugandan soldiers, whose loyalties are doubtful, and whose pay arrives fitfully from a depleted treasury. In addition, here is a militia of 10 000, most of whom have no uniforms.

The latest outrage by the rebel Uganda Freedom Movement was an assassination attempt on a Ugandan Minister, Dr Joseph Otim, last week.

However, the assailants wounded a Deputy Minister by mistake. Two aides were killed and a driver and bodyguard seriously wounded.

Rebels opposed to Pres Obote are planning an all-out war against his government "unless Obote holds new elections", warned rebel leader Yoweri Museveni.

A tape-recording of this threat was played last week on the BBC.

The rebel movement holds that the December election, which returned Pres Obote's party to power, was largely rigged.

Since Dr Obote's coming to power rebel groups have conducted a campaign of violence against police, troops and civilians, and there are fears that the situation will get worse when the Tanzanians leave.



PRESIDENT JULIUS NYERERE
Impatient with Uganda

Withdrawal of passport a 'weakness'

RDM 5/5/81

304

By MARIKA SBOROS

THE Government's withdrawal of Bishop Desmond Tutu's passport was a confession of weakness.

This was said yesterday in a statement by the general secretariate of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference on the withdrawal of the passport of Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

The statement also supported sports boycotts and revealed that the Catholic Church has joined the boycott of Republic Day celebrations.

"It is a confession of weakness implying that because Bishop Tutu cannot be answered, his influence must be restricted," the statement said.

The secretariate called on the Government to return the Bishop's passport.

"The withdrawal of his passport is neither just nor democratic. It offends against the right of free movement and the right of political dissent," the statement said.

The secretariate added that Bishop Tutu was dedicated to a solution to South Africa's problems that would avoid bloodshed, and that he was convinced that only vigorous economic measures would break down white opposition to a desirable political evolution.

The secretariate also announced that the Catholic Church has joined the boycott of Republic Day celebrations.

"We believe that the vast majority of the people see no cause for celebration since they are deprived and oppressed in the land of their birth, and have no meaningful say in the Government of the country.

"We believe that as their spiritual leaders, we must associate ourselves with them," said the statement.

The secretariate repeated its appeal for a dispensation in which discrimination was eliminated.

It added that sports boycotts were an effective means of applying pressure for change in South Africa.

The secretariate said it had received requests locally and from abroad to state its view on rugby tours.

While the secretariate was unahppy about sporting contact restrictions, it realised that the few changes in sport in recent years resulted from sports boycotts.

A situation of great inequality existed between black and white citizens in South Africa, and this was evident in sport.

"We wish to encourage all attempts to bring about real change in South Africa by nonviolent means.

"Sports boycotts are an effective means of applying pressure for change."

The secretariate regretted causing distress to South African sportsmen, but saw boycotts as a short-term disappointment which could encourage sportsmen and others to work for a changed society.

SACC gets a bigger cash aid — because of Tutu

RDM 5/5/81

Staff Reporter

THE South African Council of Churches began its annual national conference in Hillbrow yesterday against a background of heightened Church-State conflict.

Overseas delegates reaffirmed international support for the SACC's anti-apartheid activities.

Mr Jens Thomssen, general secretary of Danchurchaid in Denmark, told the conference that R500 000 would be allocated for SACC programmes.

Talks with the SACC's general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, during his overseas visit earlier this year, had helped to justify this amount, Mr Thomssen said.

Danchurchaid was also committed to helping refugees throughout Africa and had begun a resettlement programme for 2 000 South African refugees in Swaziland.

The Swedish delegate, Mr Ture Bergman, African secretary of the Church of Sweden mission, who is accompanying the Archbishop of Uppsala, the Rev Olav Sundby, to the conference, criticised five conservative Swedish MPs who visited South Africa recently at the invitation of the South Africa Foundation.

Swedish newspapers carried reports after their return, saying that "South Africa was a very nice country and conditions for blacks were quite good," Mr Bergman said.

He said it made a "tremendous difference" whom visitors met.

Mrs Sally Motlana, vice-president of the SACC, said visitors to South Africa should "meet the people that matter" to get a real picture of the South African situation.

The Reformed Church in Africa, one of the three breakaway black Dutch Reformed Churches, was accepted as a full member of the SACC.

The white DRC has expressed its opposition to membership of the SACC because of its membership of the World Council of Churches, which gave grants to Swapo and the ANC.

The secretariate condemned the withdrawal of Bishop Tutu's passport, calling the action "unjust and undemocratic", and called for sports boycotts as an effective means of applying pressure for change.

At the weekend, Bishop Tutu, speaking at his induction as rector of St Augustine's Anglican Church in Orlando, committed the congregation to the country's liberation struggle.

Subjects that will be discussed this week are:

- The withdrawal of the passport of the general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu.
- Resettlement of people in rural areas;
- "The poor, voiceless and suffering" people of South Africa; and
- A report by the SACC delegation which met the Prime Minister last year.

RDM 5/5/81

Machel visits Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM. — Mozambican President Samora Machel arrived in Tanzania yesterday for talks with President Julius Nyerere.

President Machel was accompanied by his Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Joachim Chissano, the Minister of Defence Mr A Guebuza, and Chief of General Staff Mr G Mabote.

They were expected to return to Maputo last night. — Sapa-Reuter.

Nyerere gambles on withdrawing his troops from bankrupt Uganda

T 15/6/81 (318)



From ANTHONY DELIUS

LONDON. — During the next week or so the last Tanzanian troops will leave the Ugandan shore of Lake Victoria and cross this inland sea to disembark in their home territory at the port of Mwanza.

I don't know whether they will get much of an official or unofficial reception — even the short history of independence has made African civilians nervous of the sight of marching soldiers. If the greying President, Julius Nyerere, is there to greet them, his thoughts are bound to be sombre. The returning forces will represent the end of a generous dream that, at the moment, only seems to have succeeded in replacing horror with bankruptcy.

Noble attempt

A little more than two years before President Nyerere had dispatched those same troops — and many others — into Tanzania in what can only be called the most noble rescue attempt by one African country of another this continent has ever seen. I would be tempted to call it unique if President Gaddafi of Libya might not claim to have done the same thing for Chad with his Islamic Legion — he had previously sent his soldiers to prop up the gross figure of Idi Amin. Not long ago, too, the Senegalese government sent in its troops to help the tiny army of the Gambia fight off an attempted coup by elements paid by Libya.

At the time of the Tanzanian invasion of Uganda , Nyerere took a manifold risk. He had scarcely enough money to maintain his army at home, much less send it on an expensive expedition abroad, and his intelligence officers might have been wildly wrong in saying that the Ugandan army was in a state of disarray and fighting among its units. The gains of such an expedition, as Nyerere saw them, were enormous. He would get rid of the monstrous Amin, whose murderous antics were getting all African government a bad name; he would remove a threat to all East Africa; and finally he would restore the progress towards a socialist future for the entire picturesque region, with its lakes and mountains and plains and 40 million people.

Sadly, two years later, the only gain appears to be the departure of Amin — the threats of his return made surreptitiously from a hotel in Saudi Arabia do not seem to have any real substance, nor has the progress as a guerilla general of the mysterious "99" done much to back up these threats. There are more competent guerilla forces in Uganda and far nearer to the capital, and these are related to fiercely anti-Amin movements. They are more interested in destroying the government and armed forces of Amin's predecessor and successor, Milton Obote, as he struggles to fight off bankruptcy and civil chaos.

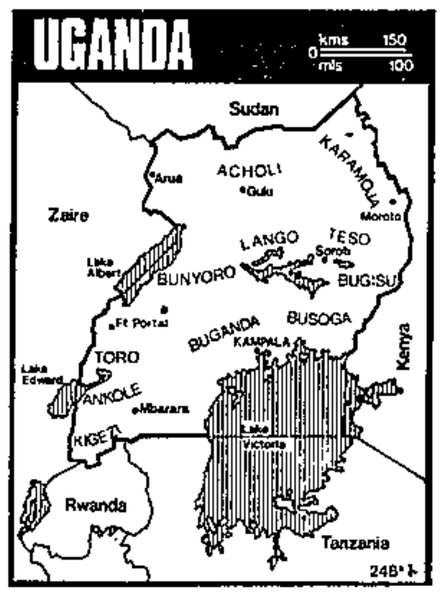
Although there have been some tentative moves to restoring the former East African Community, which finally folded up in the time of Amin's rule in Uganda, Tanzania itself seems to be sinking deeper and deeper into economic difficulties, while Kenya is hardly as booming as it was.

In withdrawing his troops Nyerere seems to be taking as big a risk and gamble as he originally did in sending them in. It could be that it is simply a question of needs must, and that Tanzania cannot afford to spend another penny on maintaining these soldiers to keep what order they can in neighbouring Uganda. Possibly there is even a risk in bringing the soldiers back to boredom and unemployment at home after so many of them have been living pretty high in Uganda and dining, in many cases, on venison from the rapidly dwindling game in Uganda's famous parks.

However, it could be that the removal of the troops is also a desperate measure to subject the Ugandans to shock treatment — to teach them to swim by struggling not to drown. Uganda, at the moment, has not enough soldiers to back up its inadequate but better-trained police force — it hasn't even got enough money to provide boots and uniforms for the army units it is so hastily training and retraining.

It must also seem to Nyerere to be sharply ironical that the best hope of recovery in the Uganda from which his soldiers are withdrawing is the plan put forward by the International Monetary Fund. Many of Tanzania's present economic troubles are due to Nyerere's blunt refusal to accept an IMF plan and loan for his own country on the grounds that the plan seemed designed to destroy the socialist basis he had laid there. Nyerere's old friend and fellow-socialist President Milton Obote, is by no means so squeamish.

Obote, in fact, has been promising more and more fervently not to implement the socialism he had once so vigorously advocated for the pre-Amin Uganda. Now Obote declares his intention



of using much free enterprise and the capitalist system to get the place working again. His "recovery" plans, or at least the first stage of them, have impressed the IMF sufficiently to make that body go ahead with the release of a $270 million loan to Uganda.

This is, of course, only the initial part of a very much larger loan Uganda needs to get itself back to the economic health and promise it enjoyed a decade ago. A great deal of guesswork has gone on about what is required to repair the damage done by Amin, the murder of quarter of a million of some of the more educated and talented people in the country, and the war of liberation. The claim is that the restoration work will finally need about two billion dollars.

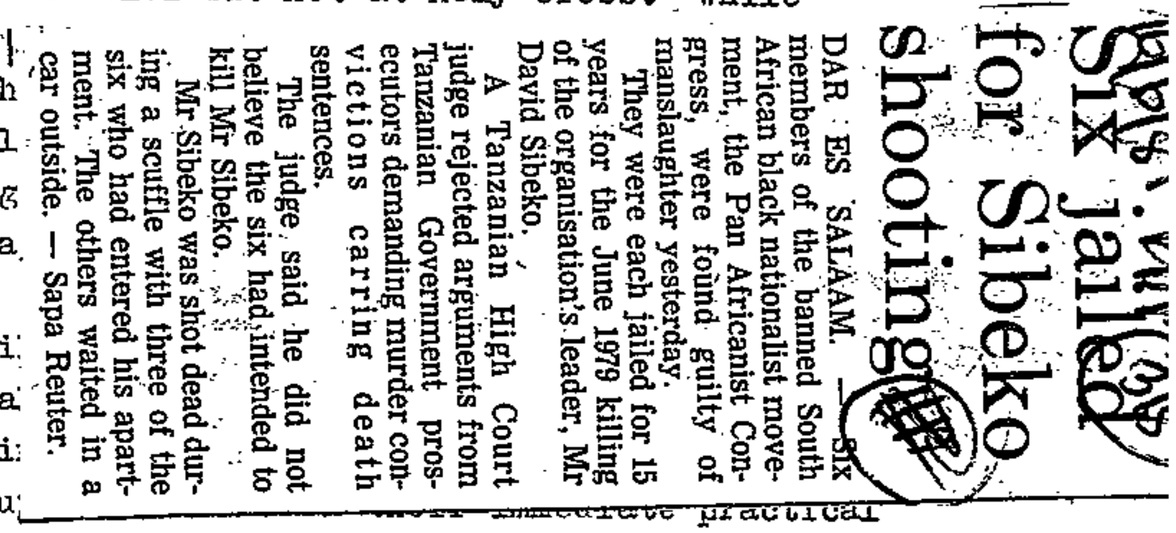
A long list of countries and institutions including the World Bank, the EEC, Britain, West Germany, India, Nigeria and others have set up a $200 million loan for the work simply of patching up the much-battered industrial base of the country. The processing of cotton, the making of soap, production of sa brewing of beer, the maki of ordinary cloth, speedi the revival of the coffee i dustry, and so on, have de

Law and order

At the moment Obote's main concentration is on getting the economy moving and the setting up of a system of law and order which can restore confidence. The nightly shootings, the actual bombardment of some government operations by rocket-propelled shells, the steady murder of officials and prominent persons, have to be ended or at least reduced before there is confidence enough to build up the rudiments of a new economy. The budget still has to devote one third of the revenue to the armed forces and police.

Nevertheless Obote is unlikely to have even the minimum of forces which can guarantee the good order of the capital — let alone the rest of the country — by the time the last Tanzanian soldier leaves. One can only hope that Nyerere's shock treatment brings some miracle of communal good sense to the country's rescue. Otherwise the whole of East Africa is going to be in deep trouble, whatever the IMF can do.

The explanation of the differing death rates probably lies in two other differences found concerning deaths in the two areas: the steadily rising death rate with distance from the hospital at Holy Cross which was not found at Rietvlei, and the high proportion of deaths associated with diarrhoea at Holy Cross which was not found at Rietvlei. The reason for the first observation is probably the establishment of a large number of permanent outlying clinics in the Rietvlei area which has brought daily medical care within reasonably easy access to people throughout the area. The second observation could be due to a regional variation in the incidence of gastro-enteritis and/or to the teaching of the need to maintain adequate hydration of the child with diarrhoea which is given to the guardians at Rietvlei but not at Holy Cross. While the significance of [illegible] any certainty, the h[illegible] diarrhoea in the Hol[illegible] for teaching to be g[illegible] enteritis and its ma[illegible]



Six jailed for Sibeko shooting

DAR ES SALAAM. — Six members of the banned South African black nationalist movement, the Pan Africanist Congress, were found guilty of manslaughter yesterday.

They were each jailed for 15 years for the June 1979 killing of the organisation's leader, Mr David Sibeko.

A Tanzanian High Court judge rejected arguments from Tanzanian Government prosecutors demanding murder convictions carrying death sentences.

The judge said he did not believe the six had intended to kill Mr Sibeko.

Mr Sibeko was shot dead during a scuffle with three of the six who had entered his apartment. The others waited in a car outside. — Sapa Reuter.

In summary, whi[illegible] providing nutritiona[illegible] about some changes i[illegible] children at follow-u[illegible] benefit to the children. In this respect, the study merely highlights the totality of the problem of malnutrition where economic, social, agricultural and other factors tend to outweigh the small amount which can be achieved purely through health education. Bearing this in mind, the study has, however, provided information on which recommendations concerning the NRU's may be based.

Recommendations

Length of stay at the NRU: From the nutritional education aspect, the study points to a need for only about 1 week's stay at the NRU. However, the over-riding factor should be whether the clinical condition of the child is such as to safely allow discharge home, so to minimise those deaths occurring within a few days of discharge.

Absconders: Those guardians who had absconded from the NRU's in most cases provided good reason for having done so and two recommendations may be made in this connection: firstly that such guardians be given the opportunity of resolving the difficulty at home and then returning for a stay at the NRU (having left their children at the hospital should their condition necessitate it), and secondly that active steps be taken to dispel the apprehension of the hospital, doctors and nurses which prevents the guardian from approaching them with the problems which lead to her absconding - in particular, the medical services should not cast blame on the guardians for the condition of their children.

Content and method of teaching: The Rietvlei approach of teaching a few standard meals is probably more effective in establishing a routine daily diet in the minds of the guardians. The primary consideration regarding diet content should be the availability of the food in the area, with the emphasis on foods which are available at low cost to the guardian - eggs, home-grown vegetables and milk.

The cause and management of gastro-enteritis should be taught to the guardians. The need for the child with severe diarrhoea to be taken urgently to the nearest clinic or hospital should be emphasised.

The Holy Cross approach of having guardians work in the NRU garden appears to be a more effective way of teaching gardening. More emphasis should be placed on vegetables which are relatively easy to grow such as beans, pumpkins and spinach than the more 'exotic' sorts such as beetroot and onions. Growing of fruit trees should be recommended, and trees and seeds should be provided at low cost by the NRU's.

With regard to fencing, the use of sticks and hedges should be encouraged in those areas where guardians cannot afford chicken-wire, while the provision of chicken-wire at low cost by the NRU's should be investigated. Alternatively in those areas which have been "rehabilitated", with the population living close together, community gardens should be regarded as a priority.

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Etc. 16/6/81
PAC members jailed for killing Sibeko

In passing judgement, a Tanzanian High Court judge rejected arguments from Tanzanian Government prosecutors, who had demanded murder convictions which carry the death sentence.

The judge said he did not believe that the six had intended to kill Mr Sibeko when they left a PAC camp in south-western Tanzania and came to the leader's apartment in Dar es Salaam.

Mr Sibeko was shot dead during a scuffle with three of the militants while three others waited in a car outside — Sapa-Reuter.

DAR ES SALAAM — Six members of the banned South African nationalist movement, the Pan Africanist Congress, were today found guilty of manslaughter and each jailed for 15 years for the June 1979 killing of the organisation's leader, Mr David Sibeko.

In passing judgement, a Tanzanian High Court judge rejected arguments from Tanzanian Government prosecutors, who had demanded murder

Paper's offer on Nyerere

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzania's Government newspaper, the Daily News, yesterday offered R2 000 to anyone who could produce a report from Time Magazine or Newsweek alleging that Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere maintained an overseas bank account.

In an attempt to counter a widespread rumour that one of the magazines published such a report, the Daily News reprinted a story from the London Guardian saying thousands of Tanzanians now believed that President Nyerere maintained an overseas account.

The paper said no such article has appeared in either Time or Newsweek. It said it would offer R2 000 to anyone producing the report and would publish it in full.

Imports of Time have been suspended and those of Newsweek sharply reduced because of a shortage of foreign exchange, and this has led many Tanzanians to believe the magazines were banned after publishing reports about the President. — Sapa-Reuter.

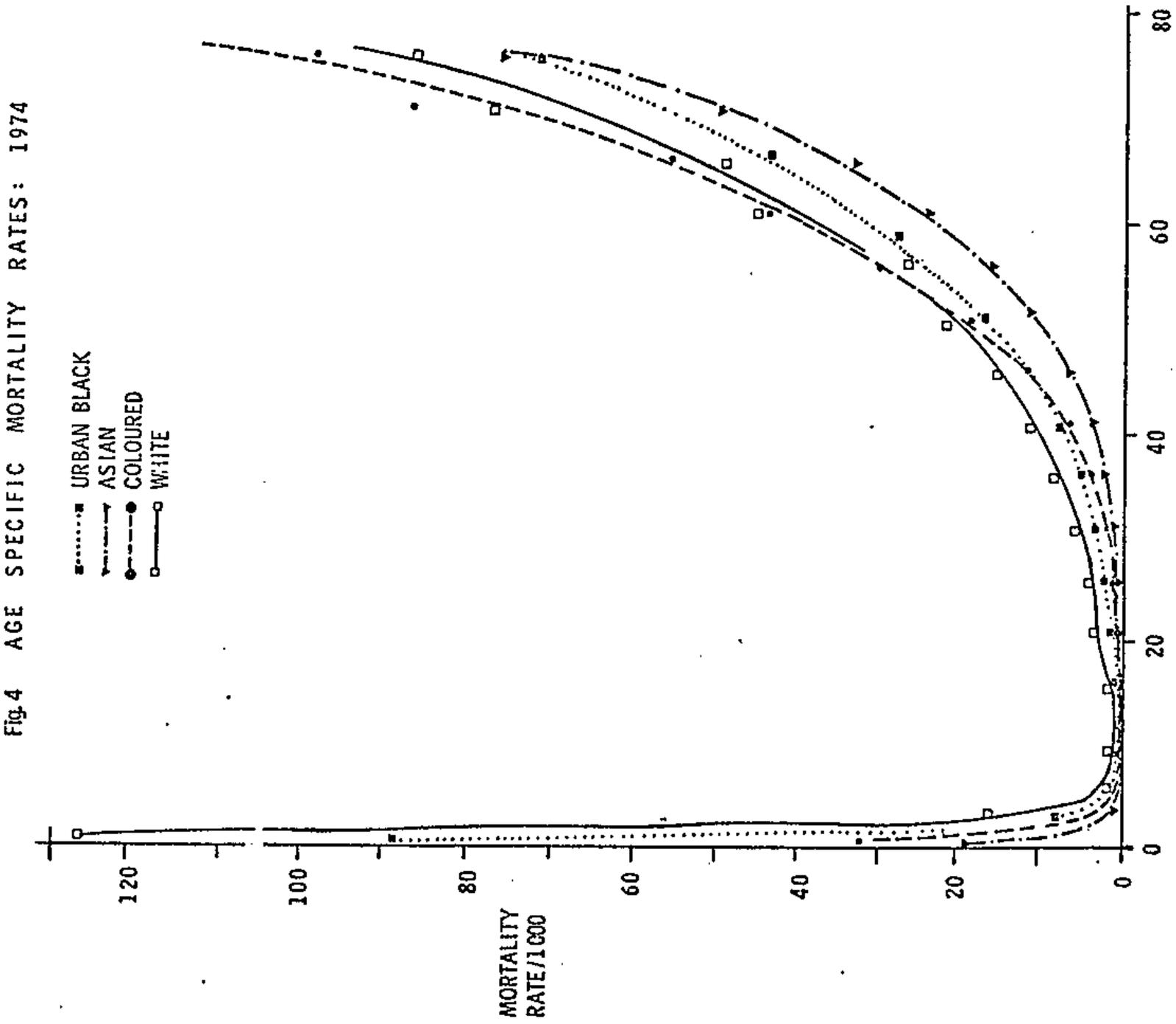

Fig.4 AGE SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES: 1974

Tanzanian police to stay in Uganda

KAMPALA — A total of 1 000 Tanzanian police are to remain indefinitely in Uganda after the last Tanzanian troops pull out at the end of the month.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday the continued presence of the police, one of the most disciplined of the security forces in Uganda, would lessen the chances of the country plunging into chaos after the 10 000 Tanzanian troops leave.

They said one task of the police, who would remain for an indefinite period, would be to provide bodyguards for government ministers and opposition leaders.

Continued fighting was also reported yesterday around Arua in the West Nile region near the Zaire border.

The position was unclear but it seemed guerillas, including former members of Idi Amin's army, were putting pressure on dispirited government troops who in many cases had abandoned their positions.

The League of Red Cross Societies said in Geneva fighting between the Ugandan army and Amin's former troops had caused 24 000 inhabitants of the Arua region to flee into Zaire or seek international protection. — Sapa-Reuter.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

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For the best student in :-

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Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

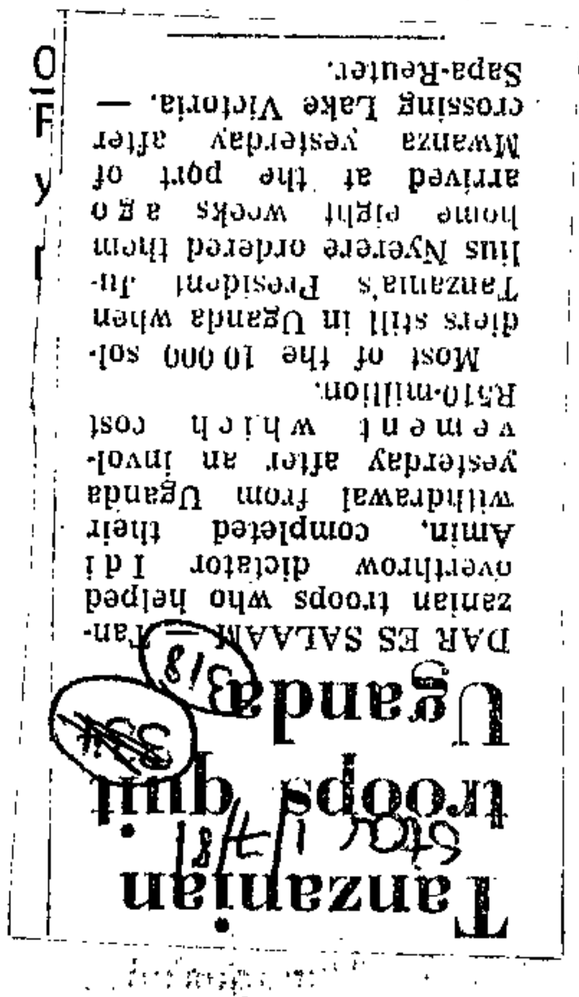
Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

S A Read



Tanzanian troops quit Uganda

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzanian troops who helped overthrow dictator Idi Amin, completed their withdrawal from Uganda yesterday after an involvement which cost Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere ordered them home eight weeks ago Most of the 10 000 soldiers still in Uganda when arrived at the port of Mwanza yesterday after crossing Lake Victoria. — Sapa-Reuter.

10 000 hail call to build socialism

Sweden 13/7/81

318

DAR-ES-SALAAM — An estimated 10 000 people took to the streets yesterday to demonstrate their support for Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere's speech last week calling on Tanzanians not to waver in their resolve to build socialism.

Similar rallies were taking place in other parts of the country, organised by the ruling party's youth wing.

A message to President Nyerere from the youth wing condemned "imperialists and their puppets for opposing this policy" and stressed the facilities which Tanzanians currently enjoyed.

Sibeko slaying appeal

DAR ES SALAAM – The Tanzanian government has appealed the High Court's refusal to convict six black South Africans of murder in the killing of David Sibeko, an exiled leader of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), two years ago.

Mr Sibeko, a member of PAC's presidential council, was shot to death in a Dar Es Salaam apartment on the night of June 11, 1979.

The six defendants, who left South Africa for guerilla training after the Soweto riots of 1976, were found guilty of manslaughter and ordered jailed for 15 years each.

The court's verdict, handed down on June 15, found that the State had failed to prove "malice aforethought," necessary for a murder conviction.

– The prosecution had produced witnesses in an attempt to show that Mr Sibeko was killed because of internal rivalry fomented against the presidential council by followers of the PAC's deposed leader, Potlako Leballo.

The PAC, founded by the late Robert Sobukwe, is banned in South Africa. Its current chairman is John Nyati Pokela, a former Robben Island prisoner. — AFP

Economic screws tighten on Tanzania

Sowetan 20/7/81 3/8

Written by Michael Holman who was recently in Dar es Salaam

WHEN President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania visited the town of Kyela last month, he was met with a disconcerting request. He was asked by Mr Mwalitagete, chairman of the local branch of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) — Tanzania's ruling revolutionary Party — to reverse his government's policy of promoting co-operative trading stores, and allow private traders to open up in competition with them.

The co-operatives, Mr Mwalitagete argued, were hopelessly inneffi-cient and a major cause of the critical shortage of basic commodities in the town.

His plea was rejected out of hand. For, in spite of growing domestic and international criticism, and the most serious economic crisis since independence, Dr Nyerere remains totally committed to his socialist policies.

There is no disguising the crisis: a dismal series of statistics make up what Finance Minister Amir Jamal last month described as "acute strain and stress."

Foreign reserves have fallen to R750 000, barely two days' import cover, more than 90 percent of export earnings.

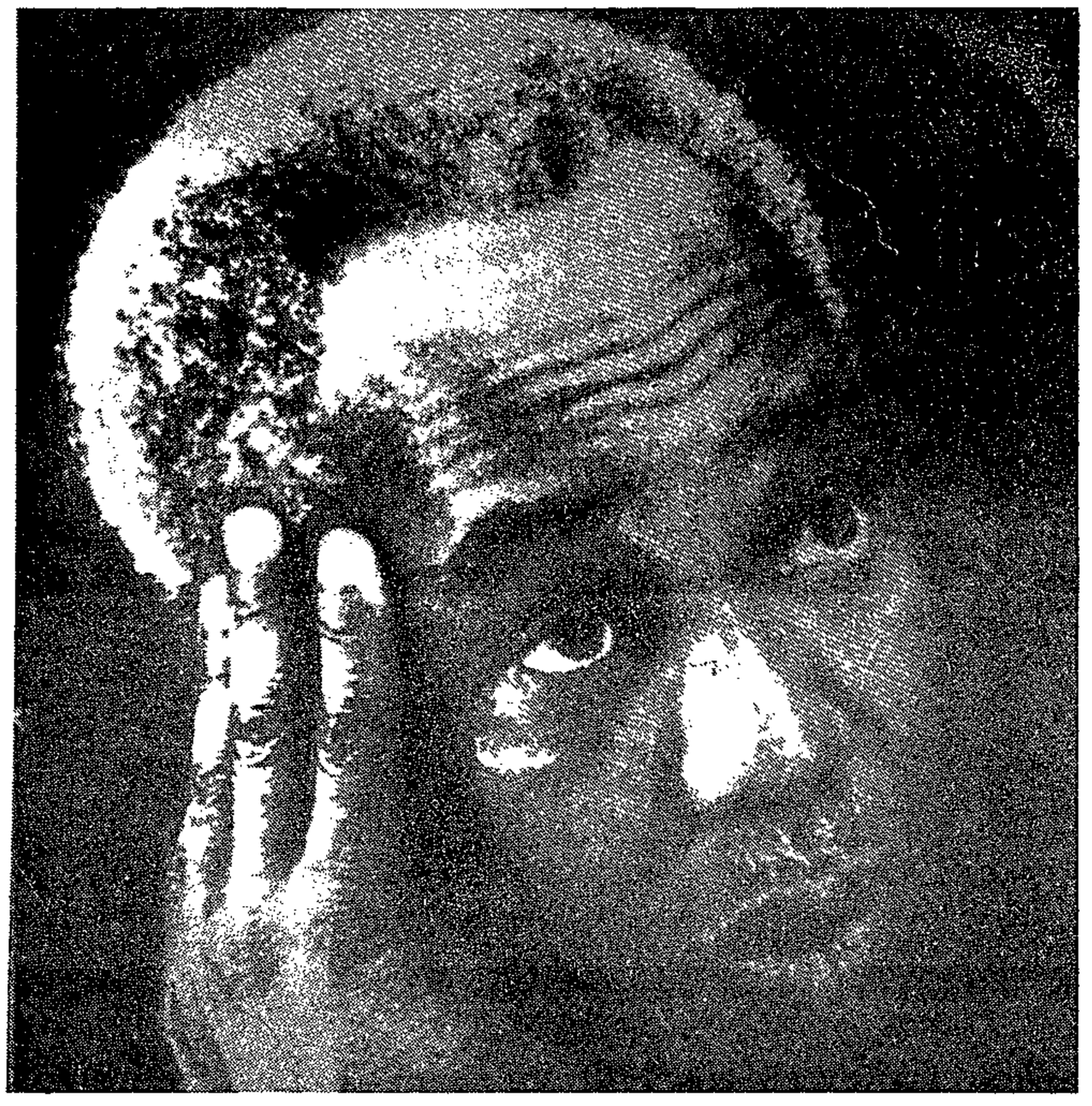
• The break up of the East Africa Community in 1977 forced Tanzania into heavy spending, particularly on transport and communications.

critics — President Nyerere himself and Mr Jamal.

For President Nyerere it is the most testing period of his 20 years in office. Mentor to a trio of East African leaders — Milton Obote of Uganda, Samora Machel of Mozambique, and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe — he is a major influence in the region. Yet as the economic screws tighten, his commitment to socialism is put across with much the same conviction and passion as Margaret Thatcher defending her government's record. And like Mrs Thatcher, he gives critics short shrift, despatching them with a mixture of inflexible determination and exasperation.

The people of Tanzania are being told that their deterioration in living standards is not the fault of socialism but rather of external factors largely beyond the Government's control. The message is accompanied by exhortations to work harder, trim costs.

Austerity measures include cancelling the 20th anniversary of independence celebrations and imposing petrol rationing. At the same time a series of



President Julius Nyerere . . . still committed.

something of a disaster," according to agricultural economist, Dr Frank Ellis. Comparing three-year averages at the beginning and end of the decade, he calculated that marketed output

elected to a further five-year term last December — is without serious rival. But there is an increasing undercurrent of despair, cynicism and corruption as conditions decline.

Sometimes cautious

318 Sowetan 29/7/81

Last year's trade deficit was £300m. Arrears in payments to foreign suppliers top R200-m, stretching back 24 months.

Foreign exchange allocations to industry have been steadily cut, and since 1978 the sector has been operating at 40 percent of capacity, creating wide-spread shortages. Inflation was at least 36 percent last year and is running even higher in 1981.

Inevitably, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is back on the scene, in spite of last year's much publicised dispute with the Tanzanian Government. Then, both Dr Nyerere and Mr Jamal strongly criticised the organisation for a lack of sensitivity to Tanzanian needs. A two-year Special Drawing Rights (SDR) R215-m agreement concluded in September soon came unstuck, when Tanzania was unable to keep to the terms. After only one drawing the agreement was suspended.

However, talks got

introduced designed to raise crop production and improve the performance of notoriously inefficient State-owned companies.

The agricultural sector, for example, will be given priority in foreign exchange allocations. Moreover only 5,8 percent of the 1981-82 budget will be spent on new projects, compared to the previous year's 23 percent, reflecting the emphasis on maintaining and servicing what the country already has.

President Nyerere and his Minister regularly list the external factors which have contributed to the country's predicament.

- Fuel costs have risen to 60 percent export earnings.
- Terms of trade have drastically deteriorated. Thus to buy a tractor in 1979 required 13 tonnes of tea, compared to 5 tonnes in 1972.
- Poor weather — drought and flood — has hit the eight main cash crops which account for

of Idi Amin is said to have cost R300-m and the monthly burden of retaining 10 000 troops and policemen in Uganda — most of whom have now been withdrawn — is put at £1½m.

These problems have had a devastating effect on Tanzania's remarkable achievements in the provision of social services since independence. But the system has been breaking down — rural water pumps in disrepair, clinics without adequate medicines — as the economy deteriorates.

For all the impact of external factors there is an increasingly tough appraisal from donors, and many Tanzanians themselves, about the calibre of Government policies and institutions. Most economists agree that inadequate pricing policies have been a major factor in the poor record of vital cash crops.

"The performance of export crops over the decade of the 1970s can only be described as

The ten State-owned crop authorities have a dismal record. The cost of administration of the pyrethrum board, for example, rose from Tan shillings 5 per kilo in 1976-77 to Tan shillings 17 in 1979-80 — two shillings more than the average world price per kilo. Pyrethrum production has fallen from around 70 000 tonnes in 1977 to less than 20 000 last year.

Five of the ten State corporations, borrowed in 1980 more than their average annual purchases. The National Bank of Commerce lending to the ten was R317-m by December 1980 — nearly double annual value of official crop purchases.

Most observers believe that despite the economic pressures President Nyerere — re-

[illegible] surfaces, as in a locally published paperback entitled "Honest to My Country," written under the pen name "Candid Scope." Proposals for constitutional and economic policy changes are cautiously phrased.

Every now and then, however, there are a few sparks, as in the portrayal of Tanzania as a country pervaded by "fears of ending up in detention, of being spied upon, fears of losing a nice job . . . if you dare to air a view which contradicts the authorities."

That the publication has been tolerated at all is interesting. Perhaps more interesting is the fact that the Catholic book shop in Dar es Salaam sold out of its latest batch of 700 copies within a few days.

going again last month on a three-year extended fund facility, in which more than R300-m is under negotiation.

Much is at stake, though few outside observers expect early success. On the one hand Tanzania desperately needs the money but faces increasing criticism of its policies from donors — who provide 60 percent of the development budget. On the other-hand the fund, sensitive to criticism about its formulae for developing counties in trouble, is up against two of its most articulate

From the *Wall Street Journal.*

Tanzanian tragedy (318) FM 7/8/81

If you want a quick preview of what we might be hearing from the American delegation to the United Nations, duck down to your newsstand and pick up the July issue of *Harper's* magazine. It contains a choice dispatch on Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, titled "The Great Black Hope." Its author, Kenneth L Adelman, who served as an assistant defence secretary under President Ford, has just been named by President Reagan to be deputy US representative to the UN.

We certainly hope this is a preview. The Nyerere regime in Tanzania is emerging as a classic case study in Third World tragedy, and Adelman's article about it is one of the most articulate pieces we've read in some time. Adelman, like a growing number of observers, has managed to see through all the hot air and poppycock that has been penned by or about Nyerere. He describes the country in more realistic terms — a "shabby" place that has betrayed the hopes of its people and now lies hooked on foreign aid.

The story is doubly tragic because Tanzania didn't get this way by accident. "Over the past few decades," Adelman writes, "Nyerere has carefully designed Tanzania's industry for 'the meeting of people's needs, not for the making of profits.' He has done quite well on the latter. Nearly half the 330 companies he has nationalised, in everything from clothing to cloves, were bankrupt by 1975. Almost a third of those that are left lose money despite a monopoly on their respective markets . . ." The government taxes incomes as low as $30 000 as high as 95%. Wages are set, strikes prohibited, human rights abused, incentives to work nonexistent.

Tanzania was helped along this path by a bunch of starry-eyed do-gooders without much appreciation for how the world works. It has become a foreign-aid junkie, and the prime pusher has been the World Bank, which over the years pumped hundreds of millions of dollars of loans into Tanzania (all ultimately guaranteed by taxpayers of the US or other wealthy nations). Failure of these programmes to turn the country around has prompted the World Bank lately to line up new lending programmes that would advance tens of millions of dollars for the "structural adjustment" of the Tanzanian economy.

The nation, in short, is one of the prime examples of what conservatives worry about when they contemplate the ever-expanding raids the World Bank is trying to make on the public purse. This is a country that has been lurching along on an ever more weird and dictatorial path, building up an ever more socialist and bankrupt government, sucking in ever larger amounts of Western aid, and sinking still lower in the gutter. Now we have highly placed at the UN an American envoy who can see clearly some of the ways Tanzania went wrong and, by extension, how so many Third World governments are pursuing policies that inhibit development and inflict misery on their populations.

For years we've been hearing at our mission to the UN little but the silliest sort of temporising towards regimes and economies such as in Tanzania. If Adelman were to do nothing else in the UN but read into the record his dispatch in *Harper's*, he'd have contributed more to the development debate (on the Third World) than anything we've heard along the East River in a good while.

'Ujamaa' has put Tanzania among the poorest

Star 19/8/81 (318)

Tanzania has been warned to modify its brand of socialism if it is to avert economic disaster. David Thomas of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Salisbury.

The World Bank has urged Tanzania to adjust its controversial socialist rural development programme, "ujamaa," if it is to avert a looming financial crisis.

In its latest "World Development Report" released last week, the bank bluntly warns that Tanzania's "current economic position is precarious."

Tanzania is already one of the world's poorest countries and is the largest receiver of aid in Africa.

Nevertheless, the World Bank's analysis of Tanzania's development says that "there is much that can be done to maintain Tanzania's economic and social gains, provided that appropriate policies are adopted and additional aid is forthcoming."

While the World Bank's remarks on the plight of Tanzania's economy have been bluntly frank, its analysis of the causes of



Nyerere ... his often volatile sensitivity to criticism at the root of the problem.

the problem has been carefully worded in deference to Tanzania's often volatile sensitivity to criticism of President Julius Nyerere's brand of socialism.

Last month thousands of Tanzanians demonstrated throughout the country against the World Bank's sister institution the International Monetary Fund in outrage against the conditions the fund had set for a further loan.

Thus the World Bank suggests that its advice to Tanzania for adjustments to be made are not incompatible with President Nyrere's policies.

"Of the factors inhibiting adjustment, none needs require revisions which conflict with Tanzania's development objectives," the report says.

However, it carefully points out, some changes which are needed include "greater willingness to permit markets to function within the Ujamaa rural development co-operatives."

The report further suggests that some state controls may be self defeating and that it should be recognised that skilled manpower was limited.

The report notes that Tanzania's economic and social priorities emphasise a self reliant socialist society and rural development based on Ujamaa.

"Those objectives have guided Tanzania's past efforts to achieve adjustment although in practice Tanzania has become more dependent on outside assistance and rural development has been neglected."

High oil prices and a drastic fall in exports in the mid-Seventies caused a marked deterioration in Tanzania's economy, from which it has never recovered.

The Government responded by increasing agricultural prices, restricting credit, increasing taxes and controlling imports while continuing to expand social programmes.

"The programme was carried out in a spirit of sacrifice and austerity," the report says. Increased aid and borrowing from the IMF helped cover the external shortfalls of the next few years.

But by 1978 Tanzania's continuing problems were exacerbated by the war in Uganda, the break-up of the East Africa Community, which included



Tanzanian farmers ... their way of life will have to change.

the closing of the border with Tanzania's well-to-do neighbour Kenya, and more bad weather.

"While there was temporary success in reducing food imports, the adjustment effort in the 1970s failed to revive the productive and monetised sectors or to reverse the secular decline in export volumes that began in the early Seventies.

"In part, structural weaknesses — low productivity, lack of maintenance, undeveloped infrastructure, manpower constraints — limited the effectiveness of the efforts to increase production in the short term.

"But several other factors, more susceptible to government control, also prevented adjustment measures taking full effect," the report says.

These included more nationalisation of rural co-operatives, a drastic decline in producer prices for export crops, unsustainable investment levels and more government control which led to greater smuggling.

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People's Organisation ...'

48 babies die in 'plastic teeth' horror

DAR ES SALAAM. — Health authorities in Northern Tanzania's Tanga region are combating a superstitious belief that babies grow "plastic teeth" — a belief which has led to the deaths of at least 48 infants in recent weeks.

Superstition and witchcraft are known to abound in the mountains of Tanga where, according to the official Tanzania news agency, the belief has spread that a baby's first teeth are made of plastic and if not removed will lead to death from diarrhoea.

Mr S Daraja, Tanga regional health officer, said bogus doctors using unsterilised instruments were extracting soft, immature teeth from babies' gums for fees up to R13,50.

"The children get infected, the gums get septic, some get tetanus and many bleed to death," Mr Daraja said.

So far, 48 toddlers have died in hospitals where they were brought after having their teeth removed — but many more are believed to have died in the bush. — Sapa-AP.

TANZANIA (318)

Down on its knees

FM 25|9|81

Tanzania's socialist policy remains as intractable as ever. And as unsuccessful. Business in this potentially fertile country in east Africa, has virtually come to a stand-

still as foreign exchange dries up. Even drug companies, who had a small but steady market in the country for their essential medicines, are reporting that no sales have been made this year.

Neither can Tanzania feed its people. Despite having millions of acres of arable land, food production was 40% below normal last year. This year, the gap is even wider. Imports of the staple grains of rice, wheat and maize will make up between 60%-85% of national requirements.

These figures notwithstanding, President Julius Nyerere, who pioneered his concept of "Ujamaa" or villagisation back in 1967, continues to snub outside assistance. Tanzania receives more international aid each year than any other African country. The World Bank, one of its staunchest supporters, has been doling out some $100m annually. Other starry-eyed backers include the Scandinavian countries and Canada. But Nyerere's brand of socialism has been going long enough for even the visionaries to see that it has brought the country to its knees.

The Reagan administration, which is in the process of re-examining its Africa policy, is likely to look upon Tanzania less favourably in the future. Hedged one US diplomat in Dar Es Salaam about aid increases: "It doesn't look like Tanzania will be doing any better than it's doing now."

The possibility that the US will also slow down its $3 billion in grants to the World Bank will also seriously affect Tanzania. Last year, World Bank aid reached $125m.

But Nyerere's attitude remains intransigent as ever despite the country's desperate need for an ever greater flow of funds to prevent the economy from collapsing completely. Last July 7, celebrated in the country as Peasants' Day, Nyerere angrily denounced the IMF for trying to impose what he called unreasonable demands in return for a loan. The speech was observed with interest by Third World countries who secretly probably agreed with the Tanzanian leader. So far, the first round of the confrontation has ended in an uneasy draw.

Economic quagmire

A year ago, the IMF authorised a loan package of $256,8m to help the economy out of its quagmire. Tanzania drew down about $35m and was ready to draw another chuck in December. However, the IMF snapped its wallet shut and has not opened it since, as Tanzania failed to live up to the fund's requirements.

The IMF returned to negotiate a second facility this year, but the outcome is anyone's guess. In return for some $491m, the fund asked the government to implement a string of rigorous adjustments. They include a 50% devaluation of the shilling, a cutback on state spending and credit, the abolishment of price control and a shakeup of the cumbersome parastatals that control every aspect of the commercial and agricultural sectors. The talks ended inconclusively, but Nyerere's plainspoken speech, which followed on the heels of the IMF's departure, is not a good omen.

In the meantime, the country stumbles along from day to day. Foreign exchange reserves are sometimes so low they can only purchase imports for a day or two. Right now, with the coffee crop being sold abroad, they are filling up again. But the improvement is temporary. Tanzania has a backlog of debts stretching back to 1979.

Companies which once did good business with Tanzania are finding the present state of affairs tough to handle. Sight drafts and many letters of credit take from a year to 18 months to be honoured, making trade with Tanzania a dubious affair. On the other hand, when the government wants something badly, its payment terms are impeccable.

Trade with capitalist Kenya was informally banned when Nyerere closed the border between the two countries in February 1977.

However, even Kenyan imports filter through when the matter is urgent. Recently the government bought $11 200 of asphalt from a Kenyan company because there was none in the country. The shipment was trucked across the supposedly closed border and used to construct a branch of the Bank of Tanzania.

This is not the first instance of Kenyan goods filtering southwards. Bankers report many deals are concluded when goods are crucially needed. The Kenya Seed Company sends 1 000 t of maize seed a year to the state-owned Tanzania Seed Corporation to provide the basis for the annual maize crop. Oil has been the principle user of foreign exchange and accounts for about 60% of import bills despite heavy rationing. Last May, Angola agreed to supply crude on what it called "favourable terms," but this agreement has yet to be finalised.

The only bright spot on the horizon is the discovery of offshore gas in southern Tanzania. The find is in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of a fertiliser factory whose construction is being planned in partnership with the US company, Agrico Chemical. In typical go-it-alone style, the Tanzanians have shunned foreign participation in the gas discovery. Instead, the government has been using US and Algerian contractors who are funded through a World Bank loan.

The same policy has been applied to a gold mining project that is on the drawing board. Tanzania has small deposits of gold scattered about the countryside. There are plans afoot to mine at least eight of the deposits to take advantage of the gold price.

NM 13/10/81 3/8

Walk-out

Tanzanian minister protests at presence of delegation from SA

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Three South Africans at a law conference in Swaziland were yesterday defended as men and women 'committed to the abolition of apartheid' after the Tanzanian Minister of Justice walked out in protest at their presence.

The three South Africans were Prof Johan van der Vyver and Mrs Carman Nathan, both of the University of the Witwatersrand, and Prof A L Vilikazi, of the University of Zululand.

They were attending a conference on law in Africa organised by the United States Agency for International Development when their presence was noted by the Tanzanian Minister of Justice, Mr Julia Manning, who immediately walked out in protest.

Later the rector of the University College of Swaziland, Prof S M Guma, issued a statement defending the participation of the South Africans in spite of the objections of 'a number of participants'.

Noting that the conference was concerned with human rights and that South Africa's record on human rights was 'abhorrent and brutal', he said: 'South Africans should participate only if they have in their scholarship demonstrated a clear commitment to abolition of the apartheid system.'

He added of the South African trio: 'The organisers invited these scholars because of their scholarship and demonstrated commitment to equal justice, the enhancement of human dignity and the abolition of apartheid in South Africa.'

It's back to the Tanzanian roots

Star 21/10/81 318

By Martha Honey

DAR ES SALAAM — Socialist Tanzania, one of the world's poorest countries, is returning to village-based co-operative unions in an effort to boost sagging agricultural production.

President Julius Nyerere's government abolished co-operatives in 1976 because they had become highly corrupt and replaced them with state-owned marketing corporations.

In recent years, however, the peasants who welcomed the abolition of the co-operatives began complaining that the state marketing corporations were even more corrupt and inefficient. Farmers said they were paid very late — if at all.

Last June, Parliament decided to revive the co-operatives and regional co-operative officers are currently undergoing a 10-day seminar in Shinyanga in central Tanzania.

Tanzania's commissioner for co-operatives, Mr S A Bulgei, told the government-owned Daily News that village co-operatives "may take off immediately after this exercise." Regional co-operatives, however, are not expected to start functioning until mid 1982.

Government officials are hoping that by re-creating the co-operatives carefully, they can be better structured to avoid opportunities for corruption and to be more efficient. The government is also beefing up regional transport companies to handle crop collections without delays.

borders where they can get better prices.

Recently the government has substantially increased prices paid to farmers for both export and food crops. Experts said the response has been good.

Cashew nut purchases by the government had been plummetting from the mid-1970s, but after producer prices were increased 67 percent in each of the last two years purchases went up by 46 percent.

"Peasants are very price responsive," said one agricultural expert.

Recent statistics show, however, that food crop purchases are lower this year than last year.

According to the party-owned official Swahili-language daily newspaper Uhuru, National Marketing corporation purchases of food crops totalled 50 950 tons between June and September, compared with 58 426 for the same period in 1980.

The corporation's general manager, Mr C Y Mpupua, declined to give reasons for the drop of 7 476 tons but implied it was due to "illegal trading."

Informed sources, however, blamed the drop in purchases on the corporation's inefficiency in paying farmers and collecting crops on time.

"If successful," said Aboud Talib, Minister of State in the Vice President's office, "co-operatives would place enormous economic control in the hands of the people which is the main criterion when aspiring to socialism."

Some economists, however, are sceptical that the newly revived co-operatives will be more efficient.

"I have the greatest doubts that co-operatives will be useful for marketing," said one government adviser. "In the past, none of the co-operatives were any good at all at procurement of foodstuffs."

Under the new scheme, crops will be sold to the village unions, then to the regional unions, and finally to the state marketing corporations which will just operate on a national level to handle crop exports and food imports. The unions will also sell or otherwise distribute such things as seed, fertiliser and insecticides.

In fiscal 1980-81, Tanzania imported 388 500 tons of corn, rice and wheat, part in aid donations. The cabinet is currently considering grain import needs for fiscal 1981-82 and one agricultural expert predicted they would be at about the same level because "the harvest has not been good."

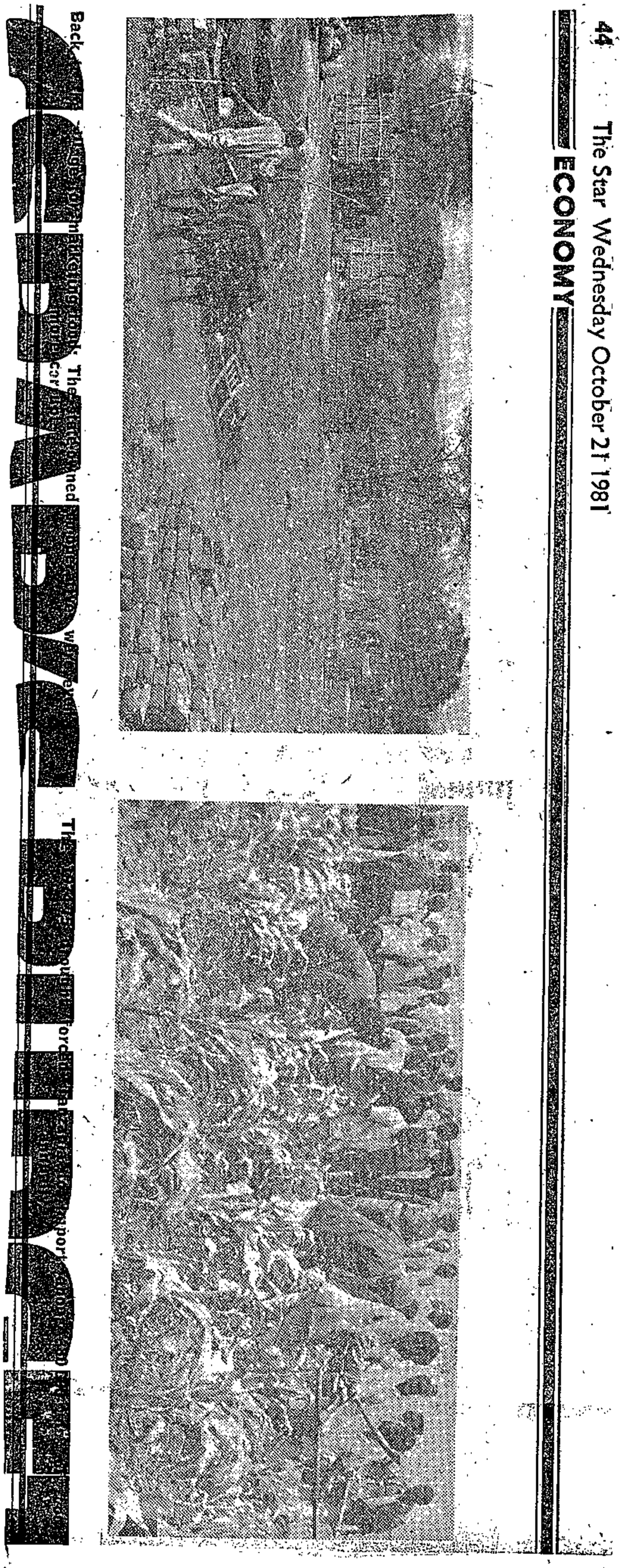
In the 1970s, Tanzania set a priority on becoming self-sufficient in food production and in setting up stockpiles to cover bad harvests.

Despite programmes to improve grain storage facilities and transport, the situation worsened. Primarily due to drought — and the failure to build any stockpiles.

In 1970, Tanzania imported 32 600 tons of grain but during the 1974-75 drought it was forced to import about 380 000 tons annually. This fell to 93 800 tons in 1976 and just 46 400 tons in 1979, but rose dramatically in 1980 because of another drought.

The inefficiency of marketing organisations and low producer prices have also contributed to peasants' unwillingness to sell to government corporations.

Many rural farmers either hold crops for their own use, sell them illegally on the local market or smuggle them over the



STAR

18/10/12

(3 & 5)

EXCHANGE RATES

Star 23/10/81 (318)

Tanzania curbs airline deals

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania has imposed measures to curb unauthorised foreign-exchange dealings among diplomats, international airlines and the small, mostly Asian business community.

The regulation causing most concern among businessmen and resident foreigners cracks down on overseas travel on tickets paid for outside Tanzania, a poor East African nation with meagre foreign-currency reserves.

"It may cause several international carriers to end operations here completely," said an airline source.

The measure, which took effect on October 1, requires approval from the Bank of Tanzania for residents to travel abroad by air, sea or road with tickets paid for outside the country. It also prohibits holders of credit cards and foreign-currency bank accounts from buying tickets for anyone else.

This strikes at the heart of a local racket involving foreigners, many of them diplomats. They use their foreign-currency bank accounts or credit cards to buy tickets for local businessmen, who pay them in Tanzanian shillings at the black market rate five to six times the offical rate.

The foreigners then use these shillings to pay local living expenses and thus need to bring less foreign currency into Tanzania.

The measure is expected to take a toll among international airlines by making it more difficult for people to travel from Tanzania and thus cut into passenger loads. — Associated Press.

Zambia asked to pay up

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Zambia will not be allowed to take its goods out of Dar es Salaam port until it has cleared outstanding debts, according to a report in the Kenyan Daily Nation.

The paper says the general manager of the Tanzanian Harbours Authority Mr Peter Bakilana, has indicated that his move is not directed at Zambia alone, but will apply to all port users.

Zambia, however, has not paid since 1979 and it is the biggest debtor, owing R838 000.

Cargo which will be immediately affected by the move is mainly oil and petroleum products. Zambia has about 17 700 tons of cargo awaiting clearance.

Mr Bakilana said port users had ignored notices issued in September requiring them to pay their dues within two weeks.

Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda also use Dar es Salaam as a port but these countries do not have as large outstanding payments as Zambia.

GENERAL NEWS

Food crisis looms as Tanzanians sit back

Star 29/10/81 (318)

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania will run out of food early next year but has so far done nothing to avert the crisis.

Officials of Western embassies are baffled by the Government's negligence especially since it has in the past always made feeding its people a top priority.

Figures kept by the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture show that existing food stocks will be exhausted by January and that a minimum of 170 000 tons of imported maize will be needed to tide the country over until the harvest next June.

The United States, the biggest supplier of maize to Tanzania in the past, has received no formal or informal request for food in spite of approaches by the US embassy to the Ministry of Agriculture asking for such requests to be submitted by October 1.

Officials at the embassy said that if a request was to come now, a month late, it would be impossible for food to be obtained and shipped in time to reach Tanzania by January.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere has apparently not been properly informed about the food shortage. Members of his staff say that he was recently told by the Ministry of Agriculture that "there will be shortages, but not serious ones."

Government sources claim that the impending famine has also not been brought to the attention of the Tanzanian Cabinet.

In an interview Mr David Masanja, principal secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, said that he expected food shortages to start in December when maize stocks were exhausted.

He admitted that 170 000 tons of imported food would be needed to avert the famine but offered as a solution only the information that "we're looking into the possibility of purchasing food on the open market."

The reasons for this apparent inaction are baffling. An official of an international agency monitoring the position described it as "criminal negligence at best."

Others speculate that there is a plot to cause difficulties for President Nyerere or to try to push through a commercial deal involving corruption.

KDM 2/11/81

Tanzania hit by corn pest invader

318

By JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI. — More than a million people are threatened with famine by an invasion by grain borer beetles that are steadily eating their way through thousands of tons of maize in Tanzania.

Fears are growing that the pest may spread throughout East Africa, wreaking havoc with maize crops.

It is believed the insect, identified as the greater grain borer (Prostephanis Truncatus) by British entomologists, was introduced from the United States in consignments of food aid.

Hitherto it has only been known in Central America and the US.

The insect eats its way not only through maize fields, but through grain silos, wooden farm tools and other wooden utensils.

The food situation in Tanzania is already critical — and the country has no foreign exchange left to buy imports.

A Tanzanian Agricultural Ministry official admitted this week: "The situation is serious."

The focus of the invasion is Tabora, in Central Tanzania, and scientists of the Tropical Products Institute in London have warned it is essential not to allow grain to leave the district.

Experts say a famine situation in the area is inevitable.

An alert has gone out to other areas in Tanzania and to neighbouring countries.

Maize is the staple diet throughout Tanzania and Kenya, and in some areas of Uganda.

Tanzania's maize stocks are reaching critically low levels. By January or February, about 170 000 tons of imported maize will be necessary to stave off famine.

20 years after uhuru Tanzania is starving

STAR 7/12/81

318



JULIUS NYERERE . . . confessed he had been a poor prophet.

Africa's Peter Pan

By Henry Reuter

On Wednesday Tanzania celebrates 20 years of independence, 20 years of socialist experiment and 20 years of levelling down the living standards of her people to a common poverty.

Independence came to Tanganyika, as it was then called, before its leaders were ready for it.

President Julius Nyerere had asked Britain to delay independence to coincide with Kenya's, which came two years later.

But Britain was adamant.

Nyerere accepted independence on a plate and was denied the martyrdom of a struggle for it.

Tanzania became the darling of the world's intellectuals and Nyerere their golden boy.

He steered his country sharply to the left.

He flirted with the Russians and the Chinese.

He socialised and collectivised agriculture and the rest of the economy.

He surrounded himself with marxists.

It took Nyerere another 6 years to come down to earth.

This was in 1977, 10 years after the publication of his "Arusha Declaration," which enshrined his thinking and became the nation's political Bible.

Then, with his country's economy already in ruins, he published a pamphlet in which he confessed he had been a poor prophet, that things had not worked out as planned, that Tanzania was neither socialist nor self-reliant, that most Tanzanians still lived in poverty and that there were great inequalities between citizens.

He might have added — but did not — that in the process of socialising the country everybody had become poorer, a process which has continued ever since.

Twenty years ago the country's average per capita income was R40.

Today the average Tanzanian earns R243 for a year's work.

Inflation is running at 28 percent a year.

In Tanzania today R243 buys about a dozen locally made shirts, about 120 half-litre bottles of beer or about 3 kg of mealie meal a day.

All this places Tanzania firmly among the world's poorest nations by UN standards.

Although Tanzaniia has received more foreign aid than any other African country it is bankrupt.

'Although Tanzania has received more foreign aid than any other foreign country it is bankrupt. Nyerere is begging for world food aid to stave off mass starvation. The country has virtually no foreign reserves.'

Nyerere is begging for world food aid to stave off mass starvation between now and next June's harvest.

The country has virtually no foreign reserves.

Foreign aid is necessary for financing all development projects.

Its meagre industry and much of its agriculture has ground or is grinding to a halt because of bureaucratic blundering and lack of work incentives.

Throughout the country a frightening apathy permeates all levels of endeavour.

The cause of this was unwittingly pinpointed by Nyerere himself in his pamphlet "Arusha Declaration — 10 Years After," in which he boasted: "We have virtually eliminated the discipline of fear for it is quite hard for a manager or employer to dismiss a worker, or even suspend or fine him for dereliction of duty."

But in Tanzania it is not unusual for a manager to be locked out by his workers.

Twenty years of independence have brought little joy.

Upcountry life is a hard struggle for survival.

In Dar es Salaam most of the smiles are those of pimps, crooks, currency racketeers and bureaucrats.

With money becoming increasingly worthless by the month barter is becoming basic to the Tanzanian way of life.

"Exchangi" is the latest broken Swahili pop word.

Visitors are stopped and asked to "exchangi" their shirts, socks or shoes for wood or ivory carvings, their books and ballpens for bananas, rushwork or nursery standard oil paintings.

Not even the most optimistic politicians will forecast where the country goes from here.

Wherever it is, it is likely to be without Nyerere now 59.

He said in November last year that his current term of office would be his last.

And recently several kites have been flown in Government newspapers about his potential successor.

No particular name has come up.

Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya said recently Tanzania now needs "a scientific leadership" to steer it out of its problems.

Diplomats in Dar es Salaam do not see Nyerere handing over real power, whatever his future title.

They believe he will go on and on — Africa's Peter Pan, his heart bigger than his head and, like his nation after 20 years of independence, refusing to grow up.

● *Henry Reuter is The Star's Africa News Service Correspondent based in Nairobi.*

December 24, 1981

318 Sowetan 24/12/81

Has African socialism failed?

DAR ES SALAAM - Twenty years after independence, Tanzania is down but not quite out.

In the dilapidated capital of Dar es Salaam, long queues for essentials such as bread, half-empty shops, and the grey hulks of buildings left unfinished for lack of building materials testify to an economic crisis formidable even by the standards of the world's 25 least developed countries of which Tanzania is one.

The credibility of the national currency, the Tanzanian Shilling, has been eroded to such an extent that the government is now planning to spur agricultural production by giving farmers inventives in the form of scarce cooking oil or soap rather than pay higher prices in currency which buys little or nothing.

Factories regularly grind to a halt because Tanzania lacks the foreign exchange to purchase raw materials or spare parts to repair brokendown industrial machinery.

"This place is in such a mess that one presumes things cannot get worse and therefore must get better," said a Third World diplomat, referring to a host of promises which prompted the government into launching what is known as Nesp — the National Economic Survival Programme.

In a gloomy speech marking the 20th anniversary of independence from Britain, President Julius Nyerere admitted that mistakes in planning had contributed to an economic plight affecting every aspect of life in this sprawling country of 18 million people.

SOCIALIST

But he placed the main blame on factors beyond the government's control, including the oil price explosion, and there are no signs of waning faith in the socialist principles that form the basis of Tanzanian policy at home and abroad.

"I have yet to find a convincing argument to say that we would have fewer problems if we had no socialism," said Prof K A Malima, chief architect of Nesp and Minister of State for Economic Planning.

"Many, if not all, developing countries face the same problems we have."

In varying degrees, many aid officials and foreign diplomats in Tanzania tend to agree. But committed Western proponents of the free market economy argue that the root of the problem is in socialist principles which strangle private enterprise and create a vast, overblown bureaucracy smothering individual initiative and breeding lethargy and incompetence.



NYERERE: Father of African socialism.

The government ascribes Tanzania's problems to four chief factors:

- An increase in oil prices which now swallow almost two-thirds of the country's export earnings;
- Falling world prices for major commodities such as coffee;
- Disastrous droughts in recent years; and
- The cost of a militay intervention in Uganda which ended the bloody reign of dictator Idi Amin.

"All true," said a Western critic. "But does that explain why, for example, they recently completed an expensive cement factory which cannot produce an ounce of cement because it has no electric power supply?"

Tanzania is one of the biggest recipients of foreign aid in the Third World and some Western diplomats in Tanzania feel that donor countries must share the blame for such glaring examples of planning gone as wrong as a factory without power supply.

Such arguments touch on the core of the complex and often sensitive relationship between the world's poor South and the rich North, where development aid tends to be less than popular at the best of times and downright unpopular during economic recessions.

"What do you do when you are asked to help finance a project whose success is uncertain?" asked a Western diplomat.

"Tell them you have only so much money available and that should be spent on building roads rather than a factory? Tell them to lump it if they don't like it?"

The potential for North-South friction has been thrown into sharp focus by a prolonged and increasingly acrimonious dispute over the past few years between Tanzania and the International Monetary Fund.

Negotiations on an aid package of several hundred million dolars from the IMF broke down in October, 1979, when Tanzania rejected as incompatible with its socialist strategy IMF conditions ranging from a large-scale devaluation of the shilling and curbs on government spending to an end to price controls.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Subsequent talks failed to bridge the gap in the Tanzanian and IMF positions and a few months ago, government denunciations of the fund sent tens of thousands of Tanzanians into the streets in anti-IMF demonstrations.

A number of senior international aid officials here say the row underlines the need to reassess the strategies of international lending institutions such as the IMF, which was established to help with the reconstruction of Europe after the end of World War II.

Apart from purely ideological objections to the IMF conditions and a feeling that acceptance of the terms would infringe on Tanzania's political sovereignty, government economists say that large-scale devaluation would spur inflation, already running at about 30 percent.

The government's artificial exchange rate for the shilling has created a flourishing and widespread black market where a dollar changes hands at five to six times the official rate.

The government's chief objective in devising the National Economic Survival Programme was to demonstrate that Tanzania was capable of helping itself and therefore deserved help from others.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

Watchword

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

With the shortage of foreign exchange the government's overriding concern, Nesp provides for a reduction of oil imports through the development of hydro-power and alternatively energy systems such as windmills to drive water pumps in rural areas.

Dr Nyerere's administration also wants to make better use of untapped coal reserves, described as huge by Prof Malima, and import coal from Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Village irrigation projects requiring little or no foreign exchange and the cultivation of drought-resistant crops such as cassava, sorgum and millet it is hoped will take the country towards self-sufficiency in food.

"The greater our efforts towards self-reliance," Dr Malima said in a recent address to the Tanzanian Press Club, "the more foreign assistance can we expect."

But self-reliance has been a watchword here ever since Dr Nyerere introduced his programme of African Socialism and enshrined it in the 1967 Arusha Declaration — named after the northern town of Arusha — which provided the theoretical framework for the development of an egalitarian society.

"After 20 years of talk about self-reliance, Tanzania relies more on outside assistance than most countries," a Third World envoy said.

"About 70 percent of all projects here are financed externally."

Tanzanian officials often say their country had a bad start because the British colonial administration in East Africa developed Kenya and Uganda at the expense of Tanzania, leaving it with an inferior infrastructure at independence.

While the government admits there is little to celebrate 20 years later, it points with pride of its success in extending education to every corner of the vast country and improving health care. — Sapa-Reuter.

Columbia lifts off its launch pad on its maiden voyage last April.

318 Star

Family of smugglers is jailed

Own Correspondent

PARIS — A family of gold smugglers has been fined about R9-million and jailed for six years by a French court after its members admitted smuggling nearly a quarter-ton of gold by car and plane over the past two years.

The smuggling ring, run by Gerard Goutel, a 63-year-old businessman, with his two sons, Maurice and Jean-Pierre, and his daughter-in-law, spanned France, Andorra, Switzerland and Luxembourg.

Police said it was the most serious case of gold smuggling in France since World War 2.

President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist government has ordered a crackdown on gold and currency smuggling.

Food offers pour in for Tanzania

29/12/81

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI — Forecasts of a widespread famine in Tanzania, caused by poor crops, have brought offers of nearly 260 000 tons of emergency food aid from Western countries.

The UN World Food Programme, Britain and the European community are among those who have responded to appeals from President Nyerere and his government.

Tanzanian officials said two months ago that food would run out in December or January, but at the time nothing had been done to seek international aid.

Pledges so far received amount to 150 000 tons of maize, 55 600 tons of wheat and 54 000 tons of rice.

TANZANIA – GENERAL

1982 – 1986

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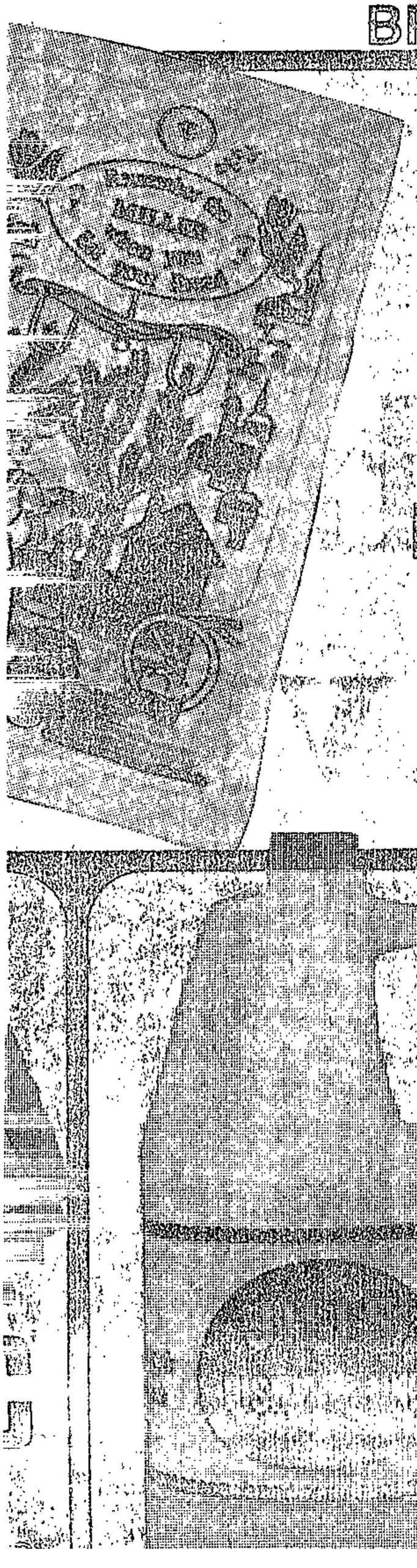
BRACKENFELL



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Various prints

Tanzania picks up the peanut scheme Britain dropped

(318)

Argus 20/1/82

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Thirty two years after the collapse of Britain's infamous Tanzania groundnut scheme in central Tanzania, President Nyerere's government is planning to have another go at it.

From 1945 to 1949, Britain's first post-war Labour government poured millions into a bid to turn the country's vast dustbowl into a peanut-growing paradise.

Thousands of employees were recruited. The scheme was used by manufacturers of the then new British vehicle, the Land-Rover, as a proving ground. Scores of great cultivation machines were shipped in as British socialist leaders set out to prove that 'Africans could make it with a little help from their friends.'

Unfortunately, they didn't.

Labour productivity hit all-time lows, one by one the machines were wrecked, many of Africa's white deadbeats who answered the call of the peanut in search of easy, well-paid jobs were accused of drunkenness, idleness, mismanagement, and worse.

By 1950, the great groundnut scheme had ground to a halt, and auditors who later investigated the financial mess reported that the scheme had cost the British approximately one pound sterling per peanut produced.

DEVELOPMENT

But now, say Tanzania's agriculture experts, times have changed. Their Morogoro research station has been developing and breeding higher yielding, disease resistant varieties which do not need expensive nitrogenous fertilisers.

The station is collecting groundnut specimens from all over the country. Staff of Dar es Salaam University's crop science department have been roped in to help the research and Canada's international development research centre is financing the project.

'Whatever happened in the past, the issue at present is that Tanzania has a shortage of edible oils and needs groundnuts,' says the university's Dr Bruno

Nampuru.

[illegible] failed to grow them profitably, Tanzania can do better using hand labour, natural manure and improved varieties.

CAUTION

But the government is treading cautiously this time. In possible acknowledgment of the old Swahili proverb 'Haraka Haraka hakuna baraka' (haste had no blessing), it has told the researchers that they can have five years more to prepare for the mass issue of improved seed to farmers before Tanzania's second great groundnut scheme is launched.

[illegible]
LIQUID
[illegible]

ers emerged, led by two wide-eyed 10-year-old children carrying one real pistol, two wooden ones and a mock hand grenade, the big bluff of the international sky-jack drama was revealed.

It ended exactly the way the British Government and the specially trained police force had wanted it — without any violence, no casualties and, most important, no concessions.

Agreement was reached at the end that the children — some of the relatives the hijackers had brought on board the flight — would carry the weapons out to the surrounding armed police to guarantee that there was no violence.

Soon after the surrender the hijackers were taken away in handcuffs and the plane's passengers and crew were treated to a meal at the airport terminal.

It was the end of the three-day saga for the hostages and police and Tanzanian interpreters cross examined every one.

They were attempting to discover how many had been forcibly brought to Britain when their domestic flight — Tanzanian Airways flight TC 206 — had been captured on Friday.

They also wanted to know how many had come willingly with the hijackers to flee President Nyerere's Tanzania.

British police make light of the ending, saying it was inevitable once the "amateurish" Tanzanian hijackers chose Britain at the end of the hop-scotch progress from East Africa.

Standsted Airport, an under-used airport

Tanzania faces increasing criticism

Soweton (318) 2/3/82

By QUENTIN PEEL of the Financial Times

LONDON — The state of the Tanzanian economy, and the political pressures to which it has given rise, have been spotlighted dramatically by the hijacking of a Tanzanian airliner.

Organised opposition has been notably lacking throughout the 20-year rule of President Julius Nyerere. But the country's economic decline, aggravated by an acute foreign exchange crisis in the past three years, has given rise to increasingly outspoken criticism.

Shortages of basic commodities such as flour, sugar and cooking oil have become the norm rather than the exception throughout the country of 18 million people, one of Africa's poorest.

Inflation is running at between 40 and 60 percent a year. Shortages of spare parts and industrial raw materials have reduced the small manufacturing sector to barely 30 percent capacity.

Foreign reserves have dwindled to virtual extinction — only two days' import cover during the course of the last year — while arrears on import payments are estimated at more than R490-million.

Exports of Tanzania's agricultural export crops, such as tea, coffee, cotton, cashew nuts, sisal and pyrethum, have declined steadily, both in volume and in value, while oil imports absorb some 60 percent of their earnings.

The trade deficit was some R980-million in 1980 and almost certainly larger last year.

Dr Nyerere has adamantly refused to devalue the Tanzanian Shilling as a prerequisite for large-scale assistance by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, arguing that their austerity measures are inappropriate to Tanzania's problems and social system.

Opposition to the President and his ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party in the one-party state is ill-defined even outside the country.

But an organisation calling itself the Tanzanian Action Front has distributed pamphlets in the past two years. There are an unknown number of political prisoners in detention.

Mr Oscar Kambona, the former Minister of Defence and External Affairs whom the hijackers demanded to see on Sunday, is the country's most prominent exile.

In the early 70s he founded the Movement for Free and Popular Democracy.

He was President Nyerere's right-hand man in the formation of the Tanzanian African National Union, the forerunner of the CCM, but quarreled with the head of State in 1965, being progressively demoted until he left the country in 1967.

SEYCHELLES TRIAL

VICTORIA — Six men and a woman charged in connection with last November's coup attempt in the Seychelles were remanded in custody for two weeks, to March 15, when they again appeared in court here yesterday.

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Tanzania, Nyerere in a mess

ARGUS 2/3/82 (318)



Julius Nyerere

By Quentin Peel of the Financial Times

LONDON. — The state of the Tanzanian economy, and the political pressures to which it has given rise, have been spotlighted dramatically by the hijackers of a Tanzanian airliner.

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Now the squeeze is on in Tanzania

318

DAR ES SALAAM — President Samora Machel of Mozambique was trying to console the crowd from the grandstand in Dar es Salaam recently.

Back home in Maputo there was even less to buy than here, Mr Machel assured the audience.

Tanzania's economic problems were the work of "racketeers and smugglers," he continued. Flanked by many of the country's ministers he asked the crowd: "Are there racketeers and smugglers out there?"

"No," came the loud reply. "Are they up here?" continued the Mozambique president. "Yes, yes," the crowd roared back at an embarrassed Mr Machel and his hosts.

In its 21st year of independence, President Julius Nyerere's Tanzania is broke, in spite of its position as the world's largest recipient of development aid — the bulk from Western industrial states.

According to the International Monetary Fund, the country's hard currency reserves in March stood at just R14 million, equivalent to four days of imports.

And the situation, in a country whose trade deficit last year was R700 million, has deteriorated further since then.

"Now there really is no more money," said one Western diplomat.

explosion of bureaucracy, stifled free enterprise and strangled food production by unmotivated farmers.

To try to increase food supplies, Tanzania's government recently offered farmers cooking oil and soap as an incentive for higher output.

Mr Nyerere blames his country's plight on the high cost of imported oil, which now eats up more than two thirds of export income; on the drop in prices for exported cash crops such as coffee; on drought and on the invasion of Uganda in 1978 to oust dictator Idi Amin.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) also comes in for criticism from Mr Nyerere.

In October 1979 Tanzania broke off negotiations with the fund on help with its balance of payments because the government felt IMF demands to devalue the shilling, remove price controls and slash state spending would endanger socialist policies

"We will have to squeeze ourselves more for a longer period," 60-year-old Mr Nyerere told Tanzanians recently.

Corruption "is spreading like cancer," he added. — DPA.



President Julius Nyerere — "corruption is spreading."

P. T. O

For eight months, international airlines flying to Tanzania have not received any hard currency for sold tickets in spite of a pledge by the National Bank to pay up.

The state textile company Texco applied for R11 million in hard currency and got only R500 000, too little to purchase much-needed imported dyes and spare parts.

"We have to shut down our five factories until we get foreign currency allocated," says one Texco manager.

Meanwhile, the state brewery has throttled output from 14 000 to 5 000 barrels a day because of a shortage of spares needed to repair machinery.

The result is a considerable loss of tax revenue for the state. The other day there was hardly a drop of beer to be had because there were not enough crown tops available to seal the bottles.

The metalworking industry has shut down and the country's only tyre factory near Arusha has closed.

At the end of April, Tanzania had to import 1 800 tyres from Mozambique to prevent its transport sector from grinding to a halt.

There is no cement and there are no nails. The Bora shoe factory cannot meet an export order for 104 000 pairs of shoes because it has no leather.

Toilet paper and soap are unobtainable. Tanzanians, hit by 30 percent inflation, spend hours queueing for milk and bread and often return home empty-handed.

"Mwalimu" (teacher) Nyerere insists the peculiar brand of socialism adopted in Tanzania since independence is not behind the country's unprecedented economic problems.

His critics, however, argue that Mr Nyerere's socialism has led to an

...manded by what con- other administration.

Fuel cuts in Tanzania cripple all transport

318

Star 2/7/82

Own Correspondent

MUNICH — Tanzania's entire transport system is grinding to a halt because the country cannot afford expensive fuel imports according to a West German news agency report from Dar es Salaam.

Air Tanzania, the national airline, has cut its schedules by half and five of its 11 airliners have been grounded for months, the Deutsche Presse Agentur's (DPA) East African correspondent reported yesterday.

Hundreds of Air Tanzania passengers are stranded throughout East Africa because of the curtailed services.

National bus services have been disrupted by lack of fuel. Private motoring is now reserved for those with influence or hidden fuel sources.

The lack of jet fuel is also hitting foreign airlines flying to and from Dar es Salaam, according to the report.

British Airways has reportedly introduced a refuelling stop in Saudi Arabia on its Amman-Dar es Salaam flight, and Air France and Lufthansa both have contingency plans if the tanks run completely dry at Dar es Salaam airport.

More serious for foreign airlines than the fuel shortage is the inability of Tanzania to pay for locally bought tickets in hard currency.

Yet there is one person at least in Tanzania who, according to the German news agency, remains untouched by these transport troubles.

Tanzania's Vice President Mr Aboud Jumbe, who is also President of Zanzibar, is about to take personal delivery of a new jet at a cost of more than R4-million.

"Observers do not doubt that a few litres of fuel will be found for it," said the German news agency's correspondent.

But for most of Tanzania's people the march towards the goal of socialism continues — "on foot."

Opec to help in Tanzania gas find

DAR ES SALAAM — Seismic surveys have located nearly 130 billion cubic metres of gas reserves at Kimbiji, 40 km south-east of here, the Minister for Water and Energy, Al-Nooer Kassum said this week.

He told parliament the deposits were about three to four times bigger than those found at Songo Songo, southern Tanzania.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries Special Fund has agreed to finance an interest-free loan for drilling of two more wells at Kimbiji to explore for more gas and possibly oil.

The minister said, however that it could easily take between four and 10 years before the country begins to reap benefits from any proven reserves.

Tanzanian oil project

NAIROBI — Canada has granted Tanzania R23 million for a two-year offshore oil exploration project to begin in November.

Officials in Dar es Salaam said the drilling would be carried out off Kimbiji, 50 km south of the capital.

AGRICULTURE

TANZANIA

Two decades after independence Tanzanians are becoming increasingly vocal in their opposition to the strict socialist agricultural policies imposed by President Julius Nyerere. The Star's Africa News Service reports.

Star 27/9/82

318

A noble concept that failed

Ujamaa, Tanzania's much-publicised policy of agrarian socialism, has come to a standstill.

Though President Julius Nyerere continues to endorse the goal of communal villages, many Tanzanians have little faith that ujamaa can resolve the country's chronic shortages of food and basic goods.

"There are no ujamaa villages in Tanzania," said Felix Temu, acting secretary general of the Union of Co-operative Societies and a member of the national executive committee of Chama cha Mapunduzi, the country's only political party.

His views on the process of rural development are important because the Tanzanian Parliament recently passed a law to create local and regional agricultural co-operatives to be co-ordinated by the organisation he heads.

Temu says the government planned three stages of agricultural activity in the country's progress towards socialism: individual production, communal farming and ujamaa (Swahili for "family") village co-operatives.

But he admits most farmers still prefer the first stage, though President Nyerere set the country on the path towards socialism in 1967.

"We know individual farms are doing better than communal farms, but there are some communal farms that are coming up," Temu said.

And what about the ujamaa co-operatives, when villagers will live and work together as one family? He shrugged and said that is the goal, but it remains a long way off.

Other people don't go as far as Temu in saying that ujamaa doesn't exist in Tanzania. When French socialist - agronomist Rene Dumont visited Tanzania at Nyerere's invitation three years ago, he found "about a dozen good ujamaa villages" out of more than 8 000 villages in the country.

He said some ujamaa villages had been forced upon the people, or the people had been bribed by offers of tractors and fertilisers.

Other communities were ignored, though some villagers "fooled the government" by pretending to be ujamaa to get the desired supplies and equipment, Dumont said.

Along with ujamaa came "villagisation." Again sometimes resorting to force, the government organised Tanzanians who lived in individual homesteads into villages. This was seen as an essential step toward ujamaa.

President Nyerere said in 1977 that achieving socialism in Tanzania would take two or three generations, rather than the 10 years he orginally had predicted. But indications are that ordinary people and government officials are disenchanted with ujamaa.

The president may be unaware of this, for he seems to have lost touch with his government. As the new law on co-operatives went into effect, Nyerere warned a meeting of co-operative societies about reverting to their previous "capitalist exploitation" of the peasants. Such tendencies had led the government to dismantle the structure of co-operative societies in 1976, he maintained.

But Temu said the president was "wrongly briefed" by his aides. Co-operatives couldn't be guilty of capitalist exploitation because the government had set the prices for the co-operatives' buying and selling of crops.

Such fundamental ignorance or deception of the president by his advisers is alarming in light of the recent revelation that Nyerere wasn't told by his agriculture ministry of impending food shortages this year.



As villagers were forced into collectives their ho uses were demolished to prevent them packing up and going home.

2

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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sioner or to an invigilator before leaving the exam-
ination.

Window on Africa

(318)

Mercury 25/10/82

Mending financial fences

TANZANIA, desperately short of hard currency, has set aside some ideological reservations and is again talking with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

In past years Tanzania has taken the lead in attacking the lending agencies at international conferences. Street protests were held against them and President Julius Nyerere's government accused the IMF of interfering with its socialist policies.

A R232 m loan agreement with the IMF broke down last year because Tanzania did not carry out stipulated reforms. The World Bank suspended funds to 43 development projects last June after Tanzania failed to make about R17 m in repayments.

Now all sides appear to be interested in mending fences.

Earlier this month Tanzania pledged to repay arrears to the World Bank by the end of the month. The first ranking IMF delegation to the country in two years arrived a week later.

Tanzania, one of the world's ten poorest countries, is the biggest recipient of foreign aid per capita in Africa. The former British possession receives about R597 m annually. In 1967, when the government declared a policy of 'socialism and self-reliance,' the aid level was about R11 m a year.

In spite of aid, Tanzania's economy is on the verge of collapse.

Bad weather, higher oil prices, the 1979 war with neighbouring Uganda to help topple dictator Idi Amin and falling prices for farm exports contributed to the economic crisis. But a World Bank study has blamed domestic policies.

A team of foreign economists has helped develop a 'structural adjustment programme' which calls for R453 m in World Bank and IMF assistance for an economic rehabilitation programme involving up to R1,7 billion. The funding would be used for balance of payments support, road repair and to stimulate farm and industrial production.

But the political consequences could prove risky for Nyerere, according to observers.

Members of his ruling party have attacked measures recommended by the IMF and World Bank, including the lifting of price controls and the cutting of more development projects.

Among the least popular is the suggestion to end the state subsidy for the staple food, maize meal. This would boost the consumer price more than 300 percent.

The Tanzanian government, which devalued its currency by 10 percent last March, is reported to be resisting an IMF demand that it order another 60 to 70 percent devaluation.

This would lower the Tanzanian shilling's value from the current official rate of 9,6 to the dollar to 25 or 30.

FOOD

Peasants go hungry to grow coffee

Star 18/11/82 318

The Star's Africa News Service

MOSHI, Tanzania — Peasants in Tanzania are going hungry because the Government insists on their growing coffee rather than food crops.

The Government says it needs the coffee to earn foreign exchange to buy goods and services to develop the country so the peasants can have a better life.

Critics say the only result of the government's preoccupation with coffee growing is that people in Europe can drink coffee and civil servants in Dar es Salaam can get petrol for their Land Rovers. The rural people only get hungrier.

"Coffee-growing is generally a losing proposition here and has been for years," says an expatriate resident. "At the same time, because of drought, farm inefficiency and poor agricultural policy-making, the country doesn't produce enough food for its population."

Tanzania this year narrowly averted famine by buying more than 300 000 tons of grain from the West. Meanwhile the Government has been pushing coffee production despite the international market being in the doldrums due to coffee surpluses.

Many hungry farmers pulled up their coffee trees to make way for food crops. So the Government passed a law making it illegal to do so.

At the same time Government officials have revealed that five million Tanzanians face starvation, and that much of the foreign exchange earned from coffee is spent on importing maize that could have been grown where the coffee was produced.

"The Government says it needs foreign exchange to buy oil, machinery and supplies for its farms and factories," said the expatriate. "But when farms and factories run at a loss it doesn't make sense to sell coffee cheap and buy grain at high prices."



for parliamentary newboy Mr Peter Soal, MP for Johannesburg North. Waving Mr Soal left by train for his first parliamentary sitting yesterday morning.

Picture: GREG ENGLISH

Tanzania arrests 1 600 after mutiny plot foiled

LUSAKA. -- More than 600 soldiers and about 1 000 civilians have been arrested in Tanzania after the discovery earlier this month of a planned mutiny, the Sunday Times of Zambia said yesterday.

It said five prominent politicians, all members of President Julius Nyerere's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party, had also been detained for failing to report the plot, uncovered at an army post outside Dar es Salaam.

The newspaper, quoting unidentified sources in Tanzania, said the other civilians had been arrested for posing a threat to Tanzania's national security.

The report followed a week of rumours circulating in Tanzania and neighbouring countries of a failed attempt to overthrow President Nyerere's socialist government.

On Friday, Tanzanian police chief Inspector-General Solomon Llani acknowledged that some civilians and members of the armed forces had been arrested.

He did not say how many people had been arrested nor give their names. He said they had been detained in connection with an at tempt to "incite unrest".

There were no clear indications of the exact circumstances or aims of the reported insurrection plot.

The Sunday Times quoted a Western diplomat in Dar es Salaam as saying that the soldiers had grievances about demotions and the loss of privileges.

Other informed sources in the Tanzanian capital, however, said broader disillusionment with the country's political system could have been a factor.

Tanzania faces serious economic difficulties after four years of sharply declining exports and foreign exchange revenues, leading to shortages of basic commodities, rampant inflation and an increase in black marketeering and corruption.

Political observers in Dar es Salaam said there was growing criticism of President Nyerere's policies based on the philosophy of socialism and self reliance.

He has been in power since leading his country to independence from Britain in 1961.

- Sapa Reuter

GENERAL NEWS

China looks set to absorb Tanzam rail loss

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — It has not yet been announced officially, but following the recent Africa tour by the Chinese Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, both Tanzania and Zambia are expecting an announcement that communist China will not make them pay back about R800 million owed by them for the Tanzam railway.

This figure, mentioned in recent talks between Mr Zhao and the two African presidents, is as big a mystery as that which surrounded many other private talks which Mr Zhao had recently with heads of 10 African governments.

He gave no news conference when he ended his tour, in Nairobi, and communicated with Africa only by way of a Press statement issued in Peking.

So nobody was able to ask him: "Why R800 million?"

Tanzania and Zambia were to share the repayments, beginning with R160 million in 1983 and continuing over the next 30 years.

COSTLY REPAIRS

At the launch of the work, in 1970, it was announced that the 1 860km link between Dar-es-Salaam and the Copperbelt would cost R338 million. Two years later, a Tanzania Government publication said the cost would be R286 million.

By 1980 the Tanzanians were declaring that the railway's cost would be R564 million. The difference between this and the R800 million now mentioned, is believed to take into account the millions the Chinese have spent on repairing the line.

China's biggest aid project in Africa has had a disastrous history of breakdowns, derailments, bad management and bureaucratic bungling.

One major cause was that the Chinese built it on 1 500 000 wooden sleepers. Africa's termites began feasting immediately and have been eating ever since.

DISAPPEARING TRAINS

Then the Chinese locomotives turned out to be incapable of pulling heavy loads and had to be replaced. There is also a desperate shortage of rolling stock. When the railway was nearing completion, Tanzania snitched about 2 000 wagons belonging to the East African Railways before Kenya cut down the line by which they were disappearing into Tanzania.

But after the gauges had been changed and the wagons despatched to Zambia, the Tanzanians complained that Zambia was not returning them. The Zambians were accused of using them for copper shipments through South Africa, and in turn charged South Africa with retaining them.

Apart from this, disputes on tariffs and diesel shortages have closed the line for long periods.

Two years ago politicians in Zambia and Tanzania began working out ways of saying politely to the Chinese: "Thank you for your railway, but we can't afford to pay for it."

Now the evidence suggests they'll be saved the embarrassment. Once again China will make a virtue of a necessity in Africa and as far as the beneficiaries are concerned, the question of whether the cost was R286 million or R800 million will be academic.

The action of waiving it will consolidate China's goodwill in Africa, and nobody will need to tell Mr Zhao that it's a rotten railway anyway.

Party posts for army men after Tanzanian coup bid

By Mail Correspondent

NAIROBI. — Generals and colonels have been appointed as regional secretaries of Tanzania's ruling party in an extraordinary sequel to the attempted coup against President Julius Nyerere's government last week.

Two major-generals and two lieutenant-colonels have been appointed to party posts in what seems a growing militarisation of the party.

Details of the attempted coup are still scarce, but a figure of 600 soldiers and 1 000 civilians arrested, reported by the Times of Zambia, has been denied by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr Solomon Liani. "Pure lies," he said.

For weeks there have been reports of unrest and dissatisfaction with the desperate economic situation in Tanzania.

Exports have been declining, lack of foreign exchange inhibits imports, there is a shortage of basic commodities such as soap, inflation is rampant and there has been a sharp rise in black marketeering and corruption.

Billions wasted in aid for Tanzania

ARGUS 21/3/83

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DAR ES SALAAM. — Western donor countries which have poured billions of dollars worth of aid into impoverished Tanzania over the past two decades are starting to wonder how much good it has done.

"There is a real sense of donor fatigue setting in," said one senior diplomat interviewed in Dar es Salaam.

The remark reflected a feeling among many foreign missions that billions in aid grants and low-interest loans to Tanzania have been wasted, that the country is worse off now than it was a decade ago and that the donor countries share the blame with the Tanzanians.

This East African country, which became independent from Britain in 1961 and took a socialist course in 1967, receives more aid per capita than any other country in Africa — about $600-million (R645-million) a year for a population of 18-million.

SHODDY PLANNING

Diplomats and aid officials said much of the aid had been wasted because of shoddy planning of projects by donor countries and local bureaucrats, mismanagement, bad maintenance, pilferage, corruption and an emphasis on grandiose industrial projects needing expensive raw materials and sophisticated technology from abroad.

The landscape of Tanzania, bigger than France and Italy combined, has become littered with projects that do not pay off and may never do so.

● A huge cement plant at Mbeya in southern Tanzania was completed nearly three years ago with aid money from Sweden.

It has yet to produce a bag of cement — chronically in short supply — because there is not enough electricity to power the plant.

● The National Milling Corporation, used Canadian Government financing to set up a big bakery in Dar es Salaam in the 1970s to supply this capital of more than a million people with 60 000 loaves of bread a day.

The State-owned enterprise turned out bread at subsidised prices and drove small bakers out of business.

Now it lacks flour, yeast, baking powder and spare parts for broken-down equipment and is lucky to produce 20 000 loaves a day. Bread is in very short supply.

● The National Bicycle Company, in Dar es Salaam was incorporated on December 1, 1974, under a collaboration agreement with Atlas Cycle Industries of India, one of the world's biggest bicycle makers.

It has not made a bicycle in about six months and its 400 employees are idle.

A government report in 1980 told a tale of bad management, lack of trained workers, no foreign exchange to import component parts and irregular delivery of locally made tubes and tires.

● Along the coast of Tanzania, there are 11 factories for processing cashew nuts, according to one exasperated diplomat, who formerly worked in his country's aid programmes here.

"Some of them have never processed one nut," he said.

Most of the plants were put up in the late 1970s with World Bank loans and can handle 110 000 tons of cashews a year. But official figures show the cashew crop has plunged to around 43 000 tons this season from about 522 000 tons in 1974-75.

President Julius Nyerere's government blames bad weather, cashew tree diseases and neglect by farmers. But diplomats stressed neglect.

FARMERS MOVED

Under Dr Nyerere's scheme to gather traditionally scattered Tanzanians into semi-collective villages in the 1970s, many smallholder farmers were moved far from the cashew trees they had looked after.

The so-called "ujamaa" (familyhood) villages allowed the government to bring clean water, electricity and literacy to the countryside.

But a former small holder, as one envoy said, did not want to walk 16km miles to his cashew trees.

BIG PROJECTS

Big industrial projects seemed a good idea at the time many of them were conceived — in the 1960s and early 1970s when energy was cheap and Tanzania was considered a good debt risk.

But the price of oil spiralled from $1,80 a barrel in 1970 to $35 in 1981. The world plunged into recession, and the price of third world commodities slumped.

Tanzania's cash crops declined sharply, due at least partly to lack of incentives for farmers. The country was paying 60 percent of its foreign exchange earnings for imported oil.

DEBT SERVICING

After debt servicing, there was scant hard currency left to pay for materials and spare parts needed for Tanzania's infant industries.

The poor showing of aid to Tanzania has caused some grumbling in parliaments and editorial columns in major donor countries: Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland. But so far there has been no cutback in funds.

The Swedish Parliament has allocated R66-million to Tanzania for the fiscal year 1983-84.

The United States, by comparison, provides about R16-million a year in bilateral aid to Tanzania. — Sapa-AP.

Post Focus

Massive aid has not been the answer

By JAMES PEIPERT in Dar-es-Salaam

WESTERN donor countries, having poured billions of dollars worth of aid into impoverished Tanzania over the past two decades, are starting to wonder how much good it has done.

"There is a real sense of donor fatigue setting in," said one senior diplomat, who like other envoys interviewed in Dar-es-Salaam declined to be identified by name or nationality.

The remark reflected a feeling among many foreign missions that much of the aid in grants and low-interest loans to Tanzania has been wasted, that the country is worse off now than it was a decade ago — and that the donor countries share the blame with the Tanzanians.

This East African nation, which became independent from Britain in 1961 and took a socialist course in 1967, receives more aid per capita than any other country in Africa — about $600 million (R645 million) a year for a population of 18 million.

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● "Along the coast of Tanzania, there are 11 factories for processing cashew nuts," said one exasperated diplomat, who formerly worked in his country's aid programmes here. "Some of them have never processed one nut."

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President Julius Nyerere's Government blames bad weather, cashew tree diseases and neglect by farmers. But diplomats stressed neglect.

Under Dr Nyerere's scheme to gather traditionally scattered Tanzanians into semi-collective villages in the 1970s, many smallholder farmers were moved far from the cashew trees they had looked after.

The so-called *ujamaa* (familyhood) villages allowed the Government to bring clean water, electricity and literacy to the countryside. But a former smallholder, as one envoy said, "didn't want to walk 10 miles" to his cashew trees.

"There are projects out here which to me don't make any sense whatsoever," said a senior Third World diplomat. "Tanzania has got used to constant inputs coming from outside. That's not development.

"Why can't you use the village blacksmiths? Why can't you use the village carpenters?" he asked. "That's what I think is needed, instead of building huge factories that are never put to use."

Big industrial projects seemed a good idea at the time many of them were conceived — in the 1960s and early '70s when energy was cheap and Tanzania was considered a good debt risk. Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings from such cash crops as coffee, cotton, tea, cashews and sisal could offset its fuel bill.

Dr Nyerere himself was a major Tanzanian asset. He was one of the most eloquent and persuasive leaders of newly independent Africa. His socialist ideas found sympathetic ears in the West, particularly in Scandinavian countries, also involved in social experimentation.

But the price of oil spiralled from $1,80 a barrel in 1970 to $35 in 1981. The world plunged into recession, and the price of Third World commodities slumped.

Tanzania's cash crops declined sharply, due at least partly to lack of incentives for farmers. The country was paying 60% of its foreign exchange earnings for imported oil. After debt servicing, there was scant hard currency left to pay for materials and spare parts needed for Tanzania's infant industries.

The poor showing of aid to Tanzania has caused some grumbling in parliaments and editorial columns in major donor countries: Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands. But so far there has been no cutback in funds.

One senior envoy voiced a dilemma of some Western countries providing direct food aid — wheat, rice, maize and other grains. He said the aid tended to worsen Tanzania's problems in the long run by "simply perpetuating the non-productive Government policies."

But cutting off the aid, he said, would "precipitate a crisis and could bring down the Government".

300 'economic saboteurs' held in Tanzania

DAR-ES-SALAAM—About 300 people had been arrested in Tanzania during the past two weeks in a Government crackdown against 'economic saboteurs', the Prime Minister, Mr Edward Sokoine, said yesterday.

Mr Sokoine disclosed the number of arrests following a speech on Tuesday by President Julius Nyerere, in which he said he would deal harshly with smugglers, racketeers, illegal currency dealers and hoarders of scarce goods.

The President said the crackdown, begun on March 25, had had 'shocking results'.

The 300 people arrested, Mr Sokoine said, had been involved in such activities as smuggling foreign currency and goods out of the country. He cited the smuggling of cattle, medicines, agricultural tools, salt, sugar, clothing and cash crops such as coffee, cotton and tea.

All of those arrested, the Prime Minister said, were 'being held under the Preventive Detention Act as a temporary measure' (318) Mercury

Tanzania's Preventive Detention Act of 1962, enacted the year after independence from Britain, enables the President to detain indefinitely and without trial people 'dangerous to peace and good order'. 7/4/83

The Prime Minister said that in some African countries economic saboteurs would be tried by military tribunals and shot, but he added that 'nothing of an inhuman nature' would be done in Tanzania.

The State radio quoted President Nyerere as saying that 'party and Government leaders who are hesitant in joining the war against corruption will be sacked immediately'. — (Sapa-AP)

Nyerere wields the big stick against racketeers

21 APR 1983 The Star

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Many doubt the campaign will stamp out corruption and the black market in Tanzania, writes Andrew Buckoke of The Observer.

Asian traders and black officials in parastatal corporations are the chief victims of a Tanzanian crackdown on "economic saboteurs and racketeers" involved in illicit foreign exchange dealing, smuggling and hoarding scarce goods for the black market.

So far, 380 people have been arrested across the country. In Dar es Salaam, the capital, a crowd of 60 000 rallied in support of the campaign.

President Nyerere told them the borders had been closed and people who surrendered illegal goods would be pardoned. As a result, unregistered traders have been dumping watches and other valuables, as well as hoarded food.

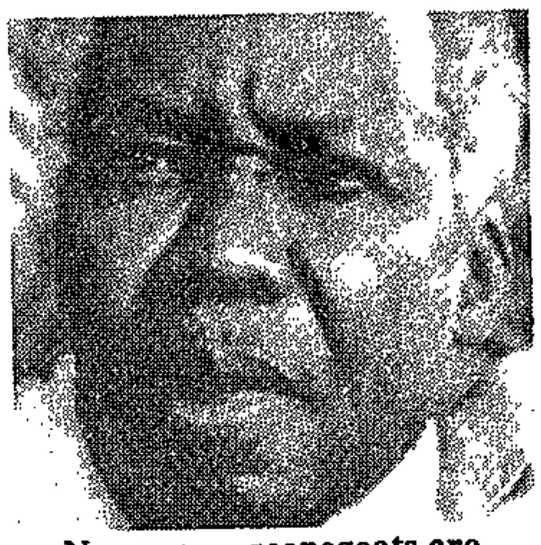
Though few names have been released, it is known that regional trading company managers in Dodoma — the planned new capital — and Mtwara have been held.

Timothy Shindika, the Shinyanga regional commissioner who was previously a Minister believed to be responsible for security affairs, has been sacked along with two regional police commanders for failing to cooperate in the campaign.

Many of the people arrested are alleged to have been engaged in redirecting scarce commodities from official channels for distribution to lucrative black market outlets where they could be sold for several times the official price.

Mountains of goods like cooking fat, one of the several basic food items that are hard to find, were found in the premises of those arrested. Large quantities of spare parts, the shortage of which is blamed for all sorts of difficulties in Tanzania, were also seized. President Nyerere said "enough to fill a ship" were found in one store.

Large amounts of cash were also seized, $1,5 million in Dar es Salaam alone. One of those detained was operating a private bank — officially there is only a State-owned clearing bank in Tanzania — and others had receiving agents abroad from whom they would buy foreign currency at up to six times the official rate for the Tanzanian shilling.



Nyerere ... scapegoats are a political bonus.

The accusation of smuggling refers mainly to those who dealt in export crops, selling direct for foreign exchange without going through the State marketing corporations. Large amounts of coffee are smuggled across the border to Kenya because the official price in Tanzanian shillings is too low — and the money comes too late — to provide any incentive to growers.

President Nyerere said the Government was considering seizing the culprits' illegal property and putting them to work on the land. He asked magistrates to "forgive us if we hesitate to take the culprits to courts of law."

At the moment they are held under the Preventive Detention Act, a measure that has provoked criticism from human rights organisations and Tanzanian lawyers. It is believed that even before this latest round-up, as many as 1 000 "economic saboteurs and racketeers" were detained, indefinitely and without trial, under the Act.

Officials seek to justify the detention by saying it is difficult to prove a case against racketeers because of their money and protectors in high places.

Many doubt the campaign will stamp out corruption and the black market — there are already stories of people buying their way out of trouble — and suggest that it will only push prices higher and make racketeers richer.

Initially, though, a number of scarce items have appeared on shop shelves in apparent vindication of the crackdown. However, the shortages on which the black market depends will disappear only if Tanzania can find a solution to its severe economic problems.

President Nyerere and his recently reappointed Prime Minister, Mr Edward Sokoine, are putting their full weight behind the campaign. After all, there is a political bonus in providing scapegoats for the shortages.

Tanzania's economic problems have led to a surprising sympathy for the 29 officers and civilians accused of conspiring to assassinate President Nyerere and overthrow the Government.

Meanwhile, the Asian community, mindful of not so distant events in Uganda and other parts of East Africa, is increasingly fearful.

After 16 years, Tanzania is in its worst mess

5/6/83 City Press 3/18

DAR ES SALAAM — Sixteen years after President Julius Nyerere committed his country to socialism and self-reliance, Tanzania is today in the throes of the worst crisis of its existence.

The Mwalimu (teacher), as Nyerere is known among Tanzania's 18 million inhabitants, still commands wide respect among third world leaders. He still enjoys the affection of many of his people, although sometimes now with dimmed admiration.

Nyerere has given Tanzania's 120 oftenvastly different ethnic groups a feeling of belonging to single nation, no mean feat on a continent where tribal and religious ties often far outstrip national loyalties, foreign diplomats say.

The Tanzanian leader is also credited with his country's great strides in health and education, they add.

Yet Tanzania's economy is on the verge of collapse, and many basic consumer goods are impossible to find. There are reports of corruption, a plot to overthrow the President was recently uncovered, and the streets of Dar es Salaam have ceased to be safe for its inhabitants.

The local official media openly publish reports of corruption trials or accounts of economic goals missed.

Hotels warn visitors in writing that they should be wary on the streets at night and avoid the capital's colourful harbour area altogether because of thugs.

The media this year also began to report a new phenomenon: the appearance in the countryside of groups of heavily-armed bandits who have occasionally taken on the army.



● President Julius Nyerere . . . he may have gone too far, but he can hardly go backwards.

This is far from the situation dreamt for Tanzania and proclaimed by Mr Nyerere in his Arusha Declaration of 1967, six years after independence, laying down his form of socialism, African style.

Mr Nyerere, a devout Roman Catholic, graduate of Edinburgh University and translator of Shakespeare into Swahili, has not spoken recently about what he thinks went wrong.

Self-reliance for Tanzania appears further away now than ever with the East African country receiving the highest per capita rate of aid in Africa.

Tanzanian officials say many of their problems were imported from abroad. Fluctuations in the world prices for Tanzania's commodities such as tea, coffee, sisal and cashew nuts have hit export earnings.

They also point to the 400 million dollar (R425-million) bill run up in the 1979 war to topple dictator Idi Amin in neighbouring Uganda.

Some Western embassies say the basic fault is in Tanzania's all-encompassing socialist system, which has placed the key sectors of the economy in the hands of government-linked firms which have been wracked by corruption and incompetence.

With transport and distribution badly organised, many basic household goods are unavailable; industrial capacity runs at only 15 to 30 percent, and many farmers are slipping back to subsistence agriculture because of lack of incentives.

Foreign embassies are often heavily staffed because of Mr Neyrere's international influence, and because many of the countries are deeply involved in Tanzania's development.

A recent visitor searched unsuccessfully through Dar es Salaam's main pharmacies to find a toothbrush. In one instance none of the three main hotels could provide a box of matches.

Public services are rapidly deteriorating throughout the country, power cuts are frequent in Dar es Salaam, and the water supply in hotels is erratic.

Most goods, except for subsidised basic foodstuffs, such as maize are expensive when available.

A bottle of beer costs about R2,65 in a shop and more in bars and hotels, four times the price of that in neighbouring Kenya.

The future is hazy, especially since Mr Nyerere says he will not stand again after his present term expires in two years.

Tanzanian officials say the President's influence will continue as he is expected to remain head of the CCM Revolutionary Party, the country's only legal political body.

Some foreign diplomats believe Mr Nyerere is convinced he has gone too far — but can hardly go backwards because of his stature — and will leave Prime Minister Edward Sokoine to succeed him and seek a pragmatic way out of the crisis.

One leading Tanzanian official scoffed at this and said the country was committed to socialism, and there would be no dismantling of the heavy state apparatus in an effort to secure more foreign aid.

Tanzania has a record of stability, but some 30 people, including 20 middle-ranking army officers and one of Mr Nyerere's own personal assistants, are currently on trial on charges of preparing a coup earlier this year.

According to the charges, one of their first acts would have been to kill Mr Nyerere.

'Marginals' turn to building a city ...

INSIDE MOZAMBIQUE: Third of a series of articles by BENJAMIN POGRUND

A SLOGAN painted on a wall at the entrance to the village proclaims the purpose: "No Unango cresce homen reconstruido", it says in Portuguese (At Unango the reconstructed man grows).

This is no ordinary village. Its remoteness, far off the beaten track in Mozambique's northern province of Niassa, is part of its function.

Many of the 1 000 people there are products of a "re-education camp".

The phrase, as much as the slogan on the wall, must be dismaying to anyone addicted to Western democratic practices. They convey the sense of a totalitarian bending of minds.

The language in translation that goes with the camps adds to the anxiety: those sent there are "marginals". The word is derived from describing people "on the margins of society" — thieves, robbers, drug addicts, prostitutes, murderers, con-men and suchlike.

A number of camps were set up in Mozambique in response to the social and crime problems encountered after independence from Portugal in 1975.

The capital of Maputo, for example, had a notorious "street of sin". The prostitutes catering for sailors and tourists were offensive to the new Marxist-Leninist Frelimo government. They were ordered into the camps.

There were also former members and informers of the once-dreaded Portuguese secret police, PIDE. Their lives were spared — but they too were ordered to the camps.

The essential idea, which continues up to today, is to use the "discipline of work", as an official describes it, to bring about a person's rehabilitation. Work is accompanied by lectures and discussions about socialism.

"Lectures on socialism are given in schools, factories, hospitals and communal villages throughout the country," says an Englishman, seemingly with Leftwing views, who works in Mozambique. "The people in re-education camps get the same as others."

The camps are in lonely places round the country. There are no bars or high fences and people can easily escape if they want to. But the remoteness is a daunting deterrent.

Unango, at the foot of two high mountain peaks, occupies the site of a former Portuguese Army outpost and Roman Catholic mission station. A narrow tarred road, built for military purposes, goes there from the provincial capital of Lichinga, population 4 000.

Early in 1979 nearly 600 men and women were sent to Unango. A few months later President Samora Machel visited the camp ... and invested it with a new purpose.

He granted amnesty, but on condition that people did not attempt to return to the



gnancy about Unango because among the people are those who landed in re-education camps without benefit of any court trials. Their "sentences" go back to 1977 when rough and ready justice was being meted out in the still-chaotic period after independence.

Offenders were arrested by police, charged and shipped out.

Sylvester Muchanga, 32, a former tailor from Maputo, for example: in 1977 he was found drunk with a woman in a house that was not his own; he was charged with wanting to create a problem and was sent for re-education.

Now he lives on his own in a hut and looks after cattle on the State farm. He earns R70 a month. That's enough for him to buy two sports shirts, or a cotton jacket.

He is a man of artistic talent. He has a home-made guitar and charming, naive drawings are on the inside walls of his hut.

He says he does not drink anymore. Does he want a wife? "No," he replies, "I am still growing up."

What has he learnt from political re-education? In an embarrassed way he says: "It's very hard to learn politics. I know about it but it's difficult to explain to others."

Despite the presence of so many ex-criminals crime is said to be non-existent. The last trouble was two to three years ago with some petty thefts and marijuana smoking.

A committee is in charge of Unango. The chairman is a Frelimo official, but the members ... each with a different portfolio ... are drawn from the inmates.

Government officials stress that the lack of proper trials for the people at Unango belongs to the past, and that now everyone goes before a court. That, however, could be a mixed blessing because of current practices: the death sentence has been introduced; even more, executions are in public. There are also public floggings.

Spokesmen say that no one in Mozambique favours the death penalty but that circumstances have made it necessary: the war being waged by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, plus the activities of black marketeers.

They say that countries which implement the death penalty in secret are being "hypocritical", and indeed are losing the whole deterrent point of execution. Similarly with flogging.

Some American states do recognise this, assert the officials — as evidenced by the presence of the Press at executions.

The death penalty can apply to high treason, attempts on the life of the head of state, and terrorism. In March this year it was extended to black marketeering, armed robbery and rape.

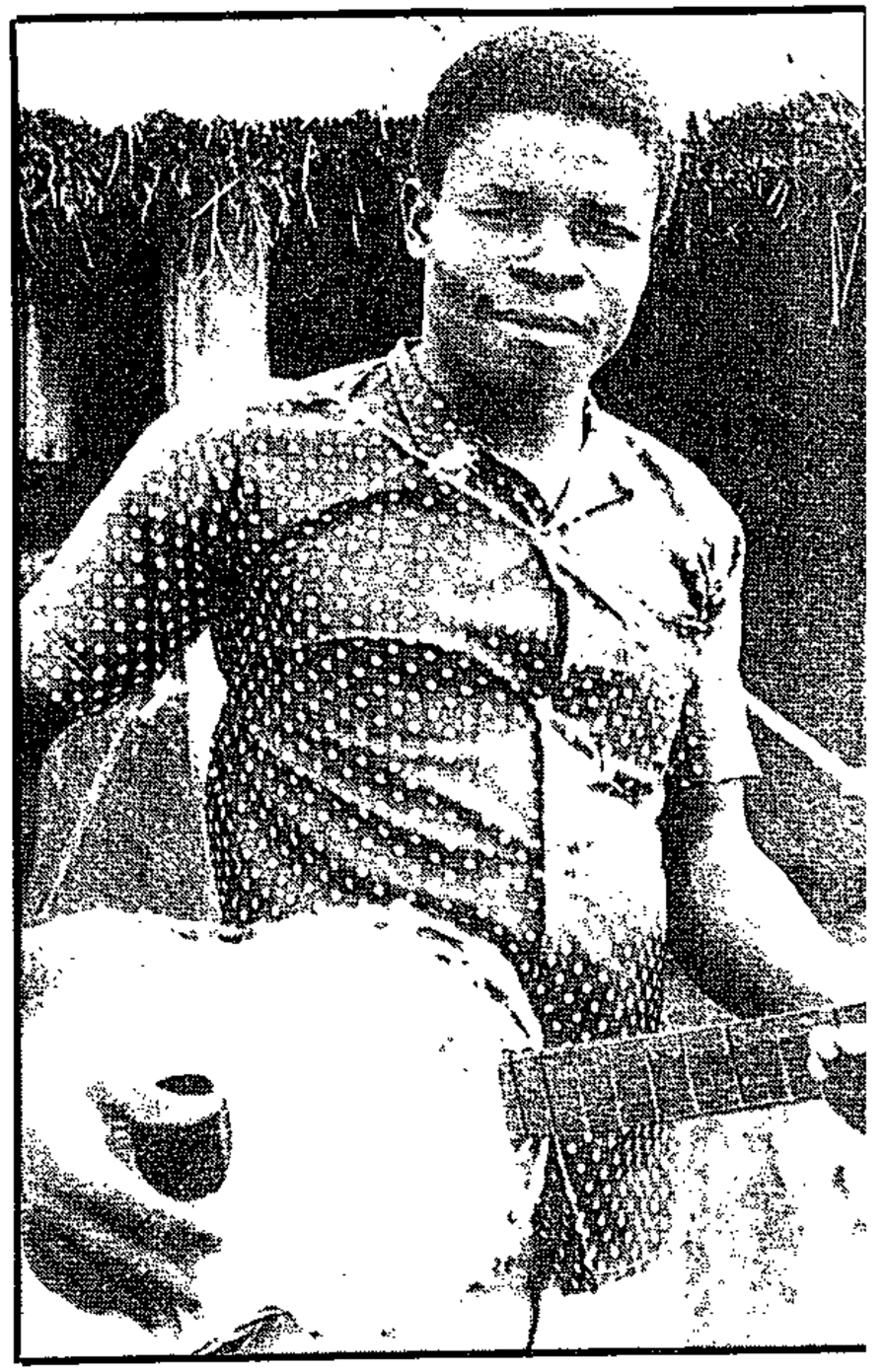
The Revolutionary Military Tribunal is the only court in Mozambique that can pass the death sentence. But sentences can be presented to crowds for approval by acclamation.

Hence this report from a government information bulletin earlier this year: "Seven men of the South African-backed armed gangs operating in parts of Mozambique were executed by firing squad after being presented at two separate public meetings."

One meeting was attended by a crowd of 2 000. They were addressed by the Deputy Defence Minister, Lieutenant-General Sebastiao Mabote, and Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano who was the acting governor of Gaza province.

"The people demanded the death penalty for four bandits who admitted to taking part in terrorist attacks in the area. The four were among 16 bandits presented to the crowd, who questioned them about their involvement. Victims of bandit activity also spoke at the meeting. The executions were carried out on the spot.

"General Mabote and Joaquim Chissano were carried from the meeting on the shoulders of a cheering crowd."



SYLVESTER MUCHANGA ... I'm still growing up
Pictures: BENJAMIN POGRUND

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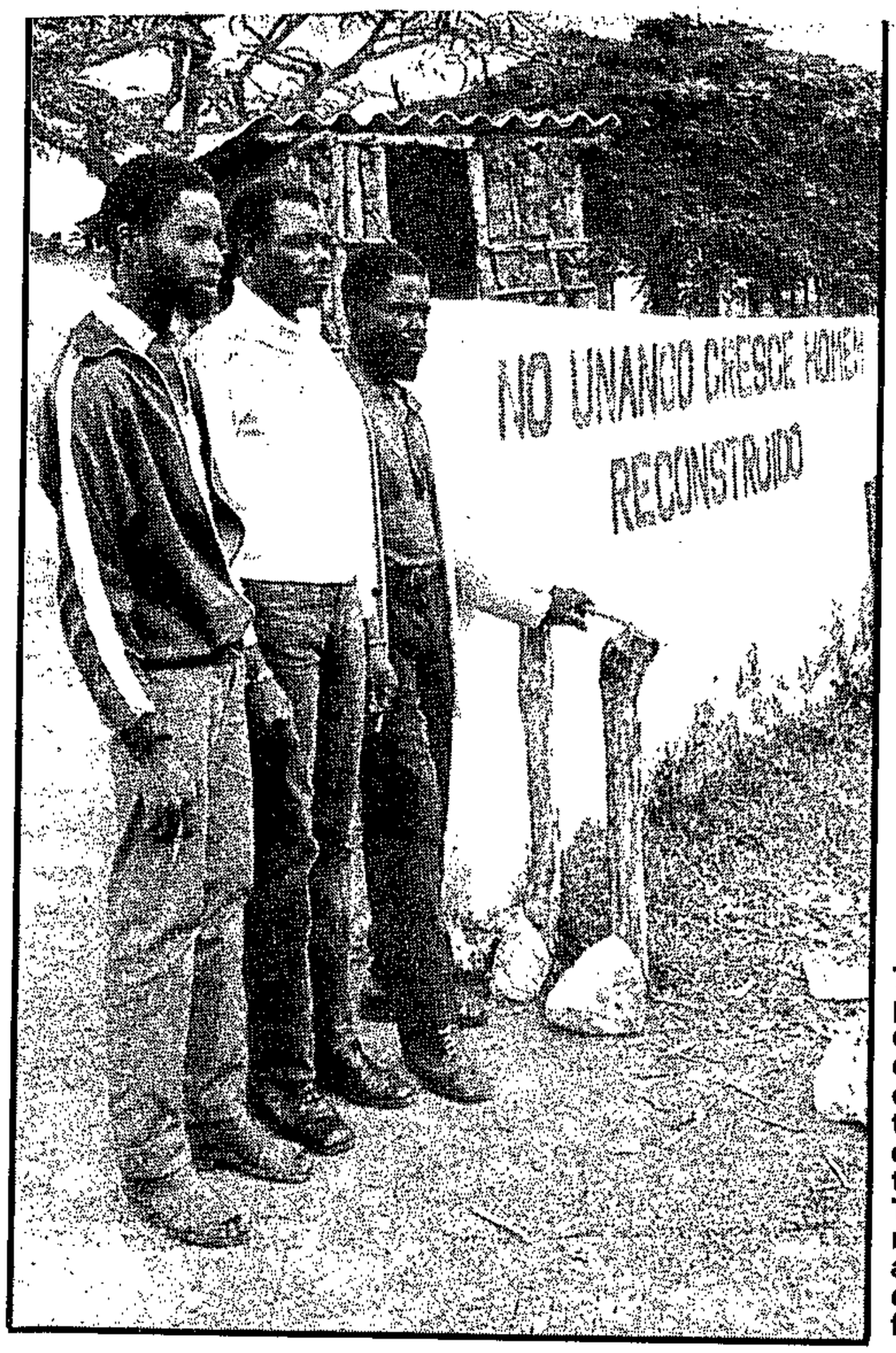
20/7/83



Three products of a "re-education camp" at the entrance to Unango. Two are murderers and the other stole funds.

cities. They can go and attend to their affairs elsewhere but they must return.

"You are no longer on the margins of society, thieves, murderers and bandits," he told them. "The State will help you so that you can build your future here and transform Unango into a city."

About 60 of the original inmates have slipped away since then. "They didn't accept the liberty," a Frelimo official says. But 460 have remained, and most have brought their wives and children.

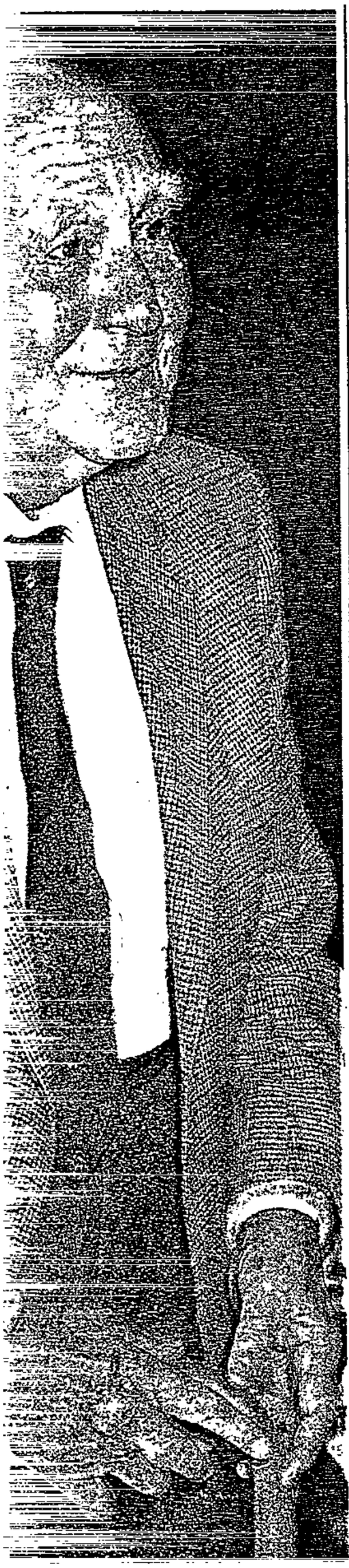
They live in the mud huts with thatched roofs which are typical of Mozambique's peasants. There is no electricity or piped water. They run their smallholdings and some work on a nearby State farm which provides the village with an economic base.

But their main endeavours are aimed at creating a city out of the bush a few kilometres away. The first four neat Western-style houses have been completed and are occupied; a few more are under construction, and the target is 60 houses by the end of the year.

A 20-bed hospital is nearly ready for use: Caritas, the international Catholic welfare body, is giving the equipment. Unango will provide the region with its first proper medical facilities, including an operating theatre.

The building work is slow, with delays in getting materials and with skills having to be learnt by some. Scaffolding is roughly made on site.

There is a particular poi-



Minister of the Central African the book 'The Welensky Papers'.

Picture: PAUL BOSMAN

Minister speaks on Tanzania 'oil deal'

THE Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, has declined to confirm or deny a report that South Africa has been secretly trading in oil with Tanzania.

He said South Africa did not normally deny or confirm oil transactions with other countries because of the sensitivity involved.

Reuter and United Press International reports from London quoted the Observer newspaper as saying that Tanzania had been secretly trading in oil with South Africa despite the East African country's total ban on economic ties with the white-ruled Republic.

The Observer said Tanzania had been exporting "residual" fuel oil to South Africa for four years and had more recently been importing refined oil from South Africans.

Residual fuel oil, which remains after the refining of crude oil, required advanced processing and so was sent from Tanzania to the more developed refineries of South Africa, the reports said.

The paper alleged that a Swiss-based company had arranged the deals.

It said Tanzanian President Mr Julius Nyerere had ordered an urgent inquiry into its allegations.

"Normally South Africa does not confirm or deny oil transactions because of their sensitive nature," Mr Du Plessis said.

"In any case, South Africa does not believe in boycotts as they do not work and do not produce results. Usually it is the boycotter who suffers the most," the Minister added.

He said South Africa believed in a "movement of goods and services" between the different African states.

"Our growing trade bears witness to this," Mr Du Plessis said.

He added: "The economic inter-dependence between the states of Southern Africa is a hard reality.

"Increased trade will benefit all states in Southern Africa."

Two senior Tanzanian officials, the Energy Minister, Al Noor Kassum, and the head of the state oil corporation, Sylvester Barongo, were apparently to be paid substantial commission payments by the oil company involved in the trade, the Observer said.

However, there was no suggestion that they knew of the connection with South Africa, the Observer said.

Both men have denied receiving commissions.

Mr Nyerere has maintained a particularly tough stand against apartheid, and has taken strong measures to stamp out corruption in Tanzania.

The payment of commissions is strictly prohibited in Tanzania and the offence carries stiff penalties.

The Tanzanian Government issued a statement yesterday admitting one of the Observer's main findings, that an oil tanker had delivered South African oil in October.

It added that the shipment of this consignment was a matter of "grave concern".

Two months ago the Swiss-based company negotiated a "package deal" to supply Tanzania's entire oil requirements.

South Africa does not have its own supply of oil, and the embargo on shipments to South Africa is seen as a major weapon in the fight against apartheid.

In Tanzania itself, anti-apartheid is strong, and the scandal is likely to lead to a major political shake-up.

Tanzania spends more than half of its total foreign currency earnings on oil imports. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI.

Windies' fastest bowler jets in

By RODNEY HARTMAN

FEARS for his ageing parents' well-being back home in Barbados was the reason why fast bowler Hartley Alleyne did not tour South Africa with Lawrence Rowe's West Indies XI earlier this year.

He had been lined up to do so, but withdrew at the 11th hour.

However, satisfied that his folks face no problems because of his South African ties, the powerfully built Barbadian arrived in Johannesburg early yesterday morning to join the second West Indian tour starting in Pretoria later this week.

He is rated by many as the fastest bowler in the Caribbean.

Alleyne's long flight from Australia was delayed in Mauritius for five hours, and he was eventually met at Jan Smuts Airport by SA Cricket Union official, Dr Ali Bacher at 4am.

"I am a sportsman, not a politician and people should understand what I am doing," said a tired yet cheerful Alleyne.

A relieved Dr Bacher also disclosed that after a series of tricky negotiations he had obtained the release of the fast bowler from his contract with a club in Melbourne.

Alleyne is the latest addition to a touring team that threatens to provide a stern test for the Springboks in the coming international series.

Yesterday he was re-united with countrymen Collis King and David Murray who have been playing club cricket in Johannesburg.

The newly-appointed West Indies team manager, Gregory Armstrong, also arrived at the weekend, in advance of the full touring party who are expected to assemble in the next few days.

After an informal meeting with SACU president, Mr Joe Pamensky and Dr Bacher, he announced: "We are very happy with the way things are progressing."

Plans to appoint either John Shepherd or test cricketer Vanburn Holder as team manager fell through.

Former Springbok spin bowler Athol McKinnon has been appointed assistant manager of the touring team.

● SEE BACK PAGE.

its Jo'burg

internally with no interference by outside wers or parties."

Sir Roy was accompanied by his wife, Lady alerie, and by a Rhodesian historian, Dr R T Wood, author of the book which took 11 ars to write.

Of the book, he said: "I'm obviously prejuiced but I think it's the best history book on subject. There's lots in it I never even

Now

TANZANIA

ARGUS 17/4/83 (318)

Ire as police swoop on bachelor girls

ANDREW BUCKOKE reports from Dar es Salaam

A MAN sidles up and murmurs in your ear: "You want lobsters, prawns ?"

This is the old fish market on the beach just around the corner from State House at the entrance to Dar es Salaam harbour.

You cannot legally go shopping here any more. The stalls from which hundreds of the city's workers used to buy fish to take home or eat on the spot for their midday meal were among the first casualties of the nguvu kazi or "strong-work" campaign.

Officially described as the implementation of the Human Resources Deployment Act, which specifies that every able-bodied Tanzanian must be gainfully employed, the campaign is designed to root out the unemployed in Dar es Salaam and other towns, send them back to the villages, give them plots and tell them to assist in boosting the agricultural production on which the country's staggering economy depends.

After several months in which the unemployed were encouraged to register voluntarily — and 22 000 did so — the active phase began in Dar es Salaam two weeks ago with what Regional Commissioner John Mhaville described as "indiscriminate swooping" on people found on the streets.

On the first day 5 700 were rounded up and special panels decided nearly 900 of them were unemployed. The total held so far is unknown.

Though it is estimated that up to 300 000 people in the capital maybe covered by the Act, the authorities have taken a much softer approach after the anger generated in the first few days. House-to-house searches were planned but have not started.

For the fish-sellers were just a few of those not gainfully employed. Many of the people who used to add life to the streets of Dar es Salaam have gone.

The sellers of nut, fruit and kebab, the watch repairers, cobblers, knife sharpeners, the barbers with their mirrors hung on trees, the shoe-shiners, the women who cooked food of workers in roadside shelters, and of course the prostitutes have mostly been scared off or rounded up.

A few had licences, but most could not spare the time or money needed for an application that might well be refused.

Many of the city's residents relied on their services, particularly on the services of the food sellers. Almost the only food now available for city centre office workers is in hotels or snack bars where a simple meal can easily cost more than their daily wage.

Men were angered when their wives were rounded up and asked to prove they were married. It is intended to issue married women with identity cards, but at present any woman picked up is liable to give a chit valid for seven days within which time she must prove herself innocent of being a bachelor girl.

As in the Government's previous attempt to make society comform to its intentions — the crackdown on the huge black market spawned by severe shortages — the sympton seems to have been confused with the disease.

People come to Dar es Salaam to find work because there is little incentive to grow crops for which the inefficient authorities pay little. Almost every day there are reports of delays in the collection of crops from villages due to chronic fuel shortages, with the threat that produce will rot in the fields.

The "strong-work" campaign won a degree of popular support earlier in the year, when people expected it to mean more goods on the shelves, but the round-ups in Dar es Salaam have resulted im the police being stoned on at least one occasion.

And it appears that of the several hundred "unemployed" expelled from the capital by train, bus and lorry, a large proportion have failed to arrive at their destinations. It seems a lot of them are getting off at the first stop and sneaking back.

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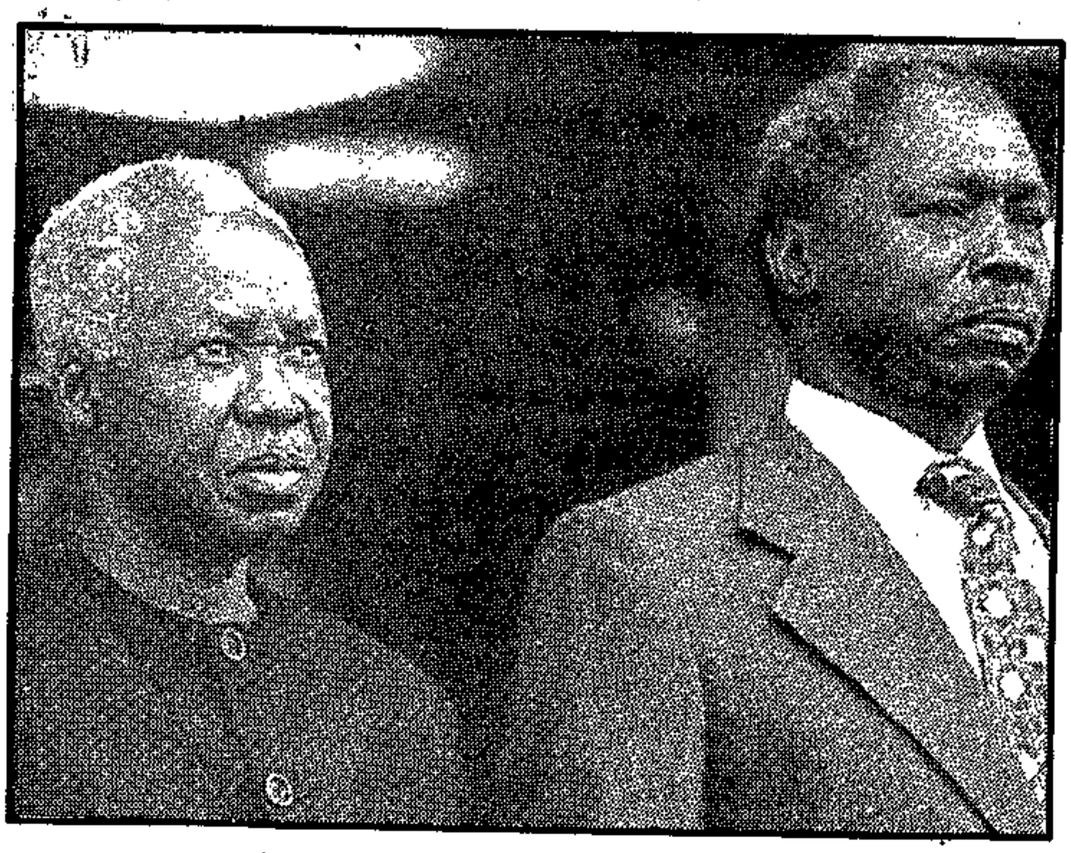

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RUSM

PRESIDENT NYERERE AND PRESIDENT MOI (right) ... have opened the border between Tanzania and Kenya for trade involving themselves and Uganda.

2/12/83

Tanzania's open border brings hope to millions

From JOHN WORRALL in Nairobi

A KENYAN businessman said: "It's the best news we've had for years in this depressed part of the world."

The result of talks between the President of Kenya, Mr Daniel Arap Moi; the President of Tanzania, Mr Julius Nyerere; and the President of Uganda, Dr Milton Obote, at Arusha on November 16 offers new hope to all in the region (population 70-million).

The presidents agreed to open the Kenya-Tanzania border, enter a new period of close economic co-operation and divide equitably the assets and liabilities of the defunct East African Community,

Uganda — as a landlocked state, dependent on communications through Tanzania and Kenya — will benefit enormously from a defreezing of economic relations in the whole region.

The presidents met in friendship and cordiality and were bursting with optimistic plans for the future of economic relations between the three countries.

After many years of ideological discord between socialist Tanzania and capitalist Kenya, there was a mutual understanding that ideological differences did not matter any more, but the welfare of 70-million people in the area mattered very much.

Problems between the East African states have been acute since the East African Community broke up in 1977 in rage, recrimination and ideological knockabout.

Tanzania waged war in Uganda to free the people from the excesses of Idi Amin, and spent huge sums of money doing it.

President Nyerere, in a fit of pique at the break-up of the community, had closed the border with Kenya, which he blamed for the collapse.

Trade between Kenya and Tanzania fell to a dribble, with critical effects on Kenya's thriving manufacturing business and a reduction of Tanzania's exports of valuable raw materials to Kenya.

The collapse meant the break-up of the joint railway and air systems, the posts and telecommunications system, the end of numerous research institutions, the closing of the Community Parliament and, of course, the collapse of the Common Market between the states.

The East African Community was formed back in the colonial days, the best heritage Britain could leave to the three former colonies. It was a unique regional set-up, a model to the rest of the Third World.

Now the Kenya-Tanzania border has been opened, unlocking trade between the two countries, it will also open up the possibilities of trade further afield, in Zimbabwe, Zambia, and other southern and central states.

But the summit at Arusha, Tanzania, was held also to clear away a huge obstacle in the relations of the three states ... the multi-million dollar account of assets and liabilities incurred by the East African Community, which ran railways, harbours, airports and telecommunications headquarters on a joint basis.

It owned vast buildings and housing quarters for staff in all three states.

The presidents endorsed proposals for settling this vast bill, worked out by the World Bank mediator, Dr Viktor Ulbricht, and his team, who were highly praised for their work.

Dr Ulbricht had valued the Community's assets at R655 215 000 at June, 1977, the time of the break-up. Long term debts were R157 520 000.

The equity share proposed will cost Kenya R129 855 000, Tanzania R69 135 000, but Uganda will not bear any burden. Instead, it will be a beneficiary by R80 850 000.

Allocation of loans are to be made on the same proportion as the division of assets, on the basis of 42,5% (Kenya), 35% (Tanzania) and 25% (Uganda).

Kenya was always the biggest beneficiary of the East African Community, with its much larger infrastructure of business and communications. Uganda was the smallest.

The next step is for the governments to work out mutual agreements on trade, transit trade, air transport services and tourism, and the Presidents have told their Ministers and officials to begin this exercise immeditely.

And the theme is: "Accelerate trade between the states and with states beyond".

Observers pointed to the high optimism displayed by the three leaders, the clouds between them having lifted.

It could be the opening of a new era in East Africa.

Canada invested millions but target recedes

Tanzania wheat plan an expensive failure

318 Star 21/12/83

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — From Tanzania's wheatlands a story has emerged over the past 14 years which smacks more of fiction than the usual African government's progress report.

It began in 1970 when the Canadian International Development Agency (Cida) launched itself on a bout of do-gooding in Tanzania.

It would, it said, show Tanzania how to grow wheat on a mass scale, spending some R7 million to make the country self-sufficient in the crop.

This suited Tanzania fine. Up on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro it had a group of about 20 European wheat farmers.

Between them they were producing nearly 19 000 tons of wheat a year from farms covering a total of 8 000 ha.

This was some 40 percent of the country's total wheat demand. But, regrettably, there was no room for white farmers in independent Tanzania and they would have to go.

At first Tanzania wanted just to kick them out without any compensation but eventually and reluctantly Britain gave Tanzania a R20 million agricultural aid grant on condition that part of it was used to buy out the white wheat farmers.

The farms were bought for a pittance. One government valuation of a 200 ha estate was R26 000 against a commercial valuer's figure of R330 000.

Out went the Europeans. The farms were handed over to government parastatals which ran them down from a production of 50 bags a hectare on the richest land to virtually nothing as the farms reverted to bush.

Nobody cared very much. Some 200 km to the southwest Cida was developing 24 000 ha of new wheatlands to meet all the country's wheat requirements.

Now, 13 years later, it has just been reported that after the expenditure of R80 million, half provided by Canada and half by Tanzania, production is nowhere near the annual target of 35 000 to 40 000 tons by 1984.

Worse, Canadian experts have concluded that with demand rising by five percent a year the project has no hope of making Tanzania self-sufficient in wheat production.

One reason for this conclusion is fear that intensive mechanised farming techniques are already turning the new wheat region into a dust-bowl, and that yields will decrease annually.

Also, the local Barbaig tribesmen who formerly ranged the region with their cattle complain that the land remaining to them is heavily overgrazed and critically eroded.

Canada's aid programme ends next year, and people operating it say big new investment will be needed to keep production at present levels and that Tanzanians will never be able to run it without outside help.

Ironically, Tanzania is now making an agonising reappraisal of its agriculture policies and is appealing to private individuals and companies to develop its unworked farmland, offering them the carrot of retaining overseas a percentage of returns from export crops.

But among the former wheat farmers of Mount Kilimanjaro there have been no takers. For them, once in a lifetime is enough.

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ABOUD JUMBE RESIGNS

THE President of Zamzibar, Mr Aboud Jumbe, has resigned amid rising discontent among islanders who see planned constitutional changes as a threat to their autonomy.

Mr Jumbe, regarded as close to President Nyerere, stepped down apparently to take responsibility for the unleashing of a public debate which seems to have increased already significant secessionist feeling in Zanzibar. Other Zanzibar leaders are likely to follow suit.

The public debate on proposed changes aimed at consolidating the 20-year-old union with mainland Tanzania and entrenching the supremacy of the ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi party was invited last year by the party's national executive committee.

Mr Jumbe, President since 1972, was not popular — he was seen as too close to Mr Nyerere and the time he spent on the mainland and his private jet bought at a time of economic hardship also went against him. But his resignation on Sunday at a special executive committee meeting and the appointment yesterday of Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi as his interim successor as President, is unlikely to assuage fears of mainland domination.

Anger over changes so

Mr Mwinyi, a former Zanzibar minister with responsibility for union affairs, also took on Mr Jumbe's other job of chairman of Zanzibar's revolutionary council. No successors were named for his other posts of Tanzania's vice-President and vice-chairman of the ruling party.

Sunday's executive committee meeting, chaired by President Nyerere, was called to clear what it called a "polluted political climate" on the state of the union with Tanzania and on the party's status. Committee statements referred to "confusing and misleading views" on these issues.

The committee's main fear was that the public debate was exacerbating the secessionist leanings in Zanzibar.

Some islanders expressed the widespread fear that Zanzibar will be swallowed up by mainland Tanzania and called for a federal constitution.

There were also suggestions that party supremacy should be rejected because, as the former attorney-general, Mr Wolf Dourado, said, it would be a devious way of creating a unitary state. He also claims that the 1964 articles of union required a federal constitution and that these had been breached by the mainland.

SOWETAN Correspondent

Similar views surfaced in articles and letters in newspapers and Zanzibar radio broadcasts declared: "We want our islands back."

The party's reaction was that its supremacy was not up for debate, that views questioning the union were against the spirit of the debate, and that a widespread desire for three governments "was out of context of the committee proposals."

People had been confused and it was the party's obligation to clear this confusion.

There is no question that Mr Jumbe supports the union — he attacked supporters of a break with the union, saying: "The union cannot be questioned". The executive committee referred to the failure of authorities to deny "dangerous" statements or warn the authors. Arrests were reported in Zanzibar.

A statement by the party secretariat suggested that the Government felt that stronger action should be taken against pro-independence groups. It said some people had spoken out in a way "likely to endanger or sabotage the union . . ."

But the supremacy of the party and Mr Nyerere has never really been in doubt since the merger of his Tanganyika African National Union and Zanzibar's Afro-Shirazi Party, led by Mr Jumbe, in 1977.

However, Zanzibar nationalism is likely to remain a thorn in the side of mainland leaders, whether the new Zanzibar leadership is conciliatory or, as seems more likely, more determined to enforce the party line and press for a closer union with the mainland.



TANZANIAN President Julius Nyerere.

Tanzanian refugee 'kidnapped'

MBABANE. — A Tanzanian refugee has allegedly been kidnapped from Swaziland and taken to either Tanzania or Mozambique.

Former Tanzanian school teacher, Mr Ludovic Mwijage, arrived in Swaziland late last year and was granted a refugee permit by the Swaziland Government.

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Mbabane was quoted as saying: "We have knowledge that Mr Mwijage was kidnapped but we don't know who his kidnappers were or his whereabouts. We are pursuing the matter."

The spokesman added that Mr Mwigate was to have been resettled in Canada and his departure had been fixed for February 29.

Close acquaintances in Swaziland said Mr Mwijage always appeared suspicious and wary. They said he frequently spoke of "Tanzanian Government agents" and sometimes referred to members of the KGB frequently visiting Swaziland.

They said he was afraid he would be abducted. — Sapa

Nyerere not likely to be at pact signing

CAPE Times 14/3/84

3R 3R

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived in Mozambique yesterday, prompting speculation that he might put in a surprise appearance at Friday's signing of the non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique.

It appears, however, that President Nyerere is to return to Tanzania today and will not be one of the African leaders joining the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Mozambican President, Mr Samora Machel, near Komatipoort.

President Nyerere is one of eight other leaders of the SADCC countries invited by President Machel to witness the signing of the peace pact.

The SADCC (Southern African Development Cordinating Conference) was formed by countries in Southern Africa determined to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa.

The countries involved are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

It is understood that Mozambique will not know until today at the earliest which of the leaders is likely to be present on Friday.

President Kaunda of Zambia is likely to attend, while there has been speculation that President Masire of Botswana and Chief Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho could also attend.

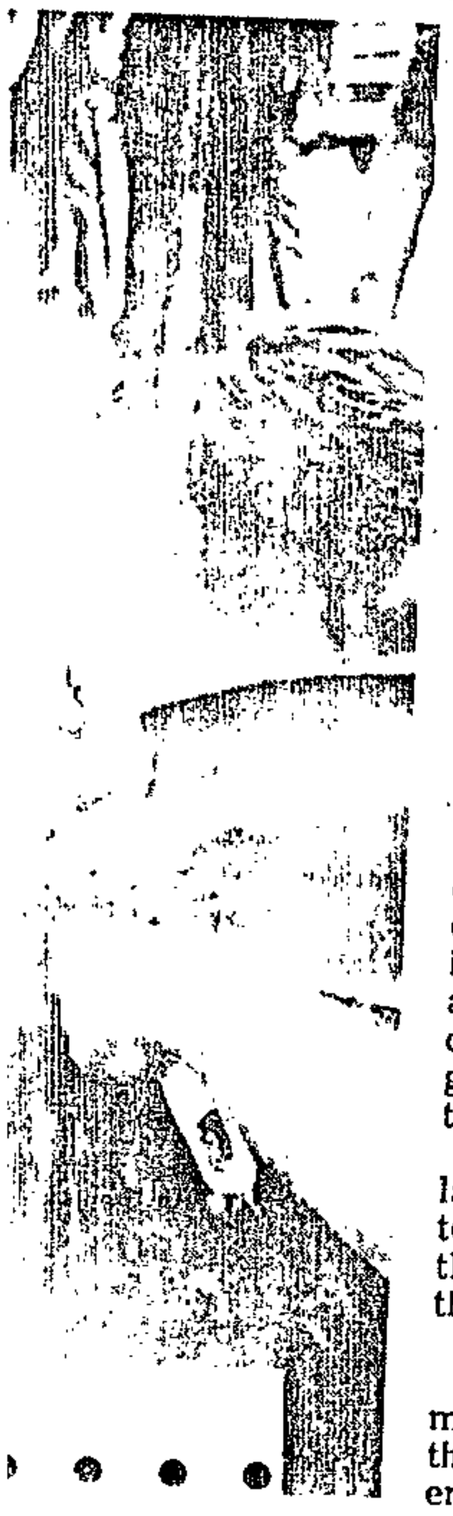
Problems

President Nyerere was not among those considered likely to join what could end up as a mini-summit of Southern African leaders until his unexpected arrival in Mozambique yesterday.

However sources in Maputo told our Johannesburg correspondent that President Nyerere wished to discuss with President Machel Tanzania's internal problems following the resignation of Vice-President Aboud Jumbe.

ANC

to set up shop in Tanzania



grape mush into a filter,

Pictures by Garth Lumley

You've heard of the grapes of wrath, now meet the Grapes of Rag. Yesterday afternoon, at a liquor supermarket in Wynberg, Sandton, thousands of red wine grapes came to an appropriately squishy end at the hands — or, rather, feet — of several teams of university students, all in aid of Rag funds.

The occasion was the first Reef Winepressing competition, and there was a R500 prize for the team that successfully filled the most bottles with grape juice they themselves had stamped and filtered. A dirty time was guaranteed for all.

Unfortunately, when the time came for the off, the teams from RAU and Goudstad Theachers' Training College failed to show, having apparently been unable to find the venue.

"I can't believe a bunch of students couldn't find a liquor store," said an interested bystander.

Anyway, not to worry. The Wits team was there, shouting abuse at the JCE team, and if they didn't get started soon someone was going to have eaten all the grapes.

Five minutes after the contest had started you couldn't tell the students from the skins. While proceedings had begun sensibly enough — two men taking it in turns to stamp, while a girl filled the bottles and kept the grapes coming — things had begun to detoriorate slightly, and there seemed to be more grape juice on the ground than in the whiskey barrels that were serving as stamping grounds.

The time keeper called "a minute to go". A minute later, another minute was called and, as things began to closely resemble a Monty Python sketch, the whistle went for the end. At least, it would have gone if they'd had one.

The result: Wits 16-and-a-half bottles, JCE 16.

But wait, some controversy was brewing (or fermenting). The JCE crowd had noticed that several of the Wits bottles were not full! Some, in fact, were half empty!

"Cheat", cried the JCE team.

The officials were brought in to sort out the furore and, in the end, they did the gentlemanly thing — a tie, and R250 to both Wits and JCE's Rag Funds.



. . . . . of Rag

Nobody wears their best clothes to a winepressing competition. T-shirts and shorts were the order of the day for the Wits team (from left) Sean Hussey and Peter Harris, with Rag ambassador Marissa Torrani helping out with the mush-scooping.

318 Star 31/3/89

By Henry Reuter, The Star's Foreign News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — Speculation that Tanzania will become the major support base for both Swapo and the ANC following South Africa's recent agreements with the governments of Angola and Mozambique has become widespread in diplomatic circles here this week.

This follows a series of speeches made by President Julius Nyerere during the state visit of President Moussa Traore of Mali and at recent meetings with ANC and Swapo leaders.

Not only has Nyerere pledged that Tanzania will continue to support both guerilla movements, whatever the future attitudes in Mozambique and Angola, he has also declared that South Africa is dreaming if it thinks it will solve its internal problems "and its colonial problems in Namibia" by talking to neighbouring countries.

"Since the South African regime has chosen to be an enemy of humanity there can therefore be no genuine peace between the regime and its neighbouring countries," Nyerere told President Traore.

In a joint statement issued at the end of Traore's three day visit, the two Presidents condemned South Africa's constitutional reforms, called for majority rule in the Republic and pledged "particularly," their "total and unwavering moral, political, diplomatic and material support for the ANC."

Observers point out that this might not mean much so far as Mali is concerned, but Tanzania is much nearer the Republic.

Sources close to Nyerere say he agrees fully with the recent declaration of OAU Liberation Committee executive secretary Hashim Mbita that the Nkomati Accord must not be allowed to weaken OAU moves to isolate South Africa.

Nyerere is now expected to spearhead a call at this year's OAU summit conference for an intensification of international trade, sports and other boycotts of the Republic.

Liverpool turmoil as

— UPI.

RDM 18/4/84 318

Tanzania needs R100m to fight against starvation

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania needs food worth about R100-million from international donors within the next 75 days to prevent widespread famine and mass starvation in its central, western and northern provinces, the Uhuru newspaper said yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting of the National Economic Planning Council, Tanzania's Minister of Agriculture, Mr John Machunda, said money was short and the food situation in drought-stricken areas of Tanzania "was bad".

Tanzania urgently needed 130 570 tons of maize and 88 400 tons of rice at a cost of about R100-million from foreign donors before the end of June, the party newspaper quoted Mr Machunda as saying.

Even if the aid arrived in time the government would still have to spend about R1 000-million to combat food shortages for the following year.

"We do not have this financial ability," Mr Machunda said.

President Julius Nyerere appointed a special commission two weeks ago to assess food shortages and crop damage caused by drought in northern, central and western Tanzania.

Up to 1 000 000 people could be affected by the famine.

Mr Machunda told the meeting the government proposed that the budget for agriculture should rise from 24% to 30% of the total national budget by June next year in an attempt to boost falling food production.

He said the budget plan expected imports to cost the country about R991 600 000 for 1984-85 to be spent mainly on machinery and spare parts, raw materials and oil.

Tanzania is one of 24 African countries facing famine because of a two-year drought, which has severely affected Tanzania with its poor food storage, marketing and transportation facilities.

Tanzania has a draft total national budget for the next financial year of about 2 000-million, of which about R542-million is scheduled to finance various development projects.

US trying again to thwart 'wetbacks'

ARGUS 19/6/84

318

New Bill seeks to stem tide of aliens streaming into country

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — With much gritting of teeth, the United States Congress has agreed to make yet another attempt to deal with one of the hottest issues in American politics — the hordes of Latin Americans streaming illegally into the country.

Estimates of the influx range up to 2 000 a day. The number already in the country is reckoned at somewhere between six and 10-million.

Most are Mexicans who simply wade across the Rio Grande River or make a hole in the border fence, evading ground patrols, helicopters, television monitors and more sophisticated detectors.

Last week the House of Representatives overrode the objections of its vocal Hispanic lobby and agreed to consider a Bill aimed at solving the problem.

Known as the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill after its two sponsors, the measure would deal with the millions of illegal aliens already in the country by granting them amnesty. To stop others coming in, it would punish employers who hired any who came in after the cut-off date

Hispanic lobby

Hispanics in the United States oppose the Bill mainly because they believe it would make most employers decide against hiring any Hispanic in case he turned out to be an "illegal".

The Bill was condemned as "racist" by Democratic congressman Robert Garcia, a leader of the Hispanic lobby.

Both Democrats and Republicans are reluctant to support the Bill for fear of losing the large Hispanic vote in the November general election.

But if they oppose it they risk offending trade unions, whose members say their jobs are threatened by illegal immigrants accepting low wages, and other powerful interests.

Other groups fear that an unchecked influx of Hispanics will accelerate a trend which has already made Spanish an unofficial second language in some parts of the United States.

Illegal aliens

Several previous attempts to tackle the problem of the "wetbacks" — the name given to illegal aliens who often swim to enter the United States — have died in Congress. The Simpson-Mazzoli Bill has twice passed the Senate only to be defeated in the House of Representatives.

Opponents of the Bill argue that the "wetbacks" are only continuing the tradition of immigration, albeit illegally, on which America was founded.

They deny that the Hispanics take jobs away from Americans and claim that they in fact meet a great need for diligent workers.

But supporters say the American melting pot is full.

21/6/89 The Star Thurs

318

SA exiles in Tanzania to get free education

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

NAIROBI — Guerillas from South Africa, living in Tanzanian camps of the African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress, are to be given education courses in English, mathematics and agriculture under a scheme just approved by the Commonwealth.

Several hundred of them will be supplied with work books and audio cassettes by a Tanzanian unit on which the Tanzanian Government, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and South African nationalist movements will be represented.

An initial grant of about R170 000 to get the scheme started has been made by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation.

A Commonwealth spokesman said several European aid agencies had expressed interest in extending the scheme to cover South African refugees in other African frontline states.

Tuesday was declared Africa Refugee Day by the Organisation of African Unity to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the launching of its refugee convention. There are now about 4 million refugees in Africa compared with 400 000 in the early 1960s when many African countries became independent.

The OAU defines refugees as persons who have a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside their own countries and unwilling, because of fear, to return to them.

A recent article in the magazine Refugees said xenophobia (fear or contempt of strangers or foreigners) was spreading in African countries.

Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim Salim denied this, while admitting that there is a limit to traditional hospitality.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali declared: "All of us are racists, this is an uncomfortable truth which we Africans have to face courageously and without wavering."

Lonrho returns to Tanzania

The Star's Foreign News Service

NAIROBI — After sorting out compensation problems for the nationalisation of all its assets in Tanzania, Lonrho is having another go at extending its interests there.

Reports from Dar es Salaam say Lonrho Zimbabwe Ltd has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Tanzanian Government under which it will submit proposals for the building of 5 000 low-cost houses in Tanzania's new capital, Dodoma, during the next 18 months.

It will submit proposals for a building materials centre complete with its own transport fleet.

Some observers believe the deal could mean a virtual takeover by Lonrho of construction work on the new capital, which is years behind schedule.

A master plan approved in 1975 envisaged the building of a town for 90 000, with massive international aid, by 1980, eventually converting a poverty stricken township with a population of more than 23 000 to a city of 400 000.

But by the end of last year, after the expenditure of some R300 million of the originally estimated overall cost of R370 million, only 3 000 houses had been built, despite a drastic lowering of initial building materials standards to cement reinforced mud blocks.

DISPUTE

A five-year-old dispute between Lonrho and the Tanzanian Government over the nationalisation of Lonrho's assets in Tanzania ended in March last year with compensation of R16 million being paid for R48 million worth of assets.

They were seized in 1978 on President Julius Nyerere's orders after he alleged Lonrho had criminal ties with the South African "racist regime" and Ian Smith's UDI government in Rhodesia.

Now, Lonrho is back in favour.

'Plotting SA's downfall'

The Star's Foreign news Service

NAIROBI — Socialist leaders from Africa and Europe will attend a two-day meeting in Arusha, Northern Tanzania, next month to thrash out a strategy to hasten the downfall of South Africa and to push for independence for Namibia.

The conference starts on September 4. Twelve heads of state and government are to attend.

They include presidents Nyerere of Tanzania, Kaunda of Zambia, Machel of Mozambique, Masire of Botswana, Dos Santos of Angola and Mitterand of France; and prime ministers Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Soares of Portugal and Craxi of Italy. Swapo and ANC delegates will also attend.

Tiny Len in love she want

LONDON — Singing star Lena Zavaroni has awakened at last from what she calls "my long sleep".

Now, two years after her illness, the Sleeping Beauty is looking for a Prince Charming to help her start living again.

Lena, now 20, is negotiating a television comeback.

"But work is not the answer to my problem," she said. "I've got to get up and out and get on with things.

"I'll get square eyes if I keep on sitting round the house with my parents, watching 'Dynasty' and 'Dallas' all the time.

"I know I'm missing a lot, and I'm angry with myself. My sister Carla, at 18, has moved to a flat and is independent. She's got a boyfriend, too."

Lena giggled suddenly. "Maybe that's what I need to spark me off — a never have tion."

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British singing star Lena Zavaroni is hoping to get back into she calls her "long sleep".

Nyerere urges ANC to consider change of tactics

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere has urged the African National Congress to discuss a change of tactics in the light of developments in Southern Africa.

The President's appeal was contained in a lengthy interview with the Third World magazine *South*.

He said that the ANC was very worried about the understandings which had been reached between Pretoria and some of its neighbours regarding the harbouring of ANC personnel.

The ANC would have to sit down with the frontline States and discuss changes in tactics to meet the new situation, President Nyerere said.

Although there was no problem with the decision of the Mozambicans to sign the non-aggression Nkomati accord with South Africa, the president said, "Any attempt to create new links with Pretoria would create problems for us with countries which want to help us in our struggle against South Africa".

Swazi athletes threatened

MBABANE — A Swazi athletics team which went to Lesotho over the weekend was threatened with a bomb attack, apparently because of clashes with the African National Congress a few months ago.

On Saturday evening the receptionist at the Victoria Hotel, Maseru, received two phone calls threatening to blow up the hotel unless the Swazis left.

The hotel manager called the police, who searched the hotel but found nothing.



Royal visit

Queen Elizabeth the Q
visited by Royal Family

Nyerere sees Tambo over SA election opposition — report

Star 22/8/84

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Africa
News Service

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NAIROBI — The ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, has held secret talks with Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere on arrangements for opposing the elections for coloured and Indian people, the Tanzanian Government newspaper *Sunday News* has disclosed.

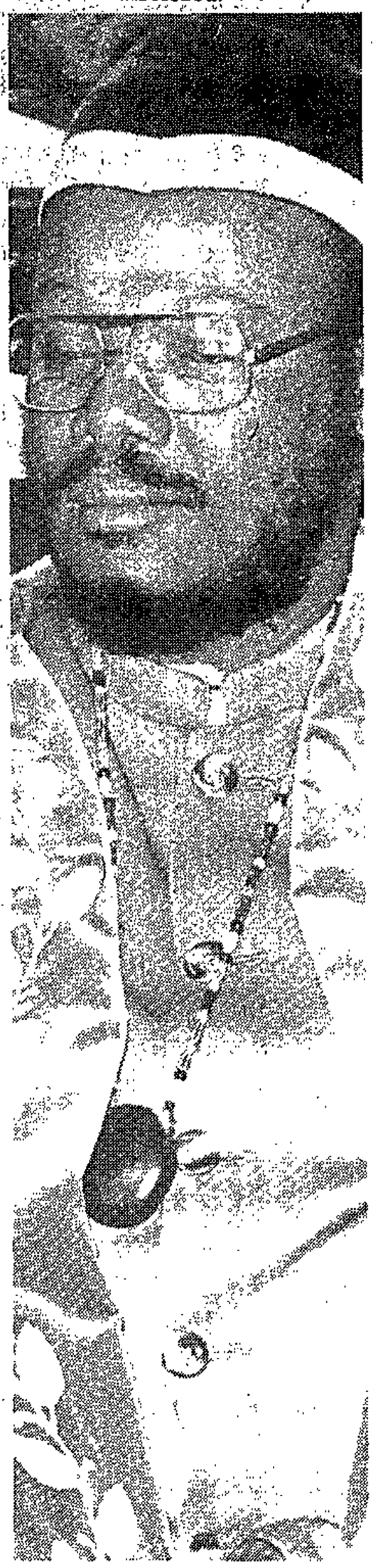
They also discussed next month's conference of the Communist International with leaders of the Frontline states, the ANC and Swapo.

Main objective of the meeting, which will be attended by more than 12 African and West European heads of state at Arusha in northern Tanzania, will be to prepare strategies for hastening the downfall of South Africa and independence for Namibia.

The Tambo-Nyerere talks followed Mr Tambo's night-long meeting with the Swaziland Government last Thursday.

Report restricted

● *This report has had to be restricted to comply with the Internal Security Act. Mr Tambo cannot be quoted in South Africa because he is a banned person.*



Chief Buthelezi

SOLIDARITY

From DURBAN Sapa reports: The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday called on blacks to reassert their solidarity by rejecting "the sham elections orchestrated by the racist regime."

A report, released on behalf of the Azapo central committee by the organisation's vice chairman in Natal, Mr Imran Moosa, said candidates for the ethnic chambers were collaborators and sellouts, who had abandoned any claim they might have had to be part of the black community.

"They have firmly placed themselves in the camp of the ruling class and will be treated accordingly.

"To the heroic black workers and students who are once again showing that they reject the attempts at fragmentation by the settler regime, Azapo extends its hand in solidarity."

REFORMS

From LONDON The Star Bureau reports that BBC television viewers were told last night that the shifts and compromises caused by coloureds and Indians in the South African Parliament could lead to major reform.

In a special report on "Newsnight" reporter Michael Bourke said: "South Africa is a complicated country where it is always easier to pass judgments than solve problems.

"Changes which would still leave the black majority firmly shut out of Parliament are far from fundamental. But the presence of coloured and Indian MPs will be a shock to this political system."

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, was described as South Africa's most controversial politician.

He said emphatically that he was "going in to dismantle apartheid."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told "Newsnight" that coloureds and Indians were participating in a mammoth betrayal.

He said he was frightened by the anger he saw around him. "Even if I try, as a leader, to give it direction it is quite clear that the anger in people is beyond anything one has seen before."

Star 7/12/84 318 2088

Nyerere tries to undermine Nkomati pact

By Henry Reuter

NAIROBI — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is believed to have attempted to get President Samora Machel of Mozambique to have second thoughts about the Nkomati Accord in private tripartite talks in Arusha, Tanzania, yesterday.

Third party to the talks was interim OAU Secretary-General Mr Peter Onu.

Sources in Arusha say the talks were arranged on the eve of today's talks of the six African frontline heads of state at the request of President Nyerere, now also chairman of the OAU, in a bid to persuade President Machel to change his mind.

In an interview in his Government's *Sunday News* last Sunday, President Nyerere said the OAU believed the Nkomati Accord was a humiliation. "We don't want any more Nkomatis because it really is the success of the South African policy of destabilising the Frontline states and they are assisted in this by the United States.

"It is proper that Africa should view this frankly as a defeat on our part," President Nyerere said.

'FIRE FANNED BY APARTHEID'

Nyerere added in the interview that the Nkomati Accord had helped neither Mozambique nor South Africa. "The fire against apartheid is fanned by apartheid itself inside South Africa. They have some kind of make-believe idea that it comes from outside South Africa. It is not true. It is a form of self-deception," he said.

Namibian independence tops the agenda for today's heads-of-state meeting which will be chaired by President Nyerere.

In the same *Sunday News* interview, President Nyerere said Africa was "stuck" on the question of Namibian independence.

The Americans were insisting on no Namibian independence until Cubans had been withdrawn from Angola or had agreed to withdraw. "It is an American condition. It is not a South African condition.

"The South Africans are very good to the Americans. Sometimes they pretend that it is their condition because it is useful to the Americans, and South Africans want to help the Americans as much as they can. So there is a condition attached to the independence of Namibia which Angola cannot accept, unless it wants to commit suicide."

NM 17/4/85

318

Tanzania in African trade area

DAR-ES-SALAAM— President Julius Nyerere signed an agreement making Tanzania the 15th member of the Preferential Trade Area of East and Southern Africa.

The other members are burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The PTA, established in December 1981 by nine countries after four years of negotiations sponsored by the U.N. economic commission for Africa, aims at creating a common market. — (Reuter)

sowetan
13/5/85

'Nyerere won't seek re-election'

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DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has said he will not seek re-election as chairman of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party when his current term expires in 1987, the official *Sunday News* reported yesterday.

The paper quoted Mr Nyerere on Saturday as telling party regional leaders meeting at Morogoro yesterday that he spent half his life in politics and was determined to give way to younger people.

Mr Nyerere (63), who has led the East African state since independence in 1961, has said he will step down as president at the end of this year. No successor has yet been named.

Last week Mr Nyerere recommended that a recent constitutional change separating the office of the party and government heads, scheduled to come into force in October, should be a temporary measure. — Sapa-Reuter.

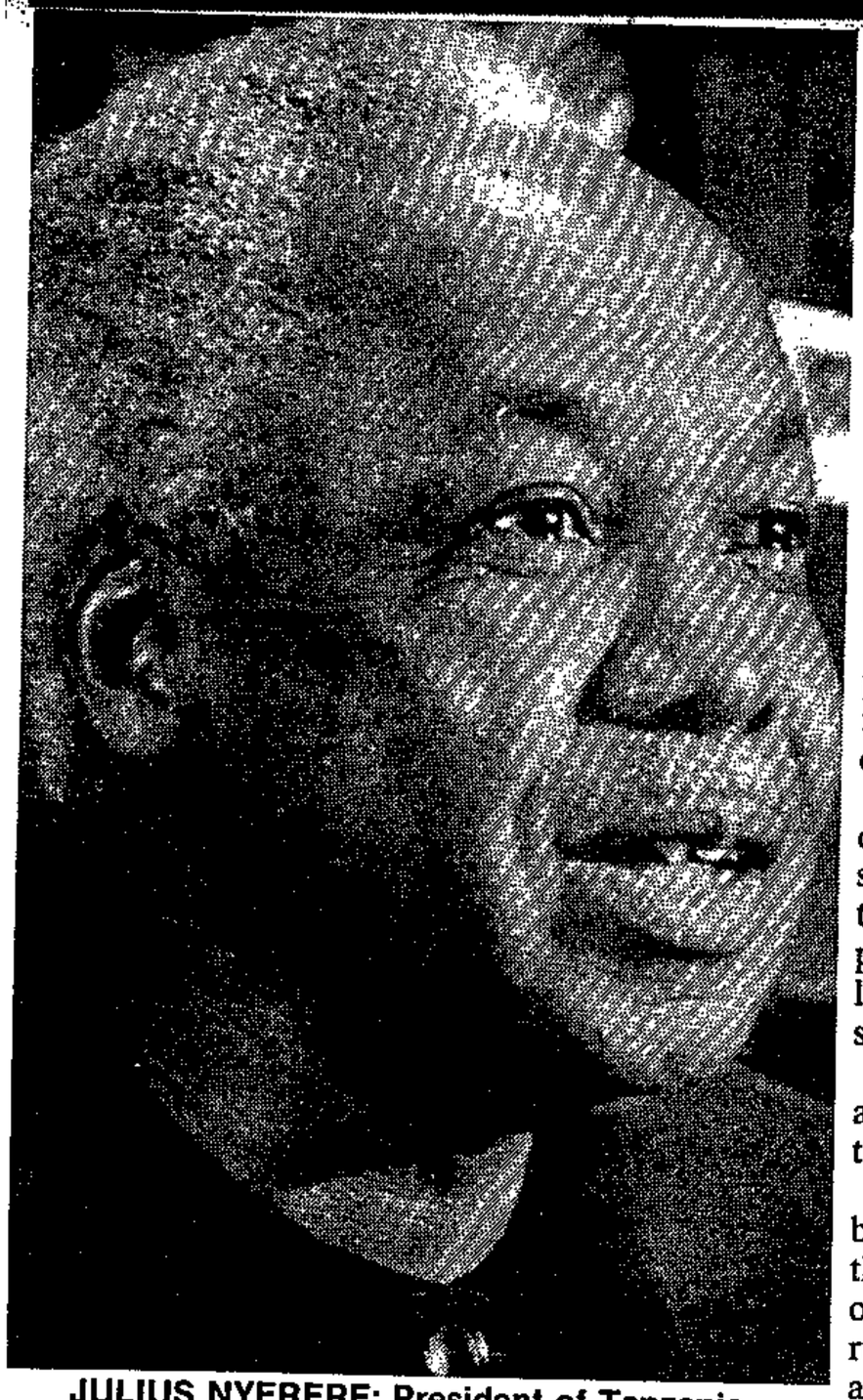
Lonrho to invest R8m in Tanzania

(3/8)
NM 14/5/85

DAR-ES-SALAAM — London-based Lonrho will invest some $8,3m in agriculture in Tanzania, the Government-owned Sunday News has reported.

It quoted Lonrho executive, Mr J Platts-Mills as saying that an agreement to invest in tea and other agricultural estates will be concluded soon. — (Reuter)

Sudan?



JULIUS NYERERE: President of Tanzania.

PRESIDENT Nyerere has taken another major step to reverse Tanzania's disastrous socialism policies by scrapping a 14-year-old law banning private housing. Sowetan 21/5/85

When his government introduced the law, in 1971, it seized thousands of private houses, owned mainly by Asians, on the ground that it was immoral to obtain income from rents. 318

Many of the houses were rented back to their owners by the government housing authority which continues to collect rents for them while doing virtually nothing to maintain them.

Last month it announced rent increases for most of the seized properties, ranging from 150 to 600 percent.

Ordering the scrapping of the Act, which was applicable to all buildings worth more than R10 000 or rented at more than R85 a month, Nyerere said circumstances had changed.

"Today we are having a housing problem in the country which the government has not succeeded in solving. We should now allow people with finances to build houses for rental — just as we have allowed people to set up private industries and farms — as long as the house rents are not exploitative", he said.

Few Tanzanians expect a rush of new building applications. Because of the Act there has been virtually no house building in the country for 15 years.

No assurance has been given that the Act will not be reapplied in future, there has been no suggestion that seized properties will now be returned to their owners, and Nyerere has warned that officials of the ruling Tanu Party will still be barred from owning and renting houses because the country's leadership code prohibits "capitalist tendencies."

Nyerere blames crisis on socialist policies

318 NM 24/5/85

NAIROBI—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere acknowledged in an interview released yesterday that the sweeping socialist policies he instigated in 1967 were partly to blame for the country's current economic crisis.

Mr Nyerere, due to step down this year, told Norway's State broadcasting organisation that the goal of self-reliance set out 18 years ago had not been reached and that his Government had made 'a number of mistakes'.

Too many enterprises were nationalised, said the President, who is touring Nordic Countries, which provide the bulk of Tanzania's R1,2 billion-a-year aid.

He added that it had also been a mistake to replace the co-operative movement with loss-making centralised State firms.

But he said that in spite of its economic difficulties, Tanzania had rejected a long-stalled loan agreement with the International Monetary Fund because of its conditions, which he did not divulge.

'We would have reached breaking point and I would have been forced to use police against our own people,' he said.

Deepened

Tanzania broke off talks with the IMF in 1980, accusing it of demanding unacceptably harsh conditions such as a huge devaluation, freezing of Government prices and spending cuts.

The talks later resumed as Tanzania's economic crisis deepened. Output in almost every sector has fallen over the years, industrial plants are working at less than 40 percent of capacity and there is a chronic foreign exchange shortage.

Mr Nyerere said Tanzania would continue to negotiate with the IMF until it reached an acceptable agreement but said the fund was 'an instrument of destabilisation of the Third World'.

He said that donor countries and banks used the IMF to extract economic reforms from poor countries.

'It is a new conditionality ... (donors say) if you do not have an agreement with the IMF, we will not give you aid.'

'Completely frankly, at present, an agreement with the IMF is a certificate of respectability, a certificate of humiliation, a certificate of neocolonialism,' he said.

It was iniquitous that starving Africa should have to pay R24 billion in interest on its R300 billion of debts this year. — (Sapa-Reuter)

ARGUS 29/5/85 318

Nyerere may soon come to terms with the IMF

Argus Foreign Service

NAIROBI. — While African bank governors continue to attack the IMF's Africa policies, reports from Dar es Salaam indicated that Africa's arch-opponent of the IMF, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, may soon come to terms with it.

West Germany's Economic Co-operation Minister, Jurgen Warnke, quoted Nyerere as telling him that although the IMF loan terms were "a bitter pill to swallow", he was now prepared to come to an agreement with it if the terms were "bearable".

Since negotiations between the IMF and Nyerere broke down in 1980, Nyerere has been leading an international campaign to persuade the IMF that its terms for loans to developing countries, particularly its demands for devaluation, are too tough.

In Nairobi, the governor of Kenya's Central Bank, Mr Philip Ndegwa, warned that if Africa was not given a greater flow of concessionary resources, the future would be "horrible" and the economies of some countries would disintegrate.

Claiming that the role of the World Bank in Africa would be critical for the next 15 or 20 years, he accused donor countries of using Africa's poor economic performance to justify their reduced levels of support for the continent.

Shortage of sugar in Tanzania

318 NM 8/6/85

WASHINGTON— Tanzania continues to experience sugar shortages as production by mills is reduced and regional trading companies fail to pay for their quotas, the U S agriculture department's attache responsible for the country said in a field report.

The report, dated May 30, said production is forecast to decline a further five pc in 1985/86 to 119,000 tons.

It said the national requirement is estimated at 250 000 tons annually but actual consumption is restrained at between 115 000 and 120 000 tons, due to limited availability. — (Reuter)

EC giving Tanzania $117,4m in aid

N. Mercury
318
23/7/85

DAR-ES-SALAAM— The European Community will provide Tanzania with $117,4 million dollars in aid over five years for several develpment projects under the Lome III Convention.

The Community's director-general for development, Mr Dieter Frisch, said yesterday that the projects would be chosen in joint consultations, starting today but he hoped agriculture and transport projects would be given priority.

The Lome Trade and Aid pact links the Community with 65 African, Caribbean and Pacific States. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Mwinyi follows Julius Nyerere

DAR ES SALAAM. — Tanzanian Vice-President Ali Hassan Mwinyi was yesterday chosen by a special ruling party congress to succeed President Julius Nyerere, who steps down later this year after leading his country since independence in 1961.

Delegates to the congress of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Revolutionary Party voted 1 731 to 14 for Mr Mwinyi in a "Yes" or "No" secret ballot, according to official results. There was one spoilt ballot.

According to the constitution, yesterday's vote means Mr Mwinyi will be sole candidate in presidential elections in October.

The choice of Mr Mwinyi, 60, caused some surprise among Tanzanians, as he was seen as the least likely of the three leading contenders to succeed the widely respected Mr Nyerere.

Although Mr Mwinyi has a strong popular following on the island of Zanzibar, of which he became president last year, he is relatively unknown among mainlanders.

Reforms

Mr Mwinyi has done much to boost living standards on Zanzibar, which has limited autonomy within the United Republic of Tanzania and which was a neglected backwater until recently.

He introduced liberalised trade laws so successfully that the reforms were later adopted by the mainland.

Political observers here saw his selection as in keeping with Dr Nyerere's recent introduction of mild reforms, such as somewhat increased private ownership, to the socialism that has long been his policy.

Observers here describe him as an honest and capable administrator and diplomat who tempers his staunch socialism with deeply held religious beliefs.

Dr Nyerere, who has led his country since it became independent in 1961, is stepping down as head of state in October, but will continue to serve as chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM or Revolutionary Party) until 1987 and is expected to exert considerable authority from this post.

Observers therefore consider any broad changes as unlikely and expect Tanzania to continue to strongly resist austerity measures proposed by the International Monetary Fund. — Sapa-Reuter

Canada sets pace in talks

OTTAWA — Canada has moved to the forefront of the debate about economic sanctions against South Africa, with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in Ottawa this week to discuss positions at next month's Commonwealth summit.

Mr Nyerere said yesterday: "Canada is prepared to apply some sanctions and my hope is that it will be possible, using Canada's influence, to get the Commonwealth to agree on a package that will reaffirm the 1977 Gleneagles agreement on sporting links, halt the buying of Krugerrands and agricultural products, and end air links."

Political comment in this issue by H W Tyson; headlines and posters by M J Polkinghorne; cartoons by A Berry, D Fedler and D Anderson; all of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

Can market forces save Tanzania?

318 SOWETAN 11/11/88

FOCUS

SPECIAL Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania's new President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, like Julius Nyerere before him has sweeping executive powers, but he is unlikely to exercise them in significantly unexpected ways.

He is genuinely popular despite a general resentment from government officials. He lacks the arrogance and pomposity a number of other senior politicians display and is believed to understand that many of the official plans and policies bear no relation to what the people experience. The minimum monthly wage is officially about $56 and this is apparently deemed livable on the basis of the official controlled prices for basic goods and services. But these goods and services are rarely available at the official prices.

Even staples such as maize meal and rice are up to $3 a kilo, roughly double the official prices. A bus ticket can cost double the official fare, half going to the conductor or driver, and a large tin of cooking oil at about $56 would gobble up an entire month's salary.

Low official salaries and chronic shortages have resulted in endemic corruption and a black market that is all but officially ackowledged. Mwinyi himself pioneered the easing of restrictions on private traders in the last year and a half as President of Zanzibar, a semi-autonomous part of Tanzania. They were allowed to import consumer goods without explaining how they paid for them — obviously black market currency deals — and sell them at market prices. This move was subsequently followed on the mainland and this resulted in shops full of goods that had not been seen for years. Mwinyi is clearly hoping that such effective legislation on part of the black market will eventually result in competition rather than risk being determinant of prices which are beginning to drop.

Legitimate

There have been other moves towards using the previously battered private sector — a green light for private commercial farming, for instance, though the details are so vague and nationalisation so recent that the response has been cautious. They may seem surprising from a country where any challenge to "our chosen policy of socialism amd self-reliance" is anathema and political suicide — for all the talk of democracy. But it has been accepted by ruling members and even Nyerere himself that "using capitalism to build socialism" is a legitimate "tactic".

Even so, 400-odd parastatals, or government-controlled companies, most without up-to-date accounts, let alone audits, still dominate the economy, surviving on overdrafts from the national bank which political pressure virtually guarantees extensions. Most managers have grown fat on self-awarded perks, privileges and commissions, and along with government officials whose power also generates extra income, they have fought and will fight to keep the system as it is.

Any suggestion of a greater role for market forces and the private sector threatens this group. Those producing consumer goods such as textiles have already been embarrassed by importers ability to undercut them on quality and prices. Their high overheads, inefficiency and the lack of foreign exchange to pay for spaces and imported inputs mean that most operate at less than 30 percent capacity, with consequently exorbitant costs. Even a shoddy pair of shoes may cost over $50.

The savage economic decline of the last six years, with buildings, roads and the rest of the infrastructure crumbling stems mainly from the decline in value and volume of the country's agricultural exports. The decline in value was not Tanzania's fault, but the decline in volume was.

Producer prices are being increased — it remains to be seen if by enough — to provide incentives to peasant farmers, but most of the nationalised estates are now run down. Twelve sisal estates were offered back to the private sector early this year, with Nyerere commenting that the old owners would cry if they saw them now. They didn't want them back anyway. The production of sisal, once Tanzania's biggest export crop, is now 35 percent of the level in 1978. As far as food is concerned, despite the absence of serious drought and the abundance of fertile land, Tanzania must still import to avert famine.

Even last year, with good rains, 185 000 tonnes were needed to maintain basic food sufficiency.

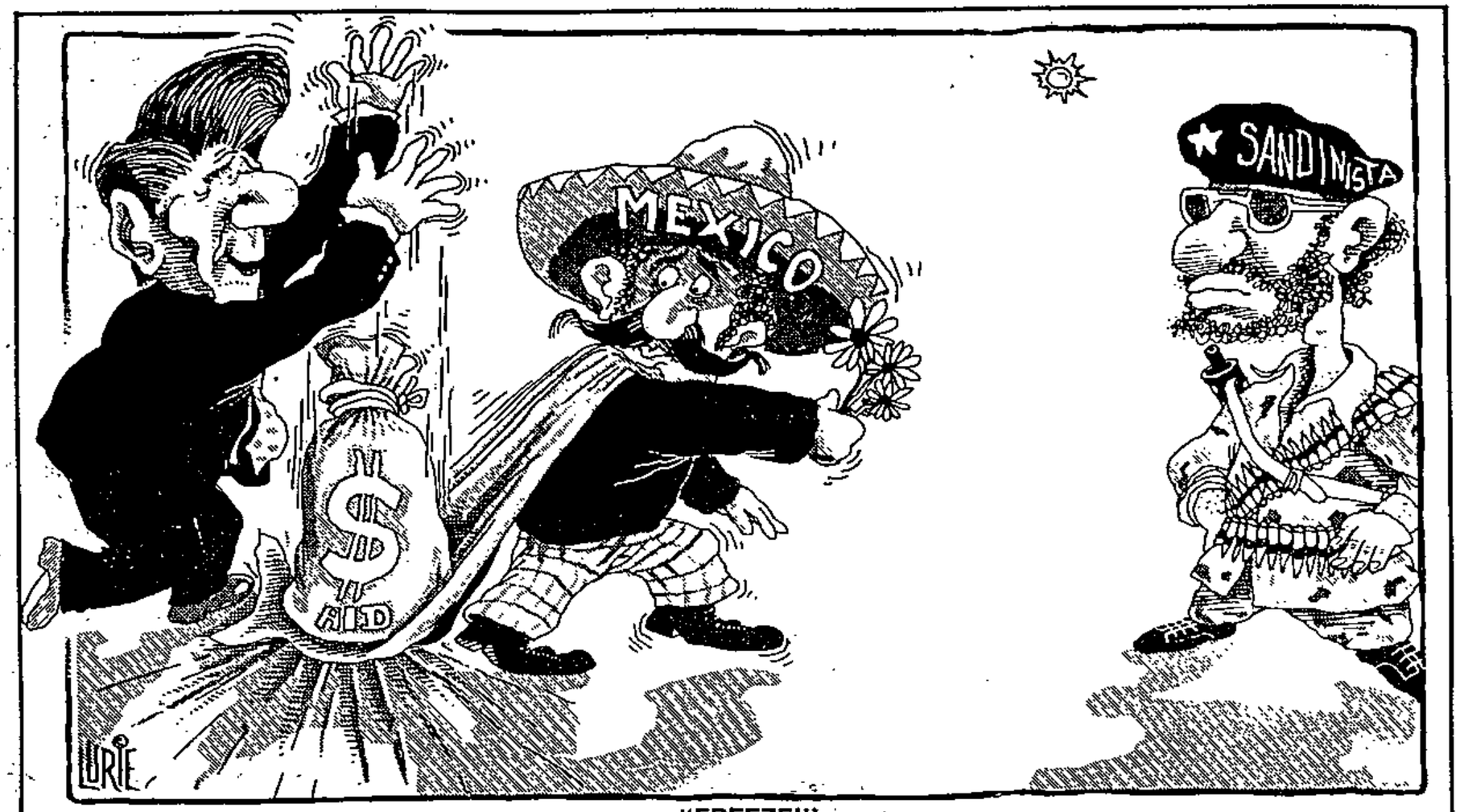
The situation is not likely to change until resources are diverted away from the parasitical bureaucracy in the cities to the producing farmers. The expensive cars in Dar es Salaam fit ill with the constant exhortations to the peasants, most of whom still use hand hoes, to grow more crops. Most Tanzanians hope that Mwinyi will be allowed to use whatever practical methods are necessary, including market forces, to revive the economy, and are not really too bothered about ideological arguments whether this is a legitimate tactic or a fundamental betrayal of socialism.



DR JULIUS NYERERE . . . outgoing Tanzanian president.

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

Taking the fishy path to profits



"FREEZE!"

By REBECCA PERL,
Arusha, Tanzania

FELIX needed a new crop for his farm, so he threw a party with home-made brew and recruited friends to help dig a hole out of a rocky hillside.

Step two: just add water.

In a country where protein is a near-luxury, Felix has now learnt to "plant" fish and harvest them like so many ears of corn.

He and many others got the idea from an American couple. The fish farming project Dennis and Merideth Murnyak started in the Arusha region of Tanzania has grown from nine fish ponds 18 months ago to more than 100 today and it is not surprising, for small-scale development projects like the Murnyaks' have been among the most successful in Africa.

Today there is a growing recognition that the continent's hope lies with the small farmer.

"In my experience, 90 percent of all development projects fail," said a Dutch development worker here. "Those that stress small-scale agriculture and self-sufficiency are the ones that have the greatest chance of success."

Fish farming fits that mould. It has seen tremendous success in Asia and is gaining strength in Africa, according to Ron Zweig of EcoLogic, an agricultural consulting firm in Massachusetts. "It's winning support there because it increases a farm's productivity without complicated technological information and equipment."

Fish farming accounts for 12 percent of the world's fish output, and that number is growing by eight percent a year, experts estimate.

It may never catch on in some parts of Africa where eating fish is taboo, but there is an ancient precedent for the Murnyaks' approach. The fish they are cultivating in Tanzania's Rift Valley is the tilapia, reputed to be the kind that Jesus used to feed the multitude in Galilee. And it is still something of a miracle fish, well suited to the region, say experts, because it grows fast in tropical climates, reproduces all year round and is disease-resistant.

The Murnyaks, trained in marine biology and sponsored by the Lutheran Church, believe that taking advantage of water resources can produce more food for the region. "One acre of land used for fish farming produces more protein with less labour than the same acre used to grow beans," says Meredith Murnyak.

But is it practical in a continent ravaged by drought? The Murnyaks stress that fish are actually less dependent on rainfall than are most crops. Ponds can be filled by rain, or by diverting nearby rivers or streams. Once full, water only needs to be added to make up for evaporation or seepage. In the dry season, ponds can serve as water reserves for crops.

As more Tanzanian farmers discover fish farming, the ponds are becoming part of the peasant culture. Dennis Murnyak says he was elated when a little boy showed him the toy-sized pond he had dug and his sisal "fish net".

The draining of ponds for harvesting is often a village spectacle. Women responsible for feeding the fish look on proudly as the harvest is counted and weighed, and a communal feast sometimes follows.

There are drawbacks. The most serious is that while tilapia eat insects, an unstocked pond can be a breeding ground for malaria-carrying mosquitos.

And some villages are slow to accept the new idea. On some days it is the Murnyaks, wet up to their waists, pulling a net through the water, while the Africans stand on the bank watching sceptically.

But Meredith Murnyak says, "Small farmers are not as conservative and slow to change as we thought they might be. These people are willing to devote a lot of time and take some big risks."

For the Murnyaks, the most exciting part of the project is that they are slowly becoming obsolete.

—Pacific News Service

Tanzania not an ideal model'

GABORONE — Tanzania was not an ideal model of a one-party state in developing countries, nor was it ideal with regard to the role of the media in a one-party state, the director of Tanzania's news agency said yesterday.

Nkwabi Ng'Wanakilala was delivering a paper entitled "Coverage of Government and Politics in a One-Party State" to a seminar of Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference media personnel in Gaborone.

He said it was "naive to label the one-party system undemocratic and a multi-party system democratic".

Factors in Africa leading some countries to adopt a one-party state were that in some situations the multi-party system had been found to be impractical, irrelevant and even a serious constraint to national development. He mentioned the cases of Tanzania, Kenya and Zimbabwe.

Ng'Wanakilala said in some cases the creation of a one-party state had been based on sinister factors. Yet in some cases the creation of multi-party states had been based merely on the functional notion of democracy as propagated by developed countries of the West.

It was his opinion that in general terms, it could not be suggested which system was better. — Sapa.

Tanzania lifts ban for SA peacemaker

The Star's Africa News Service

ARUSHA (Tanzania) — For the first time in almost 25 years Tanzania waived its strict ban against admitting anybody travelling on a South African passport.

This exception was made in favour of Professor H W van der Merwe, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town.

A prominent Quaker and active conciliator in conflicts across the colour line, he was one of three South Africans invited to attend an international conference on "Peace and Security in Southern Africa" jointly sponsored by the International Peace Academy, based in New York, and the Centre for Foreign Relations in Dar es Salaam. The other two South Africans were not able to attend.

Professor van der Merwe played a major part in arranging the recent meeting in Zambia between the African National Congress (ANC) and South African business leaders. He has also been active in seeking to promote meetings between the ANC and members of the NGK and Afrikaans students from Stellenbosch.

He was warmly welcomed by the three ANC delegates who attended the Arusha meeting. In addition to the ANC, participants in the conference included delegations from the Pan African Congress and Swapo.

The 99 representatives at the meeting came from African Frontline states, Commonwealth countries, Western Europe and the United States. Apart from Yugoslavia, none of the East European countries was represented. All the participants spoke in their personal capacities and not as representatives of governments or organisations.

The aim of the conference — which was opened by the Prime Minister of Tanzania, Mr Joseph Sinde Warioba — was to explore the complexities of political, military, economic and social developments in Southern Africa with a view to enhancing the prospects for peaceful social change in the region.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

The meeting was one of a series of regional conferences promoted by the International Peace Academy, which was founded in 1970 on the initiative of an Indian, Major-General Indar Jit Rikhe.

He first came to prominence as the United Nations military representative in Zaire in the early 1960s, and subsequently acted as the military adviser to the United Nations secretary general before setting up the academy.

The Arusha meeting was not open to the media or the public, but it is nevertheless possible to quote from Professor van der Merwe's contribution since it was based on a paper he had delivered shortly before to South African businessmen. Entitled "South African society under stress: prospects for negotiation", the main points in the paper were:

- Conflict should not necessarily be seen as bad or destructive. It can serve useful social functions, provided it is constructively addressed. The real problem does not lie in the presence of conflict but in the way it is handled, accommodated and/or resolved.
- The end of apartheid will not mean the end of violence — either physical, mental or institutional.
- South Africa's society is complex. Its heterogenous population is divided not only in terms of race and class. Demagogues tend to reduce the situation to single factors, presenting their own side as white and that of their opponents as black. They do not allow for shades of grey, or for a middle ground.
- The South African Government is committed to negotiate. President Botha has stated his personal commitment to negotiate on several occasions. "If he is sincere — and I firmly believe he is — these statements inevitably mean that he must be willing to talk also to the leaders of ANC, the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), which represent the vast masses of South Africans of all communities."
- The recent statements by President Botha, Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela leave sufficient room for negotiations at the highest level. While neither side can be expected to repudiate the use of violence as a precondition for talks, they can insist on a conditional and temporary suspension of violence.

Nyerere on walkabout to shake up the party

By BROWN LENGA,
Dar es Salaam

IN THE three months since he stepped down as President of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere has been stamping around the country in an attempt to reorganise the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (COM) party.

But it has not been a "top-down" exercise in which the 64-year-old leader simply lays down the law to officials. He has faced tough questioning, particularly by activists who fear the party has been usurped by racketeers and uncommitted officials out for personal gain.

This is the second time Nyerere has handed over the top job to spend time cultivating the grass-roots. A month after Independence in 1961, Nyerere resigned from the premiership to concentrate on rebuilding the Tanganyika African National Union for its post-independence role. He was also preparing for the elections which returned him as president in late 1962.

The move was a surprise, but at least his resignation and subsequent political campaign were understood by his supporters because there was a clear need to mobilise people for the heavy responsiblities they were shouldering after the departure of the British.

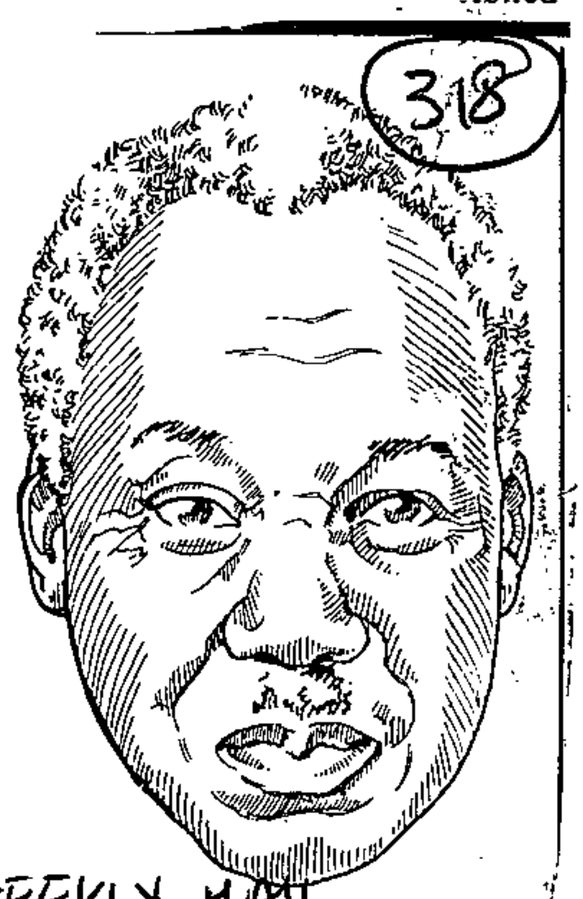
But there is confusion over the motives for his current tour. Is he determined to cleanse the party of the "usurpers and racketeers" before he finally quits politics next year?

Or does he intend to carry on as chairman of the party after the expiry of his five-year term, pulling the strings of government from his party offices in Dar es Salaam's Lumumba Street?

This was denied by Nyerere in Dodoma, when he reiterated his determination to retire next year. Such a move is regarded with trepidation by some officials who regard themselves as owning personal allegiance to Nyerere, who appointed them.

One clue to the motives for the tour is his known annoyance over reports that some party leaders have defied the party constitution by failing to convene regular meetings.

"At any level where such meetings are not held regularly, it means the party is dead," he lamented at a stop in Zanzibar during his tour.



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WEEKLY MAIL

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Tanzanian President Nyerere

He is also concerned at allegations over the disappearance of party funds and the involvement of officials in dubious or illegal deals.

Awkward and sometimes embarrassing questions have been raised by party workers on the tour, and sometimes accusing fingers have been pointed at branch officials.

On the island of Pemba, a member told Nyerere, the party was effectively dead.

But Nyerere does not object to this frank-speaking. Party meetings, he told a gathering, should not be like church services where the congregation listens without asking questions of the preacher.

Part of the party's problems stems from the expansion of its bureaucracy after the 1982 party elections. Seven fully-fledged departments were established, under a permanent secretariat.

The regional and district structure has also been adapted to reflect the national reorganisation, which has stretched manpower and pushed up expenses.

A much-discussed topic at the meetings has been the trade liberalisation policy which was welcomed when it was introduced two years ago but which has run into problems.

An upsurge in poaching from the national parks and in smuggling of livestock, hides and gems has followed the measure, leading Nyerere to suggest that importers should be required to declare the origin of their sources of foreign exchange. —

Gemini News Service.

SA man at Tanzanian peace conference

TANZANIA recently lifted its strict ban against South Africans to allow a former elder of the Ned Geref Kerk to attend a peace conference in the country.

Professor W H van der Merwe, 57, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, beat the ban after an appeal by one of the delegates to the Tanzanian Government.

The Second International Conference on Peace and Security in Southern Africa was held in Arusha last month.

It was initiated and organised by the International Peace Academy (IPA) of New York and held under the

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

joint auspices of the Academy, the Centre for Foreign Relations and the University of Dar es Salaam.

Other South Africans were invited but were either not cleared by the Tanzanian Government or were unable to go.

Critical

Among the 75 participants from 22 countries were a number of internationally known academics, prominent professionals and journalists, senior government officials from Tanzania and other Front Line states.

Many Eastern Bloc diplomats, and representatives of the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan African Congress (PAC) and Swapo also attended.

Professor van der Merwe said he had received the invitation "out of the blue" and at very short notice.

"Most of the papers presented were extremely critical of the South African Government and some contained the normal emotional anti-apartheid rhetoric.

"Some papers were of high quality and were based on serious research and scholarly analysis and interpretation," said Professor van der Merwe.

His own paper dealt with the prospects of negotiation between the SA Government and liberation movements.

He analysed and assessed current positions of the Government, especially with reference to recent statements by the State President, and of the ANC with reference to statements by Oliver Tambo.

He said he was convinced that the prospects for communication between the conflicting groups and an eventual negotiated settlement were fairly good.

He also believes a new SA constitution will be formulated this year.

But the professor added that the end of apartheid would not mean the end of violence.



W H VAN DER MERWE
Peace with violence?

R36m for bombed hotel

THE Grand Hotel in Brighton, England — wrecked by IRA bombers 17 months ago during the Tory party conference — is recruiting a staff of 140. The hotel is to reopen in August after a R36-million rebuilding scheme.

MWINYI IS WELCOMED IN KENYA

NAIROBI — Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi arrived in Nairobi on Monday for a three-day State visit to Kenya.

He was met at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by his Kenyan counterpart, Daniel Arap Moi, the Vice-President, Mwai Kibaki, Cabinet Ministers and other Kenyan officials.

After introductions the State motorcade left the airport for State House where the two Presidents were expected to hold bilateral talks.

While in Kenya, President Mwinyi will tour several industrial concerns and institutes in Nairobi's industrial area, and farms in the Rift Valley province.

Meanwhile, all the three Kenyan dailies, the *Kenya Times*, the *Daily Nation* and the *Standard*, in their editorial comments welcomed the Tanzanian President to Kenya.

Milestone

The party-owned *Kenya Times* said that the visit would mark yet another milestone in the enhancement of the healthy relations which exist between Kenya and Tanzania.

"For Kenya and Tanzania, the spirit of good neighbourliness is not a mere political gimmick. The harmony which exists between the people of the two countries has never been an illusion, but a living reality", the paper added.

Relations

If the relations between the two countries could be exported, it said, many regions in the world today would be spared senseless loss of life and wanton destruction of property.

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SOUENAW 25/6/86
African News Organisation

"Recent developments in political relations between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania inevitably calls to mind the envied East African community which brought the people of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania together in all sorts of co-operation," the privately owned *Daily Nation* said.

Remember

"As we welcome Alhaji Mwinyi to Kenya today we must remember that our forefathers in East Africa taught us to live together as brothers and sisters and we owe it to our sons and daughters to hand them the three countries united," it added.

Kenya's oldest newspaper, the *Standard* recalled with sadness the close co-operation which existed during those "good old days" when the three countries shared a number of common services.

Tanzania joins boycott

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14/7/86 BUSDAY.

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania has joined four African countries boycotting the Commonwealth Games in protest against Britain's refusal to impose sanctions against SA.

"This decision has been taken in view of the insensitivity demonstrated by the UK administration with respect to developments in SA," said a statement from Tanzania's Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The announcement follows similar ones from Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria concerning the Olympic-style games to be held from July 24 to August 2 in Edinburgh, Scotland.

"Tanzania had ardently hoped — in view of the unanimous conclusions of the EPG calling for economic measures against SA and in the spirit of the (Commonwealth) decisions on SA — Britain would have been responsive to the collective view of the international community for measures against SA in order to avert more bloodbaths in that country," the statement said. — Sapa-AP.

More stowaways arrive in Durban

3B Argus 10/9/80

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — About 100 stowaways — mostly from Tanzania — have landed in Durban since January, twice the number for the same period last year.

The Tanzanians claim they are fleeing because of hunger and lack of work.

The number of stowaways who make their way to South Africa has increased dramatically over the years, said Captain G D Stobbs of P and I Associates.

He said the Tanzanians were so desperate to get out that a group had hidden in the ship's bilges for two days before they were discovered.

"When there was a search on board, they would dive into the water in the bilges, using a tube to breathe," said Captain Stobbs.

Some of them had malaria, leprosy and sleeping sickness, he said.

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38 News 10/9/86

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Transvaal woman raped in city flat

Crime Reporter

A VISITOR from the Transvaal has been allegedly raped in a Cape Town flat after being threatened by a man armed with a screwdriver.

Police said the 27-year-old woman arrived in the city with her boyfriend three days ago. They were staying at an acquaintance's flat.

The woman apparently knew her alleged assailant.

While her boyfriend was out yesterday a man is said to have threatened her with a screwdriver and raped her.

She reported the incident to the police.

Tanzanian oil pipeline fire

DAR ES SALAAM — Fire broke out on Friday morning on a section of the Tanzania-Zambia oil pipeline (Tazama) at Chalinze, 100 km north-east of Dar es Salaam, the government-owned *Daily News* reported on Saturday.

The full extent of the damage was not clear, but eyewitnesses told the newspaper the fire burned for several hours before it was smothered with bulldozers sent from Morogoro, 90 km further west.

The newspaper quoted Tazama regional manager Mr Sylvester Simfukwe as saying the blaze could have been started by bush fires.

These are frequent along the 1 710 km pipeline at this season.

Officials said repairs would begin in the next few days.

The 19-year-old Italian-built pipeline carries a daily average of 3 000 tons of crude oil to Ndola. — Sapa-Reuter.

40 percent of food 'lost' in Tanzania

The Star's Africa News Service

ARUSHA (Tanzania) — Up to 40 percent of food harvested in Tanzania is "lost", a Cabinet Minister told a meeting in this northern Tanzanian town yesterday.

Mr Charles Kileo, Minister of State in the office of the Prime Minister, said efforts should be made to improve storage facilities to reduce pre- and post-harvest losses.

Opening a four-day meeting here the Ministers made an urgent call on African countries to improve methods of controlling crop pests and diseases on farms and in storage facilities.

SA attack on Tazara feared

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Fear of attack from South Africa has led the ruling parties in Tanzania and Zambia to call for an alternative and supplementary cargo carrier to the Tazara railway between the two countries.

The recommendation is contained in a communique signed here between representatives of the ruling Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party and the Zambian United National Independence Party.

The parties noted the economic hardships that would be faced by countries in the region if economic sanctions were applied against South Africa but pledged their continued support for the ANC and Swapo.

The communique called on the two movements to intensify their armed struggle.

Tanzania promises aid to Chissano

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has ended a three-day official visit to Tanzania during which he received promises of an increase in military aid.

There has been no official announcement on what aid Mozambique will receive from Tanzania, but observers said the Dar es Salaam government seemed ready to increase its troops in Mozambique.

The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said yesterday that President Chissano had returned from the Tanzanian capital convinced Tanzania had "no doubts that it is on Mozambican soil that a good part of the defence of all southern Africa must be consolidated".

AIM quoted Tanzania's Defence Minister, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, as saying it was in Mozambique that the future of the region was at stake.

The agency said Mr Julius Nyerere, who is still chairman of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party, assured Mr Chissano Tanzania's economic problems would not be used as a pretext to reduce support.

Tanzania will send in more troops to aid Maputo

By Joao Santa Rita,
The Star's Africa News Service

It is now certain that Tanzania will be committing more of its 40 000 soldiers to help Mozambique's Frelimo Government fight the growing threat from the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The Tanzanian authorities have clearly indicated they view the deterioration of the military situation in Mozambique as a threat to their own security.

On Saturday President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique returned to Maputo after a three-day visit to Tanzania after being assured the Dar es Salaam authorities would come to his help in the war against the MNR.

On his visit to Tanzania President Chissano was accompanied by Defence Minister Mr Alberto Chipande and by Political Bureau member General Armando Guebuza.

Although no details of the forthcoming Tanzanian military help have been given, observers believe the Tanzanians will send their army units to areas in northern Mozambique where the MNR recently launched a highly successful offensive.

These areas include Zambezia province, north of the Zambezi River, where according to the Mozambique news agency, AIM, the MNR planned "to seize the town of Mocuba and the Zambezia provincial capital, Quelimane, ... and then proclaim the existence of an MNR 'government' ".

RECOGNITION

AIM said the MNR would then seek international recognition and would appeal for foreign troops to come to its aid.

Tanzanian President Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi said at a dinner in honour of President Chissano on Thursday that the situation in Mozambique was dangerous for his country.

The Tanzanian Minister of Defence, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, said on Saturday that the whole Southern African region was at stake in the war now being fought in Mozambique.

It is not yet clear if Zimbabwe, which already has about 12 000 men in Mozambique, will move north to help the Tanzanians.

The Zimbabweans have so far restricted their activities to central Mozambique and the north-west province of Tete.

However, observers believe Zimbabwe will at least provide logistical help for any operations the Tanzanians will carry in northern Mozambique.

Relations between the ruling Frelimo party in Mozambique and Tanzania date back to the war against Portuguese domination in Mozambique and since then the two countries have helped each other militarily on several occasions.

In April 1979 a few hundred Mozambican soldiers, including artillery units, helped Tanzania depose Idi Amin in Uganda.

Tanzania's leader hints at changes to Arusha document

DAR ES SALAAM — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi hinted this week that he may change parts of the Arusha Declaration, the 20-year-old blueprint for Tanzanian socialism.

Speaking at the northern town that lent its name to the document, he said there had been considerable economic change in Tanzania since the Arusha Declaration was adopted.

He said the document should be amended.

Mr Mwinyi presided over the opening session of a four-day international meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the declaration.

One of the sections of the declaration he mentioned was the leadership code, which bars leaders from earning more than one salary, running a personal business, owning rental property or engaging in any other capitalistic endeavour.

Under the code, a "leader" is any member of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party who earns at least the equivalent of US$21 a month or holds a party office.

President Mwinyi earns the equivalent of US$150 a month and has an expenser allowance equal to US$24 000 a year.

He did not say in his speech what changes he had in mind. — Sapa Associated Press.

Tanzania's on a new course

24/12/86 (318) Sowetan

AFTER a quarter of a century of African socialism known as *Ujamaa* (familyhood), Tanzania has made a dramatic switch to a mixed economy during the past year.

Private enterprise is entering a new boom now that attractive terms are being offered to foreign investors and local entrepreneurs.

The government has even compromised its previous principles in order to break the six-year-old deadlock with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over foreign aid. After resisting its stringent conditions for several years, Tanzania has finally given some ground and agreed to a limited dilution of its *Ujamaa* policy.

Favour

This has helped to give the country's badly depleted foreign exchange stocks a much-needed injection of about R1 800 million. Being back in favour with the World Bank also means the country can expect an influx of development aid from Western banks and countries.

The latest initiative comes as a surprise to Tanzanians used to hearing former President Julius Nyerere's staunch support for African socialism as spelt out in the Arusha Declaration of 1967.

Only six years ago, fuming at the IMF for what he called "foolish advice", Nyerere tore up its list of stiff economic conditions attached to an aid package.

By liberalising trade and investment in the country, Nyerere's successor President Hassan Ali Mwinyi cannot, however, be accused of a great betrayal. It was Nyerere after all who reopened negotiations with the World Bank and its subsidiaries before retiring last November.

Mwinyi is currently engaged in implementing the terms of the new agreement while at the same time trying to convince the party that the country has not debunked its socialist policies. It is merely "experimenting".

The experiment, however, is a substantial blow to Nyerere's firmly held beliefs. It includes a major devaluation of the Tanzanian shilling from 16 shillings to the dollar to 46, the opening of local markets to more foreign goods, including luxury products, while slashing state expenditure.

The tragedy for Nyerere has been that few Tanzanians shared their leader's idealism and his desire for the simple life. Ever since his trusted foreign minister Oscar Kambona turned against him and fled the country to plot in exile, Nyerere has been let down several times by key people in his administration.

Corruption

Over the years, his countrymen — many in high places — have been busy salting away fortunes filched from state funds. Although corruption and greed was slower to infiltrate Tanzanian society than in neighbouring countries like Kenya, it came on a vast scale when it did arrive.

Now President Mwinyi, backed by Prime Minister Joseph Warioba is waging a ruthless war against those who have been undermining the economy for personal gain. Already he has reshuffled the heads of major parastatals including railways, airways, shipping, the postal service and various state trading corporations.

The entire top echelon of the board responsible for exporting agricultural crops has been fired and the corporation dissolved after losing millions of shillings in foreign exchange violations. One of its subsidiaries, the State Travel Service has been bought by a British company which has replaced local managers with British staff.

Spending cuts in the civil service has resulted in at least 14 000 civil servants being made redundant while the Attorney-General is setting tough new conditions before certifying the accounts of the country's regional administrations and government departments.

Socialism

Despite these drastic measures, Mwinyi and Nyerere insist that socialism will be retained.

Nyerere has admitted the government made several serious mistakes in the past. Among these was the decision to nationalise the sisal industry. He has even expressed doubts over the one party system which he believes has caused political complacency and dwarfed political leadership. But he refuses to suggest that a key component of *Ujamaa* — the massive villagisation project of the '60s and '70s was a failure. — London Observer Service.

TANZANIA - GENERAL

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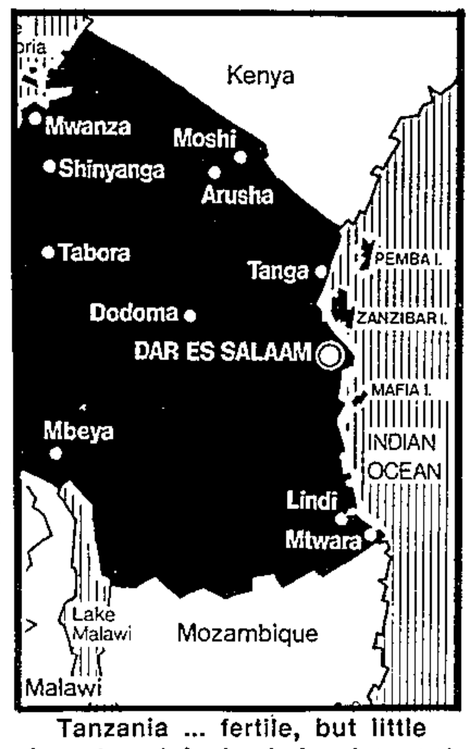
THE WORLD THIS WEEK

Tanzania looks back on the socialist dream that floundered

Two decades ago, Julius Nyerere announced the Arusha Declaration, designed to end exploitation and give self-reliance to impoverished rural areas. Today, the general view is that the ambitious scheme failed. The question Tanzanians face is what lessons may be learnt. BROWN LENGA reports from Dar es Salaam



Tanzania ... fertile, but little investment in land development

AS Tanzania marks the 20th anniversary of the Arusha Declaration, which introduced widespread nationalisation and state control, people from all walks of life are assessing the achievements and failures of the policies proclaimed two decades ago by the now retired President, Julius Nyerere.

The aim of the declaration was not only to bring about economic development but to end all forms of exploitation through socialism and self-reliance.

An often-heard view is that the document was well-intentioned and clearly indicated priorities for enhancing welfare, but that the government has blundered in implementing it.

That, certainly, was the view of many participants in a recent conference called by Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party to review the declaration.

Key questions were: Are Tanzanians now more socialist, richer and self-reliant, as the architects of the blueprint envisaged in 1967? If not, what went wrong? Will Tanzania continue hobbling under a policy which has failed to bring prosperity to the masses?

The Marxist head of the party's ideology department, Kingugne Ngombale-Mwiru admits that the Arusha policies have not yet turned the country into a socialist state or brought prosperity to the people. In fact, he says, real incomes have diminished every year since the declaration.

He told the Arusha conference: "The failures have not come about because the policy is bad, but because we have not implemented it correctly and deliberately. In short, we have not been serious."

Among errors identified by Ngombale-Mwiru were the acute shortage of socialist-oriented managers for sensitive areas of the economy and the unpreparedness of most Tanzanians for the sudden change from infant capitalism to socialism in 1967, six years after the country's independence from Britain.

Other factors cited at the meeting included negligence of agriculture, dependence on foreign aid, corruption, dishonesty among top economic managers and industrial decline.

But Ngombale-Mwiru, who is Minister for Local Government and Co-operatives, stressed that the CCM would not backtrack on socialism, despite the setbacks: "The party has evaluated and identified these shortcomings. A new programme will be launched to help eliminate these and enable the party and the nation to implement the policy of socialism and self-reliance more smoothly."

Although 63 percent of Tanzania is suitable for agriculture, there has been little investment in the land, and the shift of peasants to "planned villages" in the Seventies led to food production problems.

Dr. Anderson Lema, a Dar es Salaam university lecturer, told the Arusha conference that apart from the difficulties which arose in 1973 because of serious drought, food shortages could have been avoided if the government had concentrated on irrigation in the fertile valleys and river basins and encouraged drought-resistant crops such as sorghum.

The decline in crop production, coupled with low prices on the world market and the increased cost of imports, left Tanzania increasingly dependent on foreign assistance for major development projects, contrary to the spirit of the declaration.

Several speakers argued that the nationalisation of foreign property was premature and that the government took over nothing but poverty. In addition, the flight of skilled personnel in the wake of nationalisation created a dependence on expatriates, mostly from the West, in important sectors.

Industrially, spares for nationalised factories were imported at great cost. Industrial machinery imports cost TShs 8 510-million (about R362-million) in 1978 while exported goods brought in only TShs 522-million (about R22-million). Industrial production fell sharply, causing consumer shortages and dissatisfaction.

Following the Arusha Declaration, the government sought to overtake its economically-powerful neighbour, Kenya, by embarking on expensive development projects, proclaiming: "We shall run when they are walking." At the time, however, foreign earnings were waning and local capital proved inadequate to meet rising needs. The government resorted to deficit financing and heavy borrowing, which eventually led to excessive public expenditure and big debts.

Despite the problems, the chief architect of the socialist blueprint, recently retired President Julius Nyerere, spurned pressure to relax the stringent regulations enshrined in the Arusha Declaration in order to lure foreign investors and open the door for local private entrepreneurs to buy shares in public firms.

His successor, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, appears willing to soften the policies, however, and has struck a deal with the International Monetary Fund for standby credits of $800-million (about R1 760-million). But Mwinyi stresses that the Arusha policies have achieved a lot, particularly in social services such as education and health.

He cites a narrowing of the income ratio between highly-paid and low-income earners which at independence stood at 19:1. Today it is at 5:1. Over 3,7-million children are now at primary school against only 486 000 children in 1961. In addition, says Mwinyi, about 40 000 children have been enrolled in secondary schools every year.

The country claims the highest rate of literacy in black Africa, and the President points out that over 10 000 students attend the two universities at Morogoro and Dar es Salaam.

Whereas at independence there were 98 hospitals with 12 Tanzanian doctors, now there are 149 hospitals with 8 000 doctors. The infant mortality rate has been halved since 1961. Almost half the population draws clean water within 400 metres of their dwellings in rural areas, a record Mwinyi claims is unrivalled by any other developing country.

Critics admit these gains, but note that gross national product is advancing at an average of 2,3 percent a year, which is well behind annual population growth of 3,3 percent. They also argue that the re-introduction of primary and secondary school fees, the return of poll tax and shortages of drugs in government hospitals have eclipsed the socialist gains claimed by officials.

Some argue it is still too early to deliver judgement on Tanzania. In the words of Jean Hartmann of the University of Dar es Salaam: "A clear testimony of the achievements and failures of the Arusha Declaration may be hotly contested now, but the truth will emerge in the next few years, whether it has propelled Tanzania to richness and grandeur or not." — Gemini News



Missing envoy Terry Waite visited South Africa together with Archbishop Runcie last year. Here they speak to a Crossroads squatter Picture: Afrapix

Still more confusion over Waite

CONFUSION continues to surround the whereabouts of British church envoy Terry Waite, while the Reagan administration announced yesterday it would not negotiate Monday's deadline for hostages seized in Lebanon four days after Waite disappeared.

Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, which seized four foreign academics on January 24, including three Americans, has said it will kill them on February 9 if 400 prisoners are not released from Israeli detention — a demand Israel has refused to meet.

White House foreign affairs representative Dan Howard told reporters yesterday: "Our position is that we will not negotiate terrorists' demands and we will not pressure any other country to do so."

Waite has not been seen since he left his hotel in Moslem West Beirut on Jan 20, apparently on his way to a negotiating meeting with Islamic Jihad. Waite had been meeting Islamic Jihad before his disappearance, apparently seeking the release of the two Americans it holds.

Meanwhile various sources have offered their interpretation of Waite's position:

- David Jacobsen, the American hostage freed in Lebanon last November, issued a statement on Wednesday saying Waite was "a guest" of Moslem extremist kidnappers.
- Lebanon's Justice Minister, Nabih Berri, said in Syria earlier this week the kidnappers had "arrested" Waite.
- A senior militia official in Beirut said demands by Lebanese hostage-takers for the release of 17 prisoners in Kuwait were behind Waite's detention. The official said on Wednesday Waite was seized by the captors of foreigners he sought to free because of unfulfilled promises he was alleged to have made about the Kuwait detainees.
- A Moslem religious source contacted by telephone from Cyprus gave another account. The source said Waite had faced an "Islamic court" because there was no fulfillment of a supposed promise he was alleged to have made in December that US arms shipments to Iran would continue. The source was not aware of any "sentence" passed on Waite.

— Sapa-Reuter

The heat's not off Angola

IT'S getting hot in Southern Angola. Both the Angolan government and its guests, the South West African People's Organisation, are coming under increasing pressure from their traditional foes — the United States and South Africa.

Angola's neighbour Zaire is also being drawn into the fray. From Swapo and the Angolan government side there seems to be plenty of indignation and rhetoric, but not visible action. The big guns of South Africa and the US are clearly visible.

Last weekend a *New York Times* exposé claimed the CIA last year flew arms to support Angolan rebels through neighbouring Zaire. This seriously embarrassed president Mobutu Seso Seko's government which two years ago signed a non-aggression pact with Angloa.

His government has denied the reports, saying they are part of a disinformation campaign.

The *New York Times* report said an abandoned airbase at Kamina in southern Zaire had been used on three occasions to land US arms for Angola's Unita guerrillas. Three arms deliveries were apparently flown in using transport aircraft marked Santua Lucia Airways. The consignments were then ferried by air to Jamba, Unita's headquarters in south-east Angola.

OWN CORRESPONDENT AND AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

An unidentified diplomat was quoted by the *New York Times* as saying the operation was carried out by 20 men, commanded by an American.

The US supplied about R32-million worth of aid to Unita last year, including Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

Apart from fighting off the US-backed Unita forces the Angolan army, Fapla, is getting caught up in the war between the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) and Swapo.

Two weeks ago SWATF killed almost as many Angolan soldiers as it did Swapo guerrillas. In a statement, SWATF said it had killed 61 Swapo and Fapla men during a "hot pursuit" operation. Later reports said 72 Swapo guerillas and 48 Angolan government troops were killed. Three SWATF men were killed in the operation.

The clash happened 75km inside Angola. SWATF said it was tracking Swapo guerrillas near Mongua, in the Cunene province, when they fled to a base they shared with Fapla forces. SWATF said Fapla fired on them in defence of the Swapo guerrillas and this was "again evidence" that the Angolan government actively supported Swapo.

The clash came days after the outgoing military chief in Namibia, Major-General Georg Meiring, warned that a conventional arms build-up in Angola could escalate the conflict between South Africa and Angola.

If Swapo has any plans to step up its military action in Namibia it gave away no strategies at its first public meeting of the year in Windhoek on Sunday. It declared 1987 the year of rededication to the struggle on all levels — political, military and diplomatic. But no specifics were given of how this will be implemented.

Nyerere: Tanzania firmly socialist despite serious setbacks

DODOMA (Tanzania) — Former President Julius Nyerere said yesterday that Tanzania, despite serious economic setbacks, remained committed to the socialist policies it adopted 20 years ago.

Mr Nyerere, who stepped down as president in 1985 but remains chairman of the ruling Revolutionary Party, spoke at ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the Arusha Declaration.

"When a country is in serious economic difficulties, as we are, the capitalists use the problems as means of trying to get it to abandon its socialist ambition," Mr Nyerere said.

Mr Nyerere's successor, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has relaxed some of the state's economic controls and entered into an agreement with the International Monetary Fund for a new loan package. But Tanzania's economic growth lags behind its population growth and it has failed to achieve the degree of self-reliance Mr Nyerere called for in 1967. — Sapa-Associated Press.

short circuit occurred when the equilibrium to enable industrialists to use the minimum of you that we don't just accept that it will happen.

Tanzania unwinds socialism

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania is quietly rolling back the socialism of former President Julius Nyerere, and giving its run-down economy a new look.

Within nine months of taking office in October 1985, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi unveiled a three-year economic recovery programme, backed by a stand-by loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and pledges of $800 million of foreign aid in its first year.

"Any policy that alleviates poverty I would accept as socialism," said Jeannette Hartman, a lecturer in political sociology at Dar es Salaam university, summing up the new mood.

Farmers have now been given cash incentives, and have responded with higher production of coffee and cotton.

Foreign exchange is once more available to buy spare parts for thousands of trucks rusting quietly in their depots.

State subsidies have been withdrawn as part of the drive to curb the budget deficit and and parastatals have been told to balance their books in two years or go to the wall.

Gross domestic product grew by three per cent last year, up from 2,8 per cent in 1985.

And although the Tanzanian shilling has slipped to 54 per dollar from 16 in the past 12 months, inflation has been held at just over 30 per cent.

Tourist arrivals were up 55 per cent at 92 000 last year, thanks to the devaluation, and the state-run Tanzania Tourist Corporation has announced plans to upgrade tourist facilities and put its 15 hotels under foreign management.

For ordinary Tanzanians, however, living standards have not improved, especially for town dwellers, who are probably worse off than before.

Although shops in Dar es Salaam are once more full of imported consumer goods, few Tanzanians can afford to buy them.

Central bank officials say that even if all the targets are met, Tanzania will still need $200 million a year of foreign aid to achieve balance of payments equilibrium.

At present, Tanzania receives twice as much in foreign aid as it does from coffee, cotton, tea, sisal, cashew nuts and minerals, which bring in 350 to 400 million dollars per year.

A further burden on Tanzania's meagre resources is the $3 billion foreign debt, which was $700 million in arrears until a major rescheduling last September. — Sapa—RNS

bonds cause concern

MORE PLEASURE IN HAN

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Nyerere will quit as ruling party chairman

NAIROBI — Former Tanzanian President, Mr Julius Nyerere, whose radical socialist reforms plunged his East African nation into bankruptcy, has confirmed he will quit as ruling party chairman, leaving his successor to pursue Western-prescribed economic policies.

Mr Nyerere, 65, one of Africa's most internationally respected elder statesmen, reaffirmed last week he will relinquish the most powerful political post he retained when he stepped down as head of state in 1985, the ruling party's Uhuru newspaper reported on Saturday.

The Chama Cha Mapinduzi party is the only lawful political organisation in the country and the supreme organ of the state.

The newspaper quoted Mr Nyerere as telling a meeting in the eastern town of Morogoro it would be wrong to have both a president and a party chairman.

The report ended widespread speculation



MR NYERERE

that Mr Nyerere might reverse his avowed decision to retire as party chief at the next party conference in October because of his publicly-stated opposition to some conservative reforms introduced by his successor, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

Mr Mwinyi, 62, Tanzania's second president since Nyerere led it to independence from Britain in 1961, cautiously abandoned his mentor's rigidly socialist policies in favour of more liberal economic reforms recommended by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Mr Nyerere, who handed over the presidency to Mr Mwinyi in an evident bid to inject new, younger blood into the party leadership, has for years accused Western powers, the IMF and the World Bank of prescribing solutions to Third World economic ills that sabotage development in poor nations.

Mr Nyerere has also publicly expressed reservations about Mr Mwinyi's U-turn away from socialist ideals.

Mr Mwinyi signed an IMF agreement that led to reschedulings of Tanzania's $3,5-billion foreign debts. He also advocates the kind of free-market capitalism that Mr Nyerere has denounced for years.

Among other reforms, Mr Mwinyi introduced attractive prices for food and cash crops as an incentive for peasant farmers to grow more than their own needs. — Sapa-AP

ARGUS 19/11/87
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What will the future hold for Tanzania if Nyerere quits?

Dateline: DAR ES SALAAM

THERE are only two points of real political debate in Tanzania today.

Will Julius Nyerere quit as chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, Tanzania's sole political party? And do the new liberal economic policies of President Ali Hassan Mwinyi mean the abandonment of Mr Nyerere's socialist ambitions for his country?

The two are linked, for if Mr Nyerere retires President Mwinyi will become head of the CCM. Then he will be able to push ahead with the policies he has been trying to introduce since he took over as president in November, 1985 — relaxing state controls and encouraging private business.

Like new ideas

At present Mr Nyerere, as chairman of the party, is constitutionally senior to the President. And he has said he believes one man should hold both jobs, as he did for 23 years. But he has not actually said he will go.

Many Tanzanians want Mr Mwinyi as party leader. They like his new ideas. "If Nyerere steps down at the party elections in October, you watch," said Mr Shabir Abji, a businessman.

"There will be a flood of investors. With Nyerere still around, we can't be sure liberalisation is going to stay."



Julius Nyerere

Although Mr Nyerere kept Tanzania out of the conflicts that have afflicted other African states since independence, it has not been an economic success. Real incomes are less than early in the 1970s and the minimum monthly wage supports a family for only six days.

In February Mr Nyerere said the only thing that needed changing in the Arusha Declaration, Tanzania's Socialist Charter, was the punctuation. Economic liberalisation began during his last year as president but he kept the pace slow. Recently he said it was only a temporary policy.

The biggest reform was in August, 1986, nine months after Mr Mwinyi took over, when Tanzania struck a deal with the International Monetary Fund. Mr Nyerere, who fought the IMF for five years over conditions it wanted to impose, predicted the deal would lead to food riots, but there were none.

Food became more plentiful when the Government gave up its role as sole distributor.

Tight controls have come off about 400 items and higher prices are now paid to farmers. The shilling is being devalued. In return Tanzania has received millions of dollars in aid.

Luxury goods

In 1984 the shops were bare of even basic commodities. Now there are luxury goods and the shops are packed with people who can afford to be there. The IMF has had fewer negative consequences than expected. Inflation has stayed fairly low.

The Government and the party are defensive about the new policies. "We are quite clear we do not like the IMF: its ideology is not ours," said Mr Isidore Shirima, head of international relations for CCM.

"This deal is a tactical retreat. It was necessary so we could organise our forces better. It is part of our strategy of building a society based on socialism and self-reliance." — *The Independent.*

3/8

New ideas struggle to be heard in Tanzania

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Charter

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It all depends on Nyerere

Catharine Watson reports from Dar es Salaam

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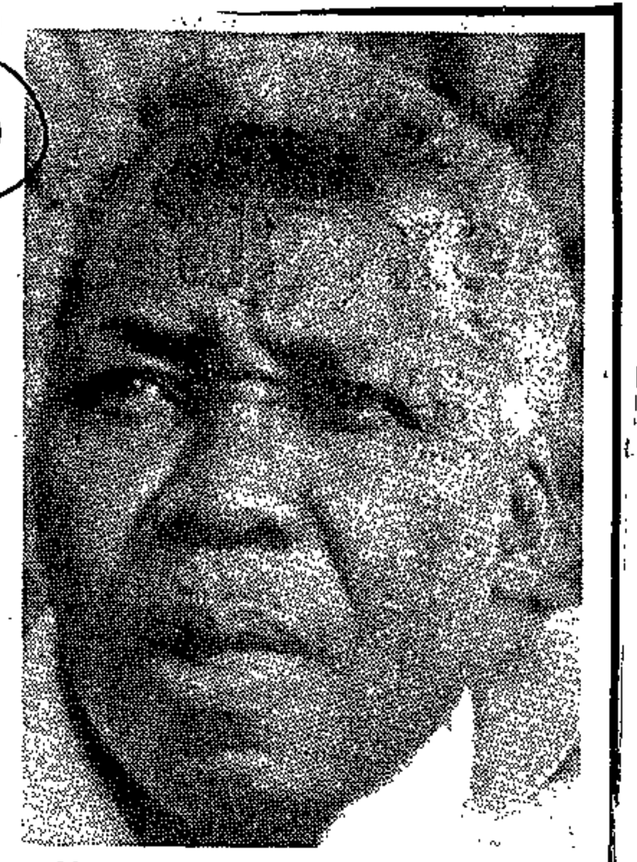

Nyerere . . . will he step down?

"This deal is a tactical retreat. It was necessary so we could organise our forces better. It is part of our strategy of building a society based on socialism and self-reliance." — *The Independent, London.*

Tanzania to do battle with Aids

CP Correspondent

THE Tanzanian government has launched a five-year program to combat Aids in the country.

The Tanzanian director of preventive services in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, J Temba, told the ruling Cchamacha Mapinduzi Party newspaper to tackle various aspects of checking the spread of the disease in the country that would cost about R20-million.

Under the five-year program, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, in co-operation with the National Committee – formed in 1985 – will educate the public on measures to take to avoid contracting the disease.

The program will encourage the use of condoms, undertake medical research on Aids, assess the situation of the disease and follow up its spread.

In addition, the program will discourage unnecessary blood transfussions and syringe needle injections since these are some of the sources of infection.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will also strive to ensure that Aids cases are being monitored and victims are properly taken care of.

So far, between 1983, when Aids cases were first reported in the country and now, more than 1 000 Aids victims have died.

To assist Tanzania to combat the disease, the Danish International Development Agency, the Swedish International Development Agency and the World Health Organisation have contributed about R8-million. – Ano.

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Nyerere to open anti-apartheid world summit

By HOWARD BARRELL, Harare

FORMER Tanzanian President Julius Nyrere is scheduled to open a huge think-tank conference on the struggle against apartheid which is being hosted by the African National Congress in Arusha, Tanzania, in December.

The four-day conference will be attended by ANC president Oliver Tambo and Swapo president Sam Nujoma, and it is expected to attract scores of leading anti-apartheid activists from inside South Africa as well as delegates from all six continents.

Organisers expect more than 500 delegates to attend the gathering being held in Tanzania's "conference town" of Arusha. They will include political, trade union and religious leaders.

This could make the conference, entitled "The World Against Apartheid and For a Democratic South Africa", the largest of its kind ever to be held.

The conference is likely to adopt a declaration and programme of action which, the organisers expect, will mark a new stage in the struggle against apartheid.

- It will provide the ANC with an opportunity to reflect what the organisers term "the perspective of a free South Africa".

The conference will attempt to increase co-ordination of international campaigns against apartheid, for sanctions and in support of the ANC and mass organisations operating legally inside South Africa.

Some ANC leaders consider that, with the fall-off of insurrectionary activity inside the country, what is currently worrying the Pretoria government more than any other aspect of the anti-apartheid offensive is the kind of international recognition being given to the ANC and the mass organisations.

The gathering is a clear attempt to pile on this kind of pressure.

In the course of the four-day conference, which begins on December 1, delegates are expected to break up into 11 commissions dealing with different aspects of apartheid society.

These will include: education, the youth, women's issues, culture, religion, the media, destabilisation in Southern Africa as well as the situation in Namibia.

Papers are to be presented by members of the ANC and other organisations attending.

Omen for a child-to-[illegible]

NYERERE WARNS ON STRUGGLE

ARUSHA — Former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere opened the African National Congress' international conference here this week with a warning that the struggle for justice and democracy in South Africa would not end immediately their apartheid government had been replaced by a "government of the people."

Dr Nyerere dismissed the South African Government's reforms as "amelioration of the conditions in the prison house of apartheid.

"The people of South Africa remain prisoners."

In a scathing reference to British and American opposition to the ANC's violence, Dr Nyerere said the organisation had been left with no alternative but to resort to armed struggle after 50 years of non-violent means.

Gandhi

President Reagan of the United States was not likely to be aware of this, he said, but Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain had no reason not to be aware of it.

The opening ceremony was addressed also by ANC president Oliver Tambo, who is banned and cannot be quoted, and by Swapo president Sam Nujoma.

Mr Nujoma claimed that "racist troops" in Namibia were guilty of atrocities against civilians suggesting, however, that Swapo was willing to enter into negotiations with South Africa over the territory, he said: "We talk with a rifle in one hand while with the other we offer the hand of peace, a white flower."

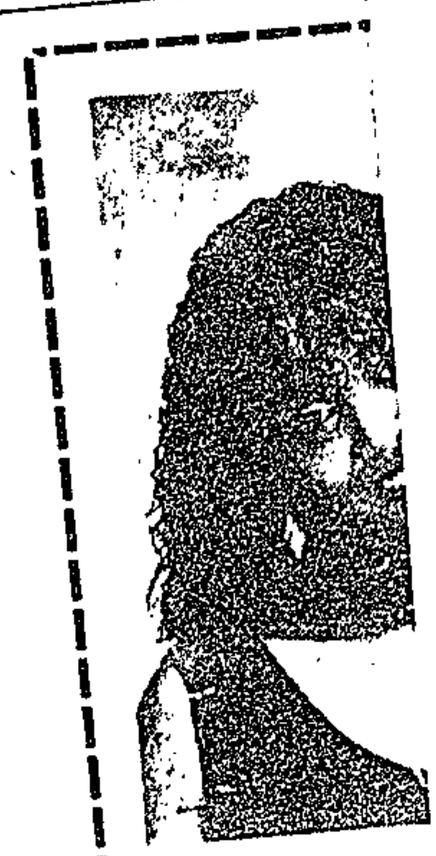
SOWETAN Africa News Service

A message from President Rajiv Gandhi of India was read by a visiting member of his cabinet.

Behind the speakers at the ceremony hung a giant portrait resembling Steve Biko.

None of the foreign celebrities who were rumoured to have planned to attend the meeting turned up.

Archbishop Tutu and the Rev Allan Boesak were expected by ANC officials to arrive before the meeting ends tomorrow.



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Tanzania's cancer curse

CP Correspondent

CANCER is becoming Tanzania's number-one killer according to a study by a major hospital in the country.

The director of the Tanzania Tumour Centre, Dr Jeff Luande, said reported cancer cases had topped 12 000 a year, significantly up on the 7 000 cased reported in 1977.

Up to 17 000 cases a year are expected by the year 2000.

The government has started taking steps to combat the disease, one such effort being the formation of centre in 1980.

However, critics have said the country cannot afford the high cost of cancer treatment and should rather concentrate on primary health care.

The centre is said to be the first of its kind in independent Africa, South of the Sahara.

It has treatment, education and research facilities.

The centre was conceived in 1978 with initial American support of R1 200 000.

With this assistance it was able to offer both radiotherapy and chemotherapy services.

The greatest problem faced by doctors in the country is that the disease is relatively unknown and many patients allowed their conditions to deteriorate beyond repair before being treated.

Huge cost to reopen rail link

Star 2/2/88

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ARUSHA (Tanzania) — Planning for a political or military breakthrough that is nowhere in sight, the black states of southern Africa have drawn up a blueprint of how Angola's long-closed Benguela Railway could be revived.

It would cost R228 million to get trains rolling again to the heart of Africa, and R1,5 billion to develop the full potential of the line and its outlet to the sea, according to Swedish consultants who drafted the plan.

But any such hopes depend on the course of Angola's civil war.

"Some things are possible, but it remains to be seen whether reopening the Benguela Railway is one of them," a Western diplomat commented this week.

The 1,328 km route once linked Lobito on the Atlantic Ocean with the copper mines of Zaire and Zambia, but has been reduced by war to a dead-end line.

The Swedish study was put to Western donors by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) at its annual conference in the Tanzanian town of Arusha this week.

According to the document the line could be reopened to limited international traffic after a R228 million crash programme of repairs lasting 18 months.

The ultimate aim is to give the Benguela railway a freight carrying capacity of three million tons a year by the year 2000 and Lobito port the capacity to cope with it.

Lobito handled only 250 000 ton of cargo in 1986. — Reuter.

D ID 23/3/88

Taiwan to buy more gold

by Chen Chien-kuo

TAIPEI — Taiwan will buy gold and reduce its external debt to help cut its massive foreign exchange reserves, a senior Central Bank official said yesterday.

"Buying more gold is part of our efforts to diversify and cut our foreign exchange holdings," the official said. He did not give figures.

Taiwan will also continue to reduce its external debt to help slash the reserves, which at nearly 76 billion US dollars are one of the world's largest, he added. D10 23/3/88

Taiwan repaid nearly 1.4 billion US dollars last year, reducing its external debt to about 1.8 billion dollars from 3.24 billion in 1986, a ministry official said, adding the debt would fall to between 1.3 and 1.4 billion in 1988.

Taiwan's gold reserves rose more than 11 per cent to a record 8.52 million ounces in January from 7.67 million in December, the previous peak, according to the Central Bank.

Taiwan's gold imports, including gold bullion and coins, rose almost 150 per cent last year to more than 57 tonnes from 23 tonnes in 1986, according to the finance ministry.

The finance ministry official said the government would remove soon a five per cent sales tax on gold bullion and coins to encourage more imports. It lifted a ban on free imports of gold and silver last November.

Gold traders in Taipei welcomed the government decision to remove the tax, saying it would bring gold prices in Taiwan closer to international market prices.

"This will be a step forward towards liberalising the local financial market," a Hong Kong bullion dealer based in Taipei said. — Sapa Reuter.

25/8/88 (3B) B/Berg

Tanzania to open new mine

DAR ES SALAAM — A new Chinese-built colliery, to be opened next month, would supply all of Tanzania's domestic coal needs, an industry official said yesterday.

State Mining Corporation GM William Manning said the $110m Kiwira coal mine, 915km southwest of Dar es Salaam, would save Tanzania more than $1m in foreign exchange now being spent on coal imports from Zambia and Zimbabwe.

"I am certain this will be the last year we will be importing coal from Zambia and Zimbabwe," Manning said.

Coal from the mine would be used to generate electricity in a nearby power station, he said, adding: "We want to use Chinese knowledge to build more coal-fuelled power stations throughout the country."

Manning said Kiwira colliery, with proven deposits of 35-million tons, would have an annual capacity of 150 000t, 85 000t above Tanzania's current annual needs of 65 000t.

Kiwira's output was expected to rise to 300 000t a year in the next three years and to 320 000t after four more years.

"How much we can expand depends on our ability to market the coal (locally and overseas) and our ability to finance the projects," Manning said.

Government also planned to introduce coal for use in rural homes. — Reuter.

Tanzanian economy improving

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Clues
1/1/89.

Mwinyi sheds ideology for progress

CP Reporter

TANZANIAN President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has shed ideological loyalty in his country's road to economic recovery, according to a report in *The Times of Namibia*.

During his term of office he has made a significant achievement by having his country admitted back to the influential International Monetary Fund, said the newspaper.

Before Mwinyi came to power R18-million in foreign aid was blocked by the IMF. One area which has strenghtened Mwinyi's hand in the running of his country is the reform of the Tanzanian socialist system.

Mwinyi came to power in 1985 after being hand-picked by his country's famous leader and Africa's-elder statesman, Julius "Mwalimu" Nyerere.

Mwinyi did not bend to the policies of his predecessor and mentor, Nyerere, but was motivated by economic pragmatism and his will to see prosperity and better economic development in his country.

This led to Mwinyi cutting government spending and thereby bringing in better balance with revenue. This has raised the value of the Tanzanian pound from 98 cents to a dollar to 120 cents.

Many commentators also predict that Tanzania will lift price control on many goods and also ease restrictions on imports.

Star 9/1/89 318

Toothpaste (and the IMF) hit Tanzania

The Star's
Africa News Service

ARUSHA — Two years ago a visitor to Tanzania who forgot to pack his toothpaste had to clean his teeth with soap, for neither toothpaste nor many other basic com modities were available in the shops.

Now toothpaste and many other consumer goods are back in the shops, thanks to major changes in the government's socialist economic policies — and a little help from the International Monetary Fund.

Basket-case

The near collapse of the economy between 1978 and 1985 made Tanzania one of the world's basket-cases, heavily dependent on foreign aid. It was a poor country even by African standards.

But when delegates came to Arusha recently for the conference of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (commonly known as the PTA), many deserted the conference halls to go on shopping sprees for goods unobtainable in their own countries.

All over Tanzania shops are displaying not only locally made goods but imported items too, largely as a result of liberalisation measures under which people are allowed to import goods if they have foreign exchange without having to explain how they got it.

Prices of the imported goods are high and generally beyond the reach of the average Tanzanian. A pair of men's shoes, for instance, costs 3 980 Tanzanian shillings (about R70), which is roughly equivalent to the monthly salary of a middle management employee in a parastatal organisation in Tanzania.

Most Tanzanians, however, prefer this situation to the old days of shortages and rationing because at least there is something to buy with their earnings and they have an incentive to work harder.

This attitude is said to have contributed to an increase in agricultural production and to improvements in other sectors of the economy. Last year, the gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 3,9 percent. This was the second year in a row that the GDP had increased faster than the population growth of 3,3 percent.

The highest growth rates have been recorded in agriculture (4,4 percent), manufacturing (4,2 percent), and economic services, especially transport (4,5 percent) and water supplies (7,5 percent).

Agricultural production has increased so much in the past two years that the storage facilities could not house two bumper harvests. For the first time in many years, Tanzania had a surplus of maize in 1987 and took steps to export it.

However, exports of only two of the cash crops — tea and tobacco — were able to show increases. This factor, coupled with falling commodity prices on foreign markets, worsened the balance of payments position.

To boost foreign exchange earnings, the government has been encouraging businessmen to develop non-traditional exports by promising them half of any foreign exchange they earn from such products.

As a result, earnings from non-traditional exports are expected to increase by R374 million or 83 percent in 1987/88 against the previous year.

Overall, Tanzania's exports increased by 12 percent to R813 million in 1986/87 and are officially expected to rise by a further 9 percent in 1987/88.

Tanzania's economic recovery is largely attributed to an IMF-sponsored reform programme started in 1986 with the objective of increasing foreign exchange earnings and rehabilitating essential economic and social infrastructures.

The IMF programme is based on a minimum of R2 700 million being available annually for imported goods and services considered necessary to maintain the economic programme.

Tanzania's climb back will be closely watched

AR645 11189

318

From the Argus Africa News Service in Arusha



President Mwinyi . . . the hard option

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Agricultural production has increased so much in the past two years that the storage facilities could not house two bumper harvests. For the first time in many years, Tanzania had a surplus of maize in 1987 and took steps to export it.

However, exports of only two of the cash crops — tea and tobacco — were able to show increases. This factor, coupled with falling commodity prices on foreign markets, worsened the balance of payments position.

To boost foreign exchange earnings, the government has been encouraging businessmen to develop non-traditional exports by promising them half of any foreign exchange they earn from such products. As a result, earnings from non-traditional exports are expected to increase by R374-million or 83 percent in 1987/88 against the previous year.

Overall, Tanzania's exports increased by 12 percent to R813-million in 1986/87 and are officially expected to rise by a further nine percent in 1987/88.

Tanzania's economic recovery is largely attributed to an IMF-sponsored reform programme started in 1986 with the object of increasing foreign exchange earnings, rehabilitating essential economic and social infrastructures, increasing the use of existing industrial capacity and restoring a favourable fiscal balance.

The IMF programme is based on a minimum of R2 700-million being available annually for imported goods and services considered necessary to maintain the economic rehabilitation programme.

However, Tanzania's exports at present can finance only a third of her import needs. The budget is therefore heavily dependent on foreign aid, which acounts for about 40 percent of revenue.

This source had all but dried up as a result of former president Julius Nyerere's rejection of IMF intervention and his insistence on forging ahead with the policies that had widely been blamed for Tanzania's economic plight.

His successor, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, appears to have decided, as the economy went from bad to worse, that there was no alternative but to accept the dictates of the IMF.

Under the recovery programme worked out by the IMF, Tanzania has been excused debt repayments for five years. It must use this grace period to increase foreign exchange earnings not only to finance imports but also to service external debts.

Its performance will be watched closely by other African countries with similar economic problems.

Tanzanians for their part can take comfort from the fact that they are able to tackle their problems with clean teeth.

Tanzania is likely choice

ANC expected to move its bases 'farther north'

Star 12/1/89

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By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The outlawed African National Congress (ANC), which is to quit Angola in terms of the recently-signed southern African peace treaty, is expected to move most of its bases to Tanzania, according to local strategic and military experts.

But new transit camps could be established in neighbouring countries from which ANC cadres would infiltrate South Africa — a move which could lead to a deterioration in military, economic and diplomatic relations in the region, they said.

A senior South African intelligence source expected most ANC camps to be moved to Tanzania "or farther north".

The ANC currently operated from at least eight bases or facilities in Angola, according to intelligence sources.

Mr Wim Booyse, a researcher of the International Freedom Foundation, expected some of the ANC's estimated 2 500 cadres in Angola to be moved to Zambia, Botswana and the northern parts of Zimbabwe.

"Zimbabwe is an ideal host for the ANC, but is economically dependent on South Africa. If bases were to be established there, South Africa could put economic pressure on Zimbabwe," he said.

Target areas

The Mozambican line could also be reopened which would lead to increased infiltration via Mozambique — which could jeopardise the Nkomati Accord — and Swaziland, with even Venda and Gazankulu becoming "target areas".

University of Cape Town academic Professor Andrew Prior expected ANC bases to be established in Tanzania and Ethiopia, but not in Zambia.

However, the ANC would continue its infiltration via Botswana and Zambia, Professor Prior said.

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SA deputation to conference in Tanzania returns full of optimism

Star 12/11/89

By Winnie Graham

A deputation that "built bridges for South Africa" when it attended an international Christian conference in central Africa last month returned to Johannesburg this week determined to work for unity among black and white.

Mrs Mary Ma-Sechaba Mabaso, president of the Inter-denominational Prayer Women's League, who was accompanied by three Soweto residents, said she had come back convinced that if people were prepared to share in a Christian way there would be peace in South Africa.

She said the people of Tanzania, Zambia and Zaire had given them a heartwarming welcome.

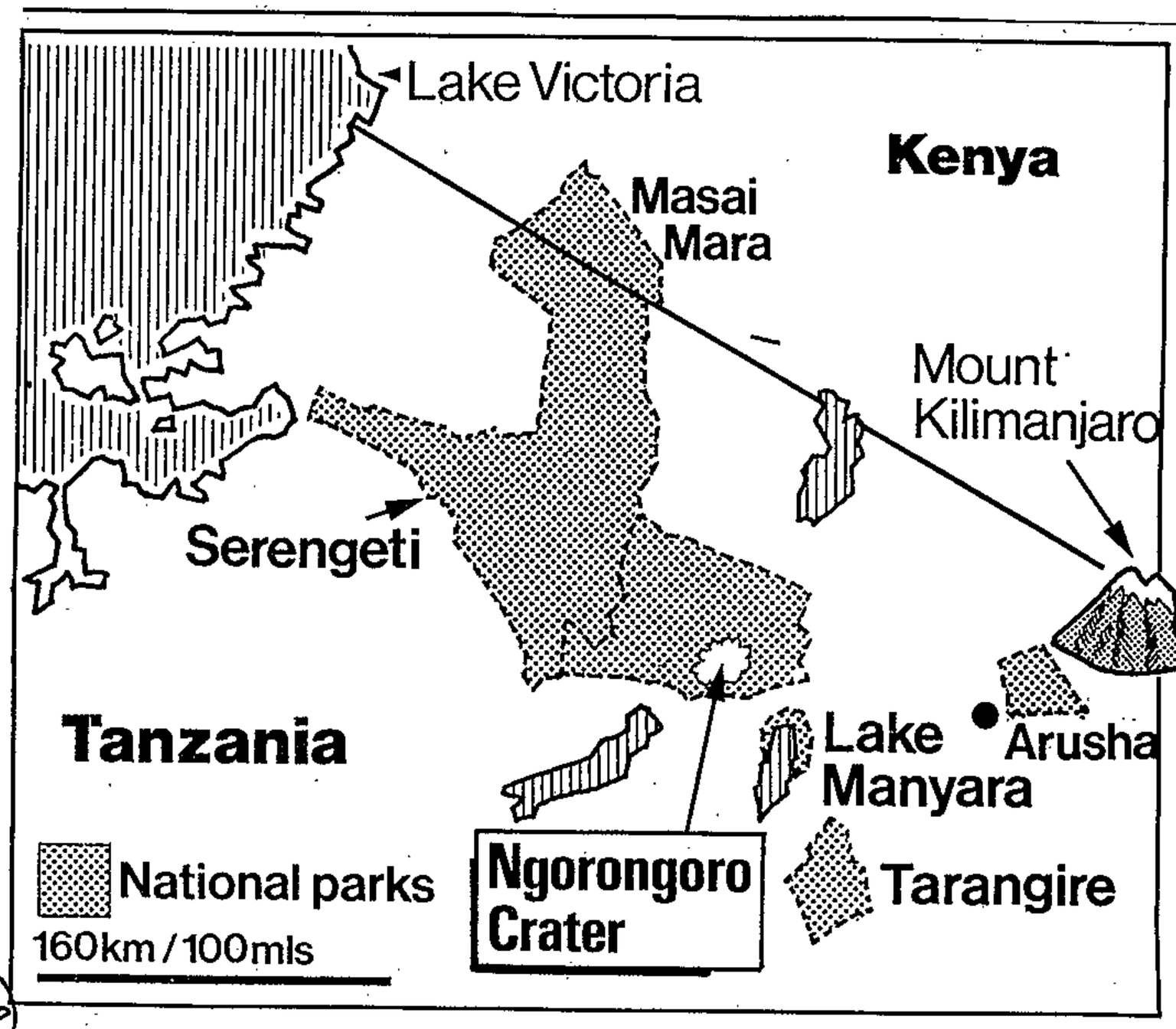


Mrs Mary Mabaso.

"Politics was never an issue," she added. "If anyone asked me about apartheid I told them I had come as a child of God and that was good enough.

"We attended a week-long inter-denominational conference at Mbeya, Tanzania, and spent much of our time praying for unity in Africa. At Christmas, there was a wonderful, spiritual experience.

"Unlike South Africa, where the spirit of Christmas is often missing, the anniversary of the birth of Christ was an occasion of real rejoicing. We spent the entire day in church singing and praising God."



The vehicles damage the eco-system while the poachers decimate the game in the Ngorogoro crater

Ngorongoro slowly dies .. of popularity

By KEITH SOMERVILLE in Ngorongoro

TOURISTS and poachers are putting the future of Tanzania's world-famous Ngorongoro Crater game park in jeopardy.

Tanzanian wildlife authorities say tourist vehicles have damaged the soils and paths — which in turn can affect the feeding and breeding habits of the animals — while poachers have reduced both the park's rhinoceros and elephant population.

Ngorongoro is one of the last refuges of the increasingly threatened black rhinocerous.

Tanzanian wildlife and tourist authorities are aware of the threat posed by tourist vehicles to the reserve's eco-system. Last July all but Land Rovers and similar four-wheel drive vehicles were banned from the park.

Tourists must view game in state-owned Land Rovers with a government driver/guide or pay for a guide to accompany them in their own vehicle. The cost of a day's visit to the crater has also been increased.

The measures are aimed not only at conservation, but also at earning hard currency. Tanzania has always lagged behind Kenya in terms of facilities for safaris and earnings from tourists.

Although well-meaning, the new regulations may actually increase the damage and the disturbance to animals.

The Land Rovers are lighter and cause less damage to road surfaces. But safari groups are now using two Land Rovers instead of one truck — thus increasing the overall traffic in the park.

And state tourist corporation guides and drivers are far more willing to break park regulations than private operators, who are scared of being banned from the park and losing revenue.

Poaching has taken a terrible toll of the rhino. In 1986, there were around 30 in the crater. Now park officials estimate the population at between 10 and 20.

Regular visitors, notably tour guides from safari companies, say that despite the presence of constant anti-poaching patrols, rhinos are still sometimes lost to poachers. One was shot last year.

Most poachers are believed to be Somali Shiftas — well-armed bandits who are the scourge of parks throughout Kenya and Tanzania — and former soldiers who have fled Uganda.

Both groups are well-armed, usually with AK-47 assault rifles, and can outgun the anti-poaching patrols, generally equipped with World War II rifles and little ammunition.

The elephant population has also suffered badly. In the year to last June, 32 elephants are known to have been killed by poachers in Serengeti and two other Tanzanian parks. — Gemini News Service

Man in Tanzanian court over hijack bid

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Star 1/6/89

DAR ES SALAAM — A man has appeared in a Tanzanian magistrate's court charged with endangering and injuring passengers aboard a Soviet jet that SA agents allegedly tried to hijack to Johannesburg.

The magistrate, Mr J Masanche, who heard the charge in camera yesterday, identified the man only as "white". He said the man would reappear on June 13 with a second white man facing the same charges.

On May 18, Soviet guards overpowered two men who tried to hijack a State-owned Aeroflot jet en route from Luanda to Dar es Salaam. Unconfirmed reports then said the ANC had chartered the jet to transport its members evacuating bases in Angola.

A police source in Dar es Salaam two days later identified four men held for investigation over the incident as two blacks, a coloured and a white "believed to be a Boer from South Africa". He said the Russian pilot had told Dar es Salaam control tower a man claiming he had a grenade had said "a Russian communist wanted in South Africa" was aboard and demanded the jet change course to Johannesburg.

Guards shot the would-be hijacker as the pilot led him to the cockpit. The wounded man was later flown to hospital. A crew member was also injured.

The ANC office and Soviet Embassy in Dar es Salaam have refused to discuss the hijack bid. Tanzanian Minister for Communications Mr Stephen Kibona dismissed the hijack report as "a lie". SA authorities denied its agents attempted the hijack. — Sapa-AP.

Tanzania to tackle AIDS

BTDay 1/6/89

DAR ES SALAAM — About 400 000 Tanzanians have the AIDS — acquired immune deficiency syndrome — virus and a Cabinet minister said yesterday they were unwittingly spreading the disease. (318)

Health Minister Aaron Chiudo added AIDS, at the opening of an art exhibit sponsored by artists campaigning against the disease: "AIDS is spreading at a very fast pace."

Chiudo said a national education campaign against AIDS in Tanzania, which has 4 000 confirmed cases, would be launched tomorrow. — Sapa-AP.

Man said to be from SA jailed for crimes on Soviet airliner

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania's High Court yesterday jailed a white man, said by diplomatic sources to be South African, for 15 years for placing explosives on a Soviet airliner last month.

Bradely Richard Stacey (27) pleaded guilty to all three charges against him — endangering the lives of passengers on Flight IL-8449 on May 18, placing dangerous explosives on the plane and assaulting a crew member.

Senior High Court Judge Nassor Mzavas and the Tanzanian government have declined to give Stacey's nationality.

Tanzania has also declined to say whether Stacey was trying to hijack the aircraft.

The sources said Stacey was South African and was among 174 members of the African National Congress (ANC) flying to Tanzania from Angola's capital Luanda.

Unconfirmed foreign press reports have said he tried to hijack the aircraft to South Africa but was overpowered and injured.

Stacey, who also used the alias George Hodges, appeared in court with a bandaged left arm but looked relaxed. He had no lawyer.

Passing sentence, the judge said: "The offence Stacey committed calls for a sentence that would deter others from similar offences. Had it not been for the fact that Stacey readily pleaded guilty I would not have hesitated to impose the maximum sentence of 20 years' imprisonment."

It was not immediately known what had happened to another man arrested with Stacey and taken to a military hospital here with wounds sustained during fighting on the aircraft. — Reuter.

Jet 'mystery': SA man 'will appeal'

Star 31/6/89

DAR ES SALAAM — A South African sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in Tanzania for carrying explosives on to a Soviet jet and injuring a crew member, says he will appeal, the *Daily News* reported yesterday.

Bradley Richard Stacey, alias Hodges, pleaded guilty on Thursday to charges of taking explosives aboard an Aeroflot jet en route from Luanda, Angola, to Dar es Salaam and injuring a crew member, Vladimir Tahazon, two weeks ago.

High Court Judge Nasoro Mnzavas sentenced Stacey to a 15-year prison term on each charge. The sentences are to run concurrently, meaning Stacey (30) would serve only 15 years.

Sentencing closed

In passing judgment, Mr Mnzavas said he could not "close my eyes to the fact that offences of this nature are alarming, rampant in the whole world".

The explosives Stacey was accused of having included land mines, blocks of TNT, detonators and hand grenades.

The sentencing, which was closed to the public and journalists, left the May 18 incident aboard the state-owned jet shrouded in mystery.

State Attorney Johnson Mwanyika said the court should be emptied "because of the circumstances that led to the arrangement (guilty plea) and the condition of the accused".

Stacey's nationality and home town were not indicated in the charge sheet, although police and court officials have identified him as a South African. — Associated Press.

Thatcher rattles her Cabinet

PETER GREGSON

LONDON — Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher has sent shivers through Britain's ruling Conservative Party by indicating she is planning a substantial cabinet reshuffle. Star 31/6/89

In an interview this week, she said she hated having to axe her ministers, but it was necessary from time to time to bring in new blood.

Sparking a spate of media speculation, she also signalled that not even the two heavyweights of her cabinet, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr Nigel Lawson, were sacrosanct.

In the interview with the *Glasgow Herald* published on Thursday, Mrs Thatcher said she was horrified by some of the reshuffle theories she had read in the press and said they deeply hurt the ministers involved and their families.

But, when asked about such speculation centring on Sir Geoffrey and Mr Lawson, who lives next door to the Prime Minister at 11 Downing Street, she did not rule out changes among her key ministers.

"Nigel is a very good neighbour of mine and a very good chancellor. Geoffrey is a very good foreign secretary," she replied, but added: "I'm not going any further."



HOWE: exasperating.



LAWSON: under fire.

Both Mr Lawson and Sir Geoffrey have been in their present posts since 1983.

In the past 18 months, Mrs Thatcher and her chancellor have been at odds over monetary policy and relations have not always been easy with the foreign secretary. "Sir Geoffrey exasperates her and she irritates him," said one official.

But in Conservative Party terms, the pair are virtually unsackable. Sir Geoffrey is enormously popular and to move him unwillingly, given that he loves the Foreign Office and would only want to give it up to succeed Mrs Thatcher, would damage her own standing with the Conservative rank-and-file.

Mr Lawson has been under fire in recent months as the economy faltered and inflation rose steeply while sterling nose-dived.

Sir Geoffrey strengthened his hand by his negotiations at this week's North Atlantic Treaty Organisation summit which reached a compromise between London and Bonn over short-range nuclear forces that allowed both Mrs Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to claim victory.

Mrs Thatcher usually shuffles her ministerial team in September and the favourite summertime talk in political circles is what will happen in the annual game of musical chairs around the cabinet table.

Mrs Thatcher has indicated that the next shuffle may again be in September, but she has made clear the time is ripe for some new and younger faces around the table at the regular Thursday cabinet meeting.

Most of the current speculation features Energy Secretary Cecil Parkinson, restored to the cabinet in 1987 four years after resigning over involvement in a sex scandal, as a likely successor to either Sir Geoffrey or Mr Lawson. — Reuter.

S/Times 4/6/89

Jailed ANC man spurned us, say parents

By SHAUN HARRIS and JEREMY BROOKS

DISTRAUGHT parents of the South African jailed in Tanzania for 15 years said yesterday that their son had cut all ties with his family when he fled the country three years ago.

Until he appeared in court in Dar-es-Salaam this week after apparently trying to hijack a Soviet airliner, Bradley Stacey's elderly parents didn't even know whether he was alive or not.

Stacey, 27, turned his back on his family and went underground after being linked to fires at Natal University, where he was a student, in 1986.

Speaking from his home in the comfortable Durban suburb of Manor Gardens, a shocked Mr Cecil Stacey said:

"I can't tell you anything. I haven't seen my son since the fires the police say he was responsible for on the campus three years ago.

"We have had no phone calls, no letters, no contact of any kind. I don't know where he's been or what he's been doing."

The retired electrician said it had come as a "tremendous shock" to see his son's name in newspapers this week.

"I don't know what to think. He's being called an ANC member and, at the same time, a South African spy. I don't know what the boy has been up to."

Bradley's mother works at Natal University as a secretary. He has a brother, Kevin, who lives in the Transvaal, and a married sister, Arlene.

Gutted

An ANC source said yesterday Stacey had joined the movement under an assumed name. Suggestions that he infiltrated as a spy have been refuted by the SAP, who say he is wanted for the university fire which gutted several offices in two buildings on the campus causing damage of more than R1-million.

The targets for the attacks, clearly intended to look like the work of extreme radicals, were top social scientist Professor Lawrence Schlemmer and conservative political scientist Professor Frederick Clifford-Vaughan.

A day earlier Professor Schlemmer's study at his Overport home was gutted in a petrol bomb attack, destroying years of academic research.

Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said police were still looking for him in connection with the university fire.

He also linked Stacey to the Broederstroom ANC cell, saying an altered ID document found there belonged to Stacey.

A neighbour who has known the Stacey family for more than 20 years said yesterday that Bradley was an "introvert who didn't play with the other children in his street. He didn't mix well, didn't seem to have any friends.

"He was a bright youngster — very bookish, he seemed to spend all his time reading and studying and never played sport or anything like that".

SRC member Steven Collins, who knew Stacey as an Economic History Masters student, said he gave the impression of being "extremely left wing".

"He was a bit of a loner, but he hung around the SRC offices and became very interested in Nusas when the 'Talk to the ANC' campaign was launched at the beginning of 1986.

"With hindsight, he gave the impression of being a little too obviously left wing, too radical."

The Master's graduate in political science joined the ANC under the name of Douglas George Hodges, according to ANC sources in Lusaka.

Concern

"He was lonely, argumentative and undisciplined while a member of our military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe," said a spokesman.

While in Luanda, he told a member of the ANC's national executive he wanted a transfer out of the military wing.

"We don't know exactly what the problem was, but I understand he couldn't handle the discipline. He was considered unfit for active service. He said he had a B Comm degree and wanted to work in the treasury."

Until boarding the Aeroflot airliner bound for Moscow a fortnight ago, Stacey was working in the library of an ANC camp near Luanda, but although he had been causing concern to his superiors "for some time", they did not suspect he was a spy.

The ANC said that only Stacey was involved in the "scuffle" aboard the Aeroflot aircraft which was ferrying more than 100 of its members to Moscow.

At his trial, Stacey was described as "a walking bomb" and said to have been carrying 875 gram of TNT, a Bulgarian anti-personnel mine and at least five different detonators taken from grenades and mines when he boarded the aircraft.

He was charged under two sections of Tanzania's Penal Code, one relating to the smuggling of arms onto an aircraft with the purpose of endangering both it and the safety of passengers, and another of threatening the life of Mr Tahazon Vladimir with a bomb.

A grinning Stacey, who was not represented, was led from the courtroom after saying he would appeal against his conviction and hoped to "return home" within 10 years.

Tanzania out, SA in — but what is the fate of the elephant?

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Star 18/7/89

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — You could tell at a glance who was in which conservationist camp at the recent meeting here of African countries and international organisations to decide the fate of the African elephant.

The man carrying a briefcase made of elephant hide was a southern African conservationist who supports culling the beast and selling its ivory, meat, hide and other products to raise money to plough back into improving conservation.

The one wearing a batik beach shirt emblazoned with green and pink elephants was a North American environmentalist who wants a complete ban on international trade in African elephant products in the belief that this will stop the slaughter of the continent's living symbol.

Much harder to discern was who was a member of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and who was not. When the conference of the African Elephant Working Group (AEWG) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) began, the traditional SADCC countries held regular caucus meetings to co-ordinate their African elephant policies.

Conservationists met in Gaborone recently to discuss a possible ban on all ivory trade. But as a **Special Correspondent of The Star's Africa News Service** reports the stormy meeting ended with southern African countries deciding to form their own organisation to market ivory.

But by the end of the stormiest meeting in the history of modern wildlife conservation, Tanzania had quit the SADCC caucus and South Africa, represented by Dr Anthony Hall-Martin, had been co-opted instead. It was enough to turn Mr Pik Botha, who has tried unsuccessfully for years to achieve similar progress in non-elephant spheres, green with envy.

But the really critical outcome of the AEWG meeting from July 3 to 8 was the decision by southern African countries with growing elephant population to launch a breakaway organisation to market ivory, mainly in the Far East, if an international ban on trade in the product is formalised in 10 weeks time.

The southern Africa move, spearheaded by Zimbabwe, will open up a serious split when details of the new organisation are made public at the next full meeting of CITES in Lausanne at the begining of October.

The Zimbabweans, backed strongly by Botswana and South Africa, say veiled threats of sanctions by the United States and international conservation organisations will not deter them.

The proposal for the total international trade ban has been formulated by Tanzania with support from Kenya, the United States, the European Community, the World Wide Fund for Nature and the US-based Wildlife Conservation International.

The population of the African elephant, the living symbol of the continent and the earth's biggest land mammal, is down to 625 000 this year, according to figures prepared by Mr Iain Douglas-Hamilton, a renowned Nairobi-based elephant expert, for the Gaborone meeting. The statistics show a dramatic drop in the population from the figure of 735 000 in 1988 and 1,3 million in 1979.

"The downward population trends for the great majority of countries are sufficiently large to predict extinction in the near future," says the 150-page ban proposal for the Lausanne meeting which the Tanzanians presented for approval by the AEWG gathering.

The Tanzanians and their allies are seeking to have the African elephants moved from Appendix II to Appendix I of CITES, the most important international agreements in trade in endangered wild animals and their products. Appedinx I prohibits all commercial trade across international boundaries. Appendix II, in which the elephant is currently listed, merely limits the trade by a loosely-controlled system of export licenses.

The Tanzanians argue that the legitimate trade in "white gold" automatically encourages poaching by putting a value on ivory, and the gaping loopholes in the current CITES system mean that 90 percent of all licensed ivory comes from poached animals.

The Tanzanians say their own elephant population has been reduced from 320 000 ten years ago to less than 80 000, mainly as a result of poaching organised by illegal ivory traders. In a desperate move to halt the free-fall towards elimination of its elephants, the Tanzanian government ordered an army brigade to begin a sweep of the country four weeks ago to pick up poachers and weapons. About 1 000 arrests have so far been made.

The southern African nations were outraged when the Tanzanians presented their proposal as a *fait-accompli* at Gaborone. They demanded to know why a proposal had been made which did not take into account the reasons for southern Africa's increasing elephant population. They also angrily attacked East African states and the US for failing to consult southern Africa before the new CITES proposal was lodged in Switzerland in May.

Dr Chris Huxley, a former biologist with CITES who has been hired as a consultant by Zimbabwe, said: "The problem is that the Tanzanians, Kenyans and Americans have suddenly got fundamental religion and they won't even consider other philosophies."

Elephant herds in three countries of the southern African region — from Angola and Zambia downwards — are incontrovertibly growing. Zimbabwe's population stands at 45 000 compared with 30 000 in 1979. Botswana's has increased from roughly 20 000 in 1979 to more than 51 000 today, while SA's is up from 7 800 to 8 200 in the same period.

All three countries carry out an annual cull. Millions of dollars are raised from selling meat locally, the hide to the Texas boot industry and the ivory to Japan are ploughed back directly into conservation and rural development projects in the vicinity of National Parks and game management areas.

Regardless of what the 102-nation CITES meeting decides in Lausanne — Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa wil begin their new ivory marketing system this year. It will be based on a new system of open public auctions held periodically in cities such as Harare and Osaka. Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia will also join the system. Namibia is expected to join when it becomes independent early next year, and an invitation will be extended to Angola when a government of national reconciliation has been firmly established.

Dr Richard Leakey, newly appointed as Director Wildlife in Kenya to end corruption from the Kenyatta era, has virtually admitted that his country's drastic loss of elephants is as much to do with internal problems as the world ivory trade.

Kenya, preceived by most westerners as some kind of Elysian home for wildlife, has seen an unprecedented slaughter of its elephants. There are only 16 000 now compared with more than 130 000 in 1973.



Tanzanian gets top OAU job

ADDIS ABABA — Tanzania's Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Salim Ahmed Salim was yesterday elected Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

He got 38 votes in a secret ballot conducted at the end of the OAU's annual heads of state summit, more than the two-thirds majority among the 49 member states he needed to win the post, an official said.

Mr Salim (47), a career diplomat for many years and one-time foreign minister, had been widely expected to win the contest against the incumbent, Mr Ide Oumarou of Niger.

Political analysts said Mr Salim's election showed that African states wanted to focus their attention on SA, which they accuse of destabilising its black-ruled neighbours.

Mr Salim has been an outspoken critic of SA, taking command over the years of key anti-apartheid committees at the United Nations and the OAU.

"Under Oumarou, the OAU appeared not to have enough teeth nor was it strong enough against South Africa at international forums," said an African diplomat at OAU headquarters in the Ethiopian capital.

Mr Salim is also a member of Tanzania's ruling party central committee and has been a journalist.— Sapa-Reuter.

Star 28/7/89 (318)

Army is called in to fight poachers

IFAKARA (Tanzania) — On the twilight plains of Tanzania's Selous game reserve, a dozen soldiers crouched by their campfire listening to the latest intelligence briefing on their enemy — gangs of poachers.

Tanzania has called in the army in its campaign to stop the slaughter of its elephants for ivory and rhinos for their horns.

The soldiers, Israeli-made Uzi sub-machine-guns close at hand, listened attentively to Lieutenant-Colonel John Mbeya's half-hour briefing, a detailed summary of what dead animals and camp site traces had been found.

SANDHURST TRAINED

"The operation is going on smoothly and hundreds of poachers have been caught," the Sandhurst-trained colonel told Reuter.

Wildlife officials hope deployment of the military to police Tanzania's vast reserves will stop a decade of slaughter which has halved the Selous's elephant population to an estimated 55 000.

But some soldiers are sceptical.

"Who are the poachers? These dirty villagers we round up, the Somalis or the big bosses sitting in Dar es Salaam or abroad," said one tough-looking sergeant.

So far, Tanzania's poaching crackdown has netted more than 800 suspects.

Rewards of 50 000 shillings (about R1 000) for information leading to the recovery of poachers'



Poachers stripping an elephant carcass of ivory.

weapons — more than many Tanzanians make in an entire year — are producing results.

And government is slapping brutal jail terms on convicted poachers — possession of a tusk means a minimum sentence of 15 years.

It all adds up to a tough new departure for Tanzania, said recently-appointed wildlife director Mr Costa Mlay.

Unlike Kenya, Tanzania does not have a "shoot to kill" policy for poachers, but Mr Mlay suggested this ultimate measure would not draw disapproval.

MORALE LIFTED

"Our men out there are not going to wait and arrest poachers.

"It's either the poachers get our men, or our men get the poachers.

"Our main task has been to lift morale in the wildlife department itself by offering incentives to field workers and providing them with required provisions."

Mr Mlay adds it will take more than the army to stop poaching. A world wide ban on the ivory trade is needed.

Tanzania and neighbouring Kenya say they will seek a global ban at the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in Switzerland later this year. — Reuter.

wd book

ANC members in Zambia ordered to 'behave or leave'

Star 21/8/89

Political Staff

DURBAN — Reports that the African National Congress was being expelled from Zambia were exaggerated, senior diplomatic sources said today.

South African emissaries were expected to make contact with representatives in Lusaka today about the reports which said South African pressure was forcing the ANC to move its headquarters to Tanzania.

A source, who did not want to be named because of the "extreme delicacy of the situation" and the forthcoming meeting between the Acting State President, Mr F W de Klerk, and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, confirmed, however, that steps were being taken against the ANC in Zambia.

These, however, were not as a result of South African pressure to force the ANC further back, but because of the behaviour of members of the ANC in Zambia.

"The ANC's actions are starting to damage Zambia's image abroad," the source said.

"President Kaunda has been told by his own advisors that Zambia can no longer have a bunch of people who are drunks, brawling and shooting each other in pubs."

Diplomatic sources said their understanding of the position was that the ANC had been given an ultimatum that its members should behave themselves or leave.

ANC moving to Tanzania

Stw 19/8/89

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● FROM PAGE 1.

bia as its role changes from backer to broker.

South Africa insists that the ANC ends its use of armed force before talks can begin, but last week ANC leaders were calling for an escalation of the armed struggle, saying that it will continue until the end of the state of emergency, all organisations unbanned, and all political prisoners freed.

The departure of the ANC from Zambia follows its expulsion from Angola last year under terms agreed by Angola, Cuba and South Africa.

Guerrilas' base

Since then, 8 000 ANC members, most of them undergoing military training, are reported to have been sent to Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia.

In 1984 the ANC was expelled from Mozambique, and Zimbabwe has never allowed the fighters to use its territory.

The Botswana government recently jailed some ANC members on its territory.

Swaziland, the only other country adjoining South Africa, is too small and weak to allow the ANC to operate.

While Zambia had no official training camps, it served as a base for ANC guerillas leaving South Africa or waiting to return. Pretoria has made several raids into Zambia to attack ANC houses.

Mr Kaunda is also under intense political and economic pressure with the Zambian economy in desperate straits. — Independent News Service.

Tanzania is going to town again

3/8 Star 12/12/89

For the first time in many years, Tanzanians are enjoying the luxury of buying essential goods, and foreign products are being sold openly as its reform government frees the economy.

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania, once leading the black African states committed to socialism, celebrated 28 years of independence at the weekend with a reform government abandoning policies which crippled its economy.

For the first time in years, Tanzanians across the country are enjoying the "luxury" of buying essential goods, and foreign products are being sold openly.

Since coming to power in 1985, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has liberalised Tanzania's trade and raised producer prices for coffee and cotton, the main exports.

Farm production, in the past virtually stagnant, has risen an average 4 percent annually, while industrial capacity use has shot up to over 50 percent from under 30 percent.



The president says his reforms will ensure economic growth of up to 6 percent a year to 1993.

"These are big increases considering that the GDP (gross domestic product) has been increasing by 0,8 percent between 1981 and 1985," the president said in June.

Mr Mwinyi has virtually thrown out of the window the dogmatic socialist policies of his predecessor, Mr Julius Nyerere, who brought free education and health but drove the economy to near collapse.

Shelves were often empty and even basic commodities like toothpaste could not be found.

But economists caution that Mr Mwinyi's International Monetary Fund (IMF)-backed reforms, including this week's devaluation of the shilling by 17,37 percent, had hit living standards of many Tanzanians.

Inflation fell slightly to 28 percent last year from 30 percent in 1987 and Central Bank officials say it has now shot up to 31 percent. A 25 percent pay rise awarded this year has failed to make up lost ground.

"Even though goods are very expensive, at least they are available on the shelves and all one needs is to work hard, earn the money and buy them," Mr Musa Mohammed, a sales executive, said.

Mr Nyerere's African socialism, at a time of depressed world prices for Third World commodities and high prices for oil imports, was coupled with a wholesale nationalisation of foreign owned firms and imposition of costly subsidies on agriculture.

"It is good to see the country moving away from such stereotyped policies and injecting incentive, accountability and good management," an economist told Reuter.

Mr Mwinyi's success story heavily relies on a massive influx of foreign aid. An IMF agreement underwrites annual Western aid of up to $800 million (R2080 million) and rescheduling of its $5 billion (R13 billion) external debt.

Mr Mwinyi has not been so successful on the political front. New tensions have arisen on the Indian Ocean offshore island of Zanzibar which forms a union with mainland Tanzania.

Political unrest has mounted since January 1987, when the island's president, Mr Idris Abdul Wakil, sacked the popular chief minister, Mr Seif Shariff Hamad, who has since been detained and accused of stirring up separatist sentiments. — Sapa-Reuter.

Tanzania welcomes ANC group

Star 24/11/90

318

DAR ES SALAAM — Eight veteran leaders of the ANC, led by Mr Walter Sisulu, arrived in Tanzania yesterday to an emotional welcome from hundreds of exiled supporters.

The ANC veterans embraced Tanzanian President Ali Mwinyi and former president Mr Julius Nyerere when they arrived in the western town of Dodoma after a week's consultations at the party's headquarters in Lusaka.

"Independence still remains a privilege for Africa until South Africa is free, until apartheid is destroyed, and until you people are free," Mr Nyerere told them.

The ANC eight were introduced to a younger generation of party members — most of whom not born when they were jailed for plotting to overthrow white rule.

"This is a moment of excitement and joy for us to see and meet our leaders," an ANC representative said.

TRAINING CAMPS

He added that the group would hold talks with Mr Nyerere and President Mwinyi, and see ANC farming and educational settlements near Morogoro, 280 km west of Dar es Salaam.

They will also visit ANC secret military training camps near Nachingwea.

After the Tanzanian visit, Mr Sisulu leaves for a two-week tour of European capitals. He is also likely to visit ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo, who is recovering in a Swedish clinic from a stroke.

Mr Nyerere said he had been informed by the Swedish government that Mr Tambo was recovering and would soon resume his old post.

While in Lusaka, the group had talks on the release of jailed leader Mr Nelson Mandela — expected within weeks — as well as the future leadership of the movement and the programme of apartheid reform launched by President F W de Klerk.

They also met leaders of the six South African Frontline states. — Sapa-Reuter.

Young exiles greet ANC 8

DODOMA — Eight veteran ANC leaders led by Walter Sisulu arrived in Tanzania yesterday to an emotional welcome from hundreds of exiled young comrades.

They embraced Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and former president Julius Nyerere when they arrived here after a week's consultations at party headquarters in Lusaka.

"Independence still remains a privilege for Africa until SA is free, until apartheid is destroyed and until you people are free," Nyerere told them.

The eight were introduced to members of a younger generation of ANC members, most not yet born when they were jailed for plotting to overthrow white rule.

An ANC representative said the group would hold talks with Nyerere, Mwinyi and visit ANC farming and educational settlements near Morogoro, 280km west of Dar es Salaam.

They would also visit ANC secret military training camps near Nachingwea, 450km south of Dar es Salaam, ANC sources said.

After the Tanzanian visit, Sisulu leaves for a two-week tour of European capitals and is also likely to visit ANC president Oliver Tambo, who is recovering from a stroke in a Swedish clinic.

Nyerere said the Swedish government had informed him Tambo was recovering and would soon resume his old post.

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□ PAC president Zeph Mothopeng visited PAC members in a Gaborone prison on Monday while on a four-day visit to Botswana. Some of the prisoners were released the same day, the PAC said yesterday.

Africa feels effects of Eastern Europe

318

South 1/2 – 7/2/90.

The ruling party in Tanzania is to hold a seminar to discuss the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. It had maintained close links with the parties that have now been ousted; only last year President Ceausescu was given a big welcome in Dar es Salaam. The rethinking in Tanzania is taking place in other African countries as well, as ISAAC MRUMA reports:

AFRICAN political parties pursuing socialist policies are toning down the rhetoric in their ideology. Events in Eastern Europe have sent messages to party leaders.

The economic problems that overtook Africa in the 80s had already forced many countries to embrace policies criticised by hardliners as reversing party policies.

Following the introduction of perestroika and glasnost in the Soviet Union, demands within the parties for a reappraisal of policies have been heard for some time.

The demands were countered by arguments that perestroika was irrelevant to these African countries since they were still rebuilding and had nothing to restructure.

Except for parties in Angola, Ethiopia, Benin, Congo and Mozambique, which had declared their Marxist-Leninist policies and the central role of the working class in their struggle for socialism, other African socialist countries such as Tanzania pursued a moderate line.

Supreme

From the beginning they refused to be drawn into identifying themselves with Marxist-Leninist policies. Nevertheless, some leaders pursued a style of leadership similar to that of the communist parties in Eastern Europe.

There were central committees and congresses, and the party was said to be the supreme authority in policy.

The closed circles of party leaders in these organs were always perpetuating themselves and the rigid procedure for political leadership succession ensured a continuous re-election of the same old guards.

Tanzania's Party of the Revolution — abbreviated CCM after its Kiswahili version, Chama Cha Mapinduzi — will have much to discuss in the light of the changes in Eastern Europe.

"It will have to change its approach and ways of explaining its socialist message to the people," said one party functionary.

The CCM fits in the social democratic party mould, although in essence it is run like a functionally hierarchical communist party.

The party had close links with the hitherto ruling parties in Eastern Europe and even exchanged delegations. Party cadres are trained there. Ceausescu and his wife visited Tanzania last year.

The head of ideology in the party, Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru, considered to be a Marxist, attended the 14th congress of the Romanian Communist Party in Bucharest last November and returned home to say Romanians were very united and had "exhibited a great national solidarity and cohesion". A month later Romanians danced in the streets to celebrate the execution of their president Nicolae Ceausescu.

The events in Eastern Europe have been so embarrassing that the Tanzanian leadership has called a seminar next month to discuss the changes and their implications.

Observers say party leaders will have to struggle to re-establish their legitimacy. The next congress in 1992 could see some of the old guard stepping down. — *GEMINI NEWS*

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Romanian rumbles echo in Tanzania

w/mail 912-1572/90

318

Tanzania's socialist ruling party convenes a meeting to consider the implications of the changes in Eastern Europe.
ISAAC MRUMA *reports from Dar es Salaam*

THE ruling party in Tanzania is convening a seminar this month to discuss the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. It had maintained close links with the parties that have now been ousted and only last year Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu was given a big welcome in Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania's Party of the Revolution (the abbreviation is CCM after its Kiswahili version, Chama Cha Mapinduzi) will have much to discuss in the light of the changes in Eastern Europe.

As one of the party cadres remarked: "It will have to change its approach and ways of explaining its socialist message to the people."

In the classification of parties, CCM would fit the social democratic party mould, although in essence it is run like a hierarchical communist party. It is guided by socialist policies promulgated in the Arusha Declaration of 1967. The current programme is said to be the second phase of the declaration.

CCM leaders always refused to be drawn into identifying themselves with Marxist-Leninist policies. Nevertheless, they pursued a style of leadership similar to that of communist parties, with a central committee and congresses and with the party as the supreme authority in policy-making.

The closed circles of party leaders were always perpetuating themselves and the rigid procedure for the succession of political leadership ensured a continuous re-election of the same old guard.

The party had close links with the former rulers in Eastern Europe and even exchanged delegations. Party cadres are trained there. The links were so close that it was almost not done to criticise these countries' or parties' internal policies in public.

The head of ideology in CCM, Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru, considered to be a Marxist, attended the 14th congress of the Romanian Communist Party in Bucharest only a month before the coup and returned home to say Romanians were very united and had "exhibited a great national solidarity and cohesian".

When Romanians danced in the streets to celebrate the execution of their president a few weeks later, it was difficult to explain how rulers in a country such as Romania could suddenly be repressive. Ceausescu and his wife Elena visited Tanzania last year and were given banner-headline treatment.

Local journalist Joseph Kamuzora wrote an adulatory book on Ceausescu. Its preface was said to have been written by a member of the CCM central committee and head of propaganda, Ali Ameir Mohamed, and his name appeared on it. He now denies having written it.

The events in Eastern Europe have been so embarrassing that the Tanzanian leadership has called a seminar this month to discuss the changes and their implications. Observers say party leaders will have to struggle to re-establish their legitimacy. The next congress in 1992 could see some of the old guard stepping down.

The party is likely to be more open in its work, particularly at the national level. Central committee sessions are normally held in camera and proceedings are announced in written statements that at times leave many questions unanswered.

Critics say hardline rhetoric has delayed action in areas strategic to national economic recovery. Some in the party are demanding an end to the economic liberalisation programme introduced by the government in 1984. The programme is said to have eased shortages of consumer goods.

The investment code, which the government plans to publish soon, has also been delayed because of ideological wrangling. This now appears to be over.

When party chairman Julius Nyerere addressed producers in Dar es Salaam he said the private sector had a role in national economic recovery so long as local capitalists did not serve as "fifth columnists" for international finance capital.

Coming from an avowedly anti-capitalist leader, the words were read by private investors as a signal that pragmatism was beginning to take hold. — Gemini.

Visit to Tanzanian training camps is planned this month

DAR ES SALAAM — ANC leader Nelson Mandela would visit Tanzania later this month for talks with government leaders and a tour of ANC training camps, government officials said yesterday.

Mandela, freed on Sunday after 27 years in jail for plotting to overthrow the SA government, would visit the ANC's headquarters in the Zambian capital Lusaka before going on to Tanzania, they said.

"Dates are being worked out but it is certainly before the end of this month," an official said.

ANC officials in Dar es Salaam said they knew of the visit, but declined to give information, saying an announcement would be made once all the details had been finalised.

Government officials said Mandela, accompanied by his wife Winnie, would hold talks with President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and ex-President Julius Nyerere. He would also visit ANC farming and educational settlements near Morogoro 280km west of the capital.

Diplomatic sources said Mandela was expected to visit ANC secret military training camps in southern Tanzania.

They speculated that the veteran ANC leader might also meet Johnson Mlambo, leader of the rival Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), which is based in Dar es Salaam.

Close friends

The radical but vehemently anti-communist PAC broke away from the ANC in 1959, saying it was too soft on SA's whites.

Repeated attempts to reconcile the two movements have failed, but Mandela and Mlambo are close friends, having served long years together in prison on Robben Island.

Mlambo was released in 1984.

The ANC sources said after several days in Tanzania, Mandela would fly to Sweden to visit his old friend and comrade in arms Oliver Tambo, the ANC president, who is being treated in Stockholm for a stroke which he suffered last August.

Mandela, the ANC's historic leader, last visited Tanzania in 1961 to lay the groundwork for the ANC's military training facilities before being arrested with eight other colleagues in 1962.

A group of veteran ANC leaders who were released from jail last October, led by the organisation's former secretary-general Walter Sisulu, made a similar tour of Zambia, Tanzania and Sweden last month.

Tanzania yesterday announced nationwide festivities to celebrate Mandela's release, including a rally addressed by ex-President Nyerere in the future inland capital Dodoma. — Sapa-Reuter.

STAR 15/2/90 (3/8)

Step up struggle, Nyerere urges

Former Tanzanian president Mr Julius Nyerere has called on South African black nationalists to step up their armed struggle, the Africa News Organisation (Ano) reported from Tanzania.

Mr Nyerere told a rally of South African exiles that the fight must continue "until De Klerk lays down the arms, because it is he who is armed and is terrorising the blacks".

Corruption probe gets under way

Soweto 28/2/90 318

DAR ES SALAAM.- Tanzania's ruling party launched a drive against corruption yesterday, ordering leaders to declare their assets and say how they were acquired.

The central committee of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party said it was setting up a commission to scrutinise assets and probe reports of corruption in the party and government.

Every leader will be required to present before the commission a list of their properties and how they were acquired and will be summoned to appear personally to answer questions,'' a statement said.

''The commission will also investigate leaders whose lifestyle is not commensurate with their legal income even if they have not amassed wealth,'' it said, adding the nine-man group would investigate national, regional and district leaders.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who succeeded Julius Nyerere in 1985, has promised to weed corrupt and inefficient officials out of the civil service and government corporations.- Sapa-Reuter.

Nyerere warns Mandela on SA promises

ARGUS 8/3/90 318

DAR ES SALAAM. — Former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has urged Mr Nelson Mandela to be wary of Pretoria's promises of reform.

"Mandela is out of jail but he is not free," Mr Nyerere said at a rally attended by the 71-year-old African National Congress leader.

Earlier, Mr Mandela had talks with Mr Nyerere, who stepped down as president in 1985, and leaders of Tanzania's ruling party, which has staunchly supported the ANC in its struggle against white rule in South Africa.

Struggle goes on

Speaking at the rally, Mr Nyerere said he was glad Mr Mandela had been released from jail, but the struggle against apartheid in South Africa had not been won yet.

"They (the government) are in charge of an inhuman system and we have to fight relentlessly until that system has been destroyed," he said.

Mr Mandela, addressing the rally, thanked Tanzania for supporting the ANC and other liberation movements.

He said Tanzania was the first country to provide facilities for the training of the ANC's armed wing in 1962.

There are now more ANC cadres living, studying and undergoing military training in Tanzania than in any other African country. Diplomats put the total at about 31 000.

Today, Mr Mandela was due to visit the island of Zanzibar before spending two days touring ANC camps in Tanzania's interior.

He flies to Sweden on Sunday night to see the ANC's ailing president, Mr Oliver Tambo, who is recovering in a Stockholm hospital from a stroke last year.

Sweden was preparing a reception for Mr Mandela normally reserved for a visiting head of state.

He will have an audience with King Carl Gustav, meet Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and members of the government, and possibly deliver an address to parliament. — Sapa-Reuter.

● The Argus Foreign Service reports from London that the possibilty of the British government giving aid to the ANC has angered some of its MPs.

Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd confirmed he was considering ways of helping the recently unbanned organisation.

'Surprise' Mandela visit to Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA. — Mr Nelson Mandela switched plans yesterday and flew here to thank Africa's ambassadors to the Organisation of African Unity for their support.

Interrupting what was to have been a six-day visit to Tanzania, the new deputy president of the African National Congress hastily rearranged his itinerary in an apparent effort to kill a flock of birds with one stone.

Western diplomats here said the visit came as a "total surprise".

Mr Mandela, in the midst of a 17-day African tour in his effort to win support for the anti-apartheid movement, had in fact been invited to Ethiopia last month, said OAU spokesman Mr Ibrahim Dagash.

But his decision appeared ad hoc.

Mr Mandela has received invitations to visit dozens of countries since his release from prison four weeks ago.

By interrupting his schedule to address ambassadors accredited to the OAU, which is headquartered in Ethiopia's capital, Mr Mandela found a way to thank the entire continent for its support of him and his organisation.

His speech to the ambassadors was scheduled for this morning, following a meeting with OAU officials. Then he was to fly back to Tanzania to visit a number of ANC guerilla-training camps before leaving on Sunday for Sweden, where ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo is recuperating from a stroke.

Diplomats said Ethiopia's Soviet-backed government, pressured by recent military defeats in a civil war and a new famine in the north of the country, was anxious for Mr Mandela's support to bolster its shaky position.

Although the Tanzanian government has never officially acknowledged them, there are at least six ANC camps housing between 3 000 and 4 000 guerillas in the country. Some of the first black South Africans to take up arms against white rule were trained in the camps nearly 30 years ago.

Mr Mandela flew to Addis Ababa from Zanzibar, the semi-autonomous island off Tanzania's east coast, where he spoke at a public rally and laid a wreath on the tomb of Abeid Amani Karume, Zanzibar's first president. At the rally, Mr Mandela, looking tired, spoke of the "supreme importance" of African unity. — Sapa-AP, UPI

Exhausted Mandela cuts short his whirlwind tour

ST Times: 11/3/90

Sunday Times Reporter

A WORN-OUT Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday delivered his shortest speech — two minutes and 45 seconds.

A Tanzanian official described him as "very tired" by his three-week nation-hopping tour, which he has now cut short by a day.

Mr Mandela, 71, spoke in the Tanzanian provincial capital of Morogoro about 200km west of Dar es Salaam.

Morogoro is home to about 2 500 black refugees from South Africa and is the site of a school and training farm run by the ANC.

Mr Mandela, his wife Winnie and a number of other ANC leaders arrived in Morogoro in the afternoon, five hours behind schedule. They had come from Iringa, about 250km away.

In his brief remarks to the refugees at Morogoro, Mr Mandela once again thanked Tanzania for its support of black South Africans in their efforts to end white rule.

To Sweden

Mandela's tour has so far taken him to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Ethiopia. He is scheduled to speak to the Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity in Dar es Salaam today before going on to Sweden.

As the newly elected vice-president of the ANC, Mr Mandela will hold emergency talks with his executive in Stockholm tomorrow when he meets ailing ANC president Oliver Tambo for the first time in nearly 30 years.

It is considered vital to the ANC's and Mr Mandela's credibility that they be able to prove their influence in bringing an end to the current bloodshed in South Africa.

His exhaustion, and worry about the violence at home, has forced him to cut one day from a week-long visit to Stockholm, where he awaits a heroic reception from the country that has provided the most funds for the ANC in three decades.

He will fly straight home on Friday after his talks with Mr Tambo, who is being treated in a Stockholm clinic for the effects of the stroke he suffered in August.

● In London, officials confirmed privately that Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd would meet President De Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Cape Town before he flies on to next week's Namibian independence celebrations.



STREETS OF VIOLENCE ... the burnt-out shell of a taxi in Katlehong

CMH Times 3/4/90 (318)

Tanzania looks at multi-party system

DAR ES SALAAM. — Winds of change have gusted down from Eastern Europe to stir an unprecedented political debate in socialist Tanzania.

The ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Party is discussing, publicly and for the first time, the possibility of a multi-party system.

A party symposium in late March on the lessons to be drawn from the popular revolts in Eastern Europe heard frank criticism and suggestions for change.

The broad consensus was that Tanzania's home-grown brand of socialism need not go the way of East European communism if the CCM stays in touch with the people, said party ideology secretary Mr Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru.

"When you carry out a revolution in the name of the working people and then after 40 years those very people come out and denounce you, you must ask a lot of questions.

"The one-party system has a lot of weaknesses, because there are no challenges," he said.

One way of providing a challenge would be to allow single-issue pressure groups such as youth, trade union and women's movements, Mr Ngombale Mwiru said.

But political opposition parties could not be ruled out.

"This debate will continue and if that is what people want, then there will have to be steps to allow other parties," the party ideology chief said.

The debate in the CCM began not as a result of popular clamour, street protests or strikes, but at the bidding of party chairman Mr Julius Nyerere.

Mr Nyerere led Tanzania to independence from Britain in 1961 and developed the CCM's ideology of socialism and self-reliance, but he stepped down as president in 1985.

"Tanzanians should not believe that a one-party state is God's wish," said Mr Nyerere last month.

"It is now possible to have alternative parties if only to overcome problems related to complacency in a single-party system," he added.

Diplomatic sources said Mr Nyerere, who has seen much of his economic thinking reversed by the market-oriented policies of his successor Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi, was clutching at the last of his ideals. — Sapa-Reuter

Should national unity merit one-party rule?

FOCUS

Africa's leaders differ

NAIROBI, Kenya - The tide of democracy sweeping Eastern Europe is being felt in black Africa, but one-party rule still predominates and three of the major states have publicly committed themselves to it.

Tanzania has had only one party for 26 years and said this month the policy would not change. Kenya did the same and Zimbabwe's leader, Robert Mugabe, declared his intention to install one-party rule.

"If we have many political parties, we will have chaos as different tribes rush to form theirs," President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya told trainee teachers at Laikipia in central Kenya. "Tribal inclinations and consciousness are still paramount in the minds of many Kenyans.

Opposition

"For now, I say no to the multiparty system, at least until we are cohesive enough as a nation," he said.

However, in Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has also long asserted that one-party rule is the only way to avoid tribal feuding, responded on Tuesday to public pressure by legalising opposition parties.

Kenya has 40 tribes in a population of 22 million. Ethnic feuding is common in parliament, at public rallies and in the Press.

Tribes

Moi, a 66-year-old former teacher from the minority Kalenjin tribe, inherited the one-party system in 1978 from the late President Jomo Kenyatta, the nation's founder. Kenyatta had banned opposition parties nine years earlier.

Kenyatta created a *de facto* one-party state by locking up his political opponents. Moi made it constitutional in 1982.

Anglican Bishop Henry Okullu released a statement this week saying that decision should be reversed.

"Power corrupts even a person with the best of wills in the world," he said in response to a recent invitation by Kenya's secretary-general, Joseph Kamotho, to church leaders to join the public debate on the state's political future. "Therefore, power must be limited by fairly acceptable checks and balances."



Kenyan leader Daniel arap Moi and Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, who both advocate one-party states, flank Zairean president Mobuto Sese Seko, who this week legalised opposition parties.

Under the constitution, Moi can run for president as many times as he wishes. He has never been challenged for the post.

The president's statement was his first on one-party rule since other African states began considering more liberalised political systems this year.

He spoke after weeks of debate in Nairobi newspapers about whether Kenya should restore the style of democracy bequeathed to Kenyatta when he led the former British colony to independence in 1963.

Writers supporting the status quo argued that Kenya had prospered under the current system, without tribal strife. They said a return to the old order might cause ethnic violence and drive away tourists and investors.

Those who wanted change said Kenyans were politically mature enough for competition, that recent reforms in Eastern Europe should be used as an example and that a parliamentary opposition would help check official corruption, mismanagement and nepotism.

Socialism

Neighbouring Tanzania, a nation of 100 tribes, was also a British colony until independence in 1961 under Julius Nyerere.

Unlike capitalist Kenya, Tanzania followed socialism based on Eastern European models. Both Nyerere and Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who succeeded him as president in 1985, have admitted the policies were flawed.

Mwinyi (65), has adopted radical economic reforms prescribed by Western lenders, but has rejected suggestions that they be accompanied by political change.

"While a multiparty system would be suitable for Europeans, it might not be the same with Tanzania," Mwinyi told reporters in Dar es Salaam.

"What Africans want is a fair return for their sweat through a new international economic order ... . This cannot be solved by the creation of 100 parties, which can bring chaos instead of progress."

He said Tanzanians had voted consistently for a single party as a way to guarantee national unity. He did not mention a statement Nyerere made in February that multiparty democracy now may be possible.

Nyerere, still chairman of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party, remains a powerful political figure five years after he resigned as president.

Zimbabwe

Only a few of the 50 member nations of the Organization of African Unity have Western-style democracies.

Zimbabwe is one, but Mugabe declared after an overwhelming victory in recent national elections that he would transform the former British colony of Rhodesia into a one-party state.

Mugabe, who led Zimbabwe to independence 10 years ago, said the elections were a mandate from the 4,8 million registered voters to get rid of the opposition.

His opponents accused Mugabe (66), of seeking a dictatorship. They noted that only 54 percent of the electorate voted and opposition parties got 20 percent of the votes, although they won only three of the 150 seats in parliament.

Other African countries are flirting with political liberalisation.

Upheavals

Benin, a former French colony, is pledged to eliminate one-party rule, Gabon is debating the question, and there is pressure in the Ivory Coast for a freer political order.

However, Cameroon and Niger, scenes of recent political upheavals, have rejected multiparty politics.

Significant signals of change are coming from unlikely quarters.

Ethiopia and Mozambique have abandoned their hard-line Marxist ideologies, and the Marxist leaders of Angola have committed themselves to peace talks with US-backed guerrillas that, if fruitful, could lead to open elections. -Sapa-AP.

strike which was called off after the Minister of Justice had promised to address the issues.

Mlambo briefs Tanzanian leader

PAN Africanist Congress chairman Mr Johnson Mlambo this weekend met Tanzanian President Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi at Ikulu in Dar es Salaam, a PAC representative said. So weteam 9/4/90

Accompanied by a PAC delegation, Mlambo briefed Mwinyi on the current situation in South Africa, the PAC peace proposals, the movement's position on a united front with all liberatory forces and the establishment of a constituent assembly elected on the basis of one-person-one-vote. 318

"The constituent assembly will discuss the constitution for a democratic non-racial Azania," the spokesman said.

PAC hails Venda coup

THE collapse of the Venda government significantly strengthened the movement towards genuine democracy in South Africa, the external mission of the Pan Africanist Congress spokesman said at the weekend.

The PAC spokeman said the re-incorporation of the homelands into a united democratic South Africa was a central demand of the movement.

Festival rocked 'em

A HUGE crowd of music fans packed Nasrec's main arena in Crown Mines during the Easter Rock Festival at the weekend.

The accent was on rock-and-roll rhythms with the exception of Mahlathini and Mahotella Queens, Brenda Fassie, Chicco, Mike Faure and Steam Machine, Marcalex and Walk This Way who, like a fresh breeze, played mbaqanga, afro and township pop, disco and jazz tunes.

However, the predominantly white teeneyboppers gave all the artists a positive response while singing along with most of the songs.

Shouts of "*Amandla*" by the gutsy Fassie were met by throaty replies of *Awethu*.

The event was incident free.

B/Day 3/7/90 (318)

Tanzania's failed socialism

JULIAN OZANNE in Dar es Salaam

"WE HAVE not really gone capitalist. We are going to try to be realistic about the size of the public sector," Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ben Mpaka recently told a group of international journalists.

"That is not a repudiation of national ownership. It is just an adjustment, politically and economically. So when next we want to expand we want to do so on a more sound economic basis." he said.

Statements such as this are still widespread throughout the upper echelons of Tanzania's ministries, civil service and ruling party.

Despite the nation's economically disastrous 20-year experiment with socialism and public ownership, much of the political elite remains firmly committed to the Arusha Declaration — former President Julius Nyerere's 1967 blueprint for African socialism. Entrenched attitudes are threatening the country's stumbling attempts at economic reform.

By 1986 it seemed to be widely acknowledged that Nyerere's experiment had been one of the great failures in independent Africa.

Real per capita income declined by 15% between 1976 and 1986, agricultural production plummeted, inflation soared and fiscal and external deficits accumulated. Half the 330 companies that had been nationalised went bankrupt. Many others operated at less than 25% capacity, running up huge losses and overdrafts which drained a shrinking treasury and a bankrupt banking system.

"To have socialism you must have wealth," said Jirish Chande, a Tanzanian businessman. "In Tanzania we tried to distribute wealth without creating it and therefore we only managed to distribute poverty."

After a long internal debate the government reluctantly embarked on an Economic Reform Programme (ERP) in 1986 supported by the World Bank and the IMF.

That programme — which committed the government to radical devaluation, increased producer prices in agriculture, freer marketing, restructuring of public enterprises, trade liberalisation and reduction of the fiscal deficit and inflation — has made some progress.

In 1989, for the third consecutive year, the economy grew at about 4%. The agricultural sector has responded well to conditions such as increased producer prices, free marketing for grain and devaluation.

The Tanzanian shilling was depreciated from Tsh97,2 in June 1988 to the present rate of Tsh191 to the dollar. The budget deficit was kept to 8,3% of GDP.

But growth remains fragile and highly dependent on a huge influx of foreign aid — about $900m last year. The widening current account deficit was estimated last year at $841m.

Tanzania has now reached a critical point in its efforts at economic reform. The economy can continue to grow moderately. However, sustainable growth, it is thought, will require a bold and vigorous government initiative.

Policy reforms such as restructuring of parastatals, privatisation, the overhaul of the financial system, rooting out corruption, civil service reform and cutting back on state intervention are fundamental if non-debt creating capital — the key to sustainable growth — is to flow.

Servicing the current external debt of $5bn is a serious obstacle to growth, consuming more than 50% of export earnings.

But these reforms require a political commitment to challenge deeply entrenched interests. Few believe that commitment exists.

"They have done all the easy reforms like modest devaluation, getting interest rates positive and changing producer prices," said one senior western economist. "But the government isn't yet willing to go the whole hog and really tackle fundamental change."

In the public sector, in 1985, of the 354 parastatals audited, 165 were making losses despite preferential treatment.

Banking reform is being studied, but the government has already ruled out allowing foreign investment in the banking sector.

Senior Tanzanian officials, including President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, continue to blame the country's devastated economy on external factors. They also complain bitterly about IMF conditions, particularly further devaluation and keeping interest rates above inflation, currently running at about 27%.

Capitalism and the profit motive remain taboo words among the party faithful. Ministers and party officials sneer at the prospect of foreign joint-venture agreements, dismissing them as exploitative profiteering.

In many respects Tanzanian policymakers view structural adjustment as an evil, short-term measure from which there is no escape if they are going to attract the foreign aid which is their life-line. Many long for a return to the carefree days when aid poured in without conditions.

With western donors growing increasingly wary of this lack of commitment to change, the chances for an economic take-off are slim. — Financial Times.

B/Day 3/7/90 (318)

Tanzania's failed socialism

JULIAN OZANNE in Dar es Salaam

"WE HAVE not really gone capitalist. We are going to try to be realistic about the size of the public sector," Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ben Mpaka recently told a group of international journalists.

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With western donors growing increasingly wary of this lack of commitment to change, the chances for an economic take-off are slim. — Financial Times.

LETTERS

Little to show for huge handouts of foreign aid

How did Tanzania, the darling of development workers, turn into one of Africa's greatest economic disasters? Part of the answer lies in the government's wanton mismanagement of the economy, says this Financial Times article, but poorly designed projects combined with bad advice from foreign aid donors contributed to the country's impoverishment and giving it money was like pouring water into a bucket full of holes.

DAR ES SALAAM — By the year 2000, at the cost of $1,9 billion of western aid, Tanzania's potholed road network will be restored to 70 percent of what it was in 1975.

It is a damning assessment for a country which has consistently been ranked one of the world's top aid per capita recipients.

Between 1970 and 1989 Tanzania received about $9,5 billion of foreign assistance.

Aid workers from Peking to Stockholm poured fistfuls of money into the country to shore up an African experiment in alternative development.

That development, articulated by former President Julius Nyerere, was expressed in one simple phrase: Socialism and self-reliance.

But 20 years of self-reliance have made Tanzania more dependent on imports and foreign aid, currently running at just over $1 billion a year, than almost any other country in sub-Saharan Africa.

And, apart from the leaps forward in literacy and the provision of rudimentary rural health services, there is little to show for the massive handouts of assistance.

Throughout the country clinics are critically short of the most essential drugs, such as penicillin and anti-malarials. Schools have no textbooks or furniture.

Mismanagement

Roads and railways have decayed almost beyond repair. State-owned factories run at less than 20 percent capacity and most buildings have had no lick of paint for two decades. Real per capita incomes declined by 15 percent between 1976 and 1986.

Giving money to Tanzania was like pouring water into a bucket full of holes, said one aid official.

What went wrong? How did the darling of development workers turn into one of Africa's greatest economic disasters?

A large part of the answer lies in the government's wanton mismanagement of the economy. But poorly designed and implemented development projects combined with bad advice from donors also contributed to Tanzania's economic malaise.

While Scandinavian aid workers and Tanzanian officials patted each other on the back at cocktail parties, Tanzania's peasants got poorer.

Anders Oljelund, the Swedish ambassador, said: "Tanzania came to symbolise our hopes in Africa. We supported a development policy we thought was correct and which appealed to the philosophy of our own country."

But it was not successful. Sweden and others helped to drag Tanzania into the crisis.

When talking about the failures of foreign assistance African finance ministers habitually complain that 20 to 30 percent of all aid is given in technical assistance.

That is a euphemism for millions of dollars loaned or given to African governments to bankroll huge salaries paid to expatriate experts.

There are an estimated 80 000 foreign aid workers, or lords of poverty as one author recently described them, on the continent who live champagne lifestyles on six-figure tax-free incomes.

Littered with wrecks

Much of aid given to Africa, particularly by the British, Japanese and French, is also tied to the donor countries' exports and contractors.

An average telephone system in Africa will have several mismatching, technologically sophisticated foreign systems overlaid one on top of each other.

In Tanzania, many of the state-owned farms are littered with the wrecks of at least six different types of tractors from Valmet to Ford and Fiat, many of which are immobilised because of shortages of simple spare parts such as bearings and tyres.



Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania, architect of the country's experiment in socialism.

But perhaps the greatest failure of foreign aid in Tanzania has been in the design of projects. One such project in Tanzania was the Morogoro Shoe Factory, sponsored by the World Bank.

Quality poor

At the cost of $15 million, with an installed capacity of four million pairs of shoes a year, the bank built one of the largest shoe factories in the world in a country with one of the poorest management records on the continent.

Ninety percent of production was slated for export. At the peak of its production it operated at seven percent capacity, but the quality of the shoes was so poor that it was even difficult to flog them on the local market.

According to one world banker it is a good, albeit extreme, example of an ill-conceived industrial strategy combined with poor design. It was, he says, a hit-and-run type of project.

The problems at Morogoro serve as a metaphor for development in Africa. The factory was never built to specification and some of the machinery never worked. There was no system of incentives or penalties built into the contract about post-construction operation.

Over-optimistic

With average shoe factories in Europe producing up to 1,5 million pairs of shoes, the size of Morogoro was naive and over-optimistic.

Even if demand from Europe had been high, Tanzania's severely over-valued currency would have discouraged exports. Finally, Tanzania lacked the management skills to run the factory.

Today the Morogoro Shoe Factory is kept going on vast government subsidies and so far no plan has been drawn up to do the obvious: Close it down.

That many of these hare-brained schemes could have continued in the face of disaster is, according to one world banker, a testament to the fact that many aid workers' jobs depend on continuing to dole out money for bad projects.

While the history of aid to Tanzania is damning, some lessons do appear to have been learnt from the $9,5 billion experiment.

The first is that all donors are now insisting on a maintenance provision for projects.

The second is that there is a wide spread recognition that without a sensible macro-economic and trade framework, which provides incentives and allows the market a role in allocating resources, development will be elusive.

B|Day 14|8|90

Nyerere firm on socialism

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DAR ES SALAAM — Former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere, architect of his country's home-grown ujamaa (familyhood) socialism, on Sunday urged Tanzanians not to abandon the ideology because this would invite exploitation.

"You should never be cheated into abandoning socialism," Nyerere told local leaders after inspecting economic projects of his ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party.

Nyerere said Eastern European countries made the mistake of teaching outdated ideology and isolating the ruling party from the people.

He rejected Western calls for privatisation of Tanzania's part state-owned enterprises, saying the answer lay in providing them with more money and managerial freedom.

Nyerere retired as president in 1985 and next Thursday he retires from politics and hands over party leadership to President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. — Sapa-Reuter.

Nyerere hands over

NAIROBI. — Mr Julius Nyerere, known throughout Africa as a founding father of African socialism, has stepped down as head of Tanzania's sole political party, Radio Tanzania reports monitored in Kenya said on Saturday.

The action by Mr Nyerere — who is known in Africa as "Mwalimu", the Swahili word for teacher — makes him one of the few heads of state to give up power voluntarily and constitutionally in black Africa's often bloody post-colonial history.

In stepping down, Mr Nyerere, 68, effectively passes power to his hand-picked successor, Ali Hassan Mwinyi. Mr Mwinyi, who became president five years ago, was expected to inherit Mr Nyerere's seat as head of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party Saturday, at the end of a two-day party congress.

A former schoolteacher, Mr Nyerere led Tanzania to independence in 1961 and proclaimed his country's policy to be "Socialism and self-reliance". But by the time he handed over the presidency to Mr Mwinyi, Tanzania had become one of the world's poorest nations, plagued by shortages, low producer prices, mismanagement and an onerous foreign debt.

In 1986, Mr Mwinyi caved in to International Monetary Fund demands and began to introduce market-oriented reform in an effort to turn around the economy.

Mr Nyerere told the party conference Tanzanians should not adopt political pluralism under foreign pressure, although recently he has also said Tanzanians should not believe single-party rule was God's wish. — UPI

Africa's 'bayonet-point' socialist

Star 25/8/90 (318)

Personality



JULIUS NYERERE

Written by:
GERALD L'ANGE
Editor, Argus
Africa News Service

JULIUS Nyerere, the twinkling-eyed academic whose ideas may have had a greater impact in his continent than those of any other African, went into retirement this week.

And his ideas may go into retirement with him. They had already been rejected increasingly widely in a continent disillusioned by their effects.

Nyerere's departure from the mainstream of Tanzaniar and pan-African politics was relatively quiet, considering the stature he once had. This probably reflected the second thoughts Africans have been having about the man once festooned with accolades and titles ranging from "Saint Julius" to "the Black Napoleon".

Discredited

But international economists used another appellation: "Africa's Greatest Disaster".

The extreme socialism Nyerere preached has only recently come to be questioned, let alone discredited, in Africa. The same goes for the one-party state he espoused for most of his political life. Both philosophies are now being dumped so fast in Africa that it may not be long before Nyerere is remembered not so much for the good he did as for the damage he caused.

His own country is a living example of that damage, a vast monument to the failure of the state control of the economy that he tried to have imposed throughout Africa.

The economy was probably healthier even when Julius Kambarage Nyerere was born 68 years ago in Butiama, a village on the eastern shore of Lake Victoria, where his father was the local chief. Julius was borne by the fourth of the chief's 22 wives and he had 25 brothers and sisters.

He was 12 before he went to school for the first time, wearing only a strip of cloth and carrying money to buy school clothes. His intelligence soon showed and he went on to the only university in East Africa at Makerere in Uganda.

By now he almost certainly had a huge contempt – if it was not bitterness – for the "benefits" brought by British colonialism.

Now a Catholic, he became a teacher at Catholic schools until the church helped him to go to Edinburgh University.

Like so many Africans educated at such institutions he became obsessed with throwing his British "benefactors" out of his country. On his return home he plunged into politics and when the Tanganyika African National Union, Tanu, was formed in 1954 he was its first president. He steered his country to independence in 1969 and became prime minister.

Nyerere's socialist thinking was crystallised in the Arusha Declaration of 1967, which revolved around the concept of self-reliance and envisaged development growing from peasant agriculture rather than urban industrialisation.

In this he was ahead of the international economists, who only later recognised the economic damage caused in Africa through the decline of peasant agricultural production.

But Nyerere gave the theory a twist that was to make it one of the most destructive ideas ever concieved: "ujamaa". In Swahili this means familyhood but Nyerere turned it into enforced collectivisation, which was to become known to some as "bayonet-point socialism".

Whether they liked it or not, rural Tanzanians were driven out of their homes and into newly built villages to execute Nyerere's concept of collective production. The result, however, was that the peasants stopped producing and sank into poverty, together with the economy as a whole.

As Tanzanians were shepherded into deepening misery, Nyerere blamed anything but his own policies for their plight. He attributed the failure of the economy to falling world prices of raw materials, to rising prices of raw materials and to the cost of sending his army to fight various battles.

Nyerere retired from the presidency in 1985, ensuring that he was followed by a successor of his own choice, Hassan Mwinyi, but retaining the chairmanship of the party.

Mwinyi turned out not to be a pliant tool and, despite having Nyerere breathing down his neck, began to move away from extreme socialism.

No admissions

In his semi-retirement, Nyerere decided he had been wrong in advocating one-party rule and accepted the right of his people to a multi-party system, towards which they are now edging. He has yet to admit the folly of ujamaa.

Last week he resigned, declaring he was going to settle down on his modest plot on the shores of Lake Victoria.

His people will almost certainly continue to unlearn the lessons taught by the man who became known throughout Africa as "The Teacher."

But Tanzanians, who know that Nyerere means caterpillar, may wonder whether Julius will, like the caterpillar, come creeping back.

Rwanda rebels ready to end bloody war

(318)

Sowetan 22/10/90

BRUSSELS - Belgium, trying to end a civil war in its former African colony of Rwanda, said yesterday that rebels there were ready for a ceasefire if government forces also agreed to stop shooting.

Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens said on Belgian television he had received a message from rebels late on Saturday saying they were ready for a ceasefire as a prelude to negotiations.

"The rebels would be ready to observe a ceasefire on the condition that government forces do the same, for 48 to 72 hours," he said.

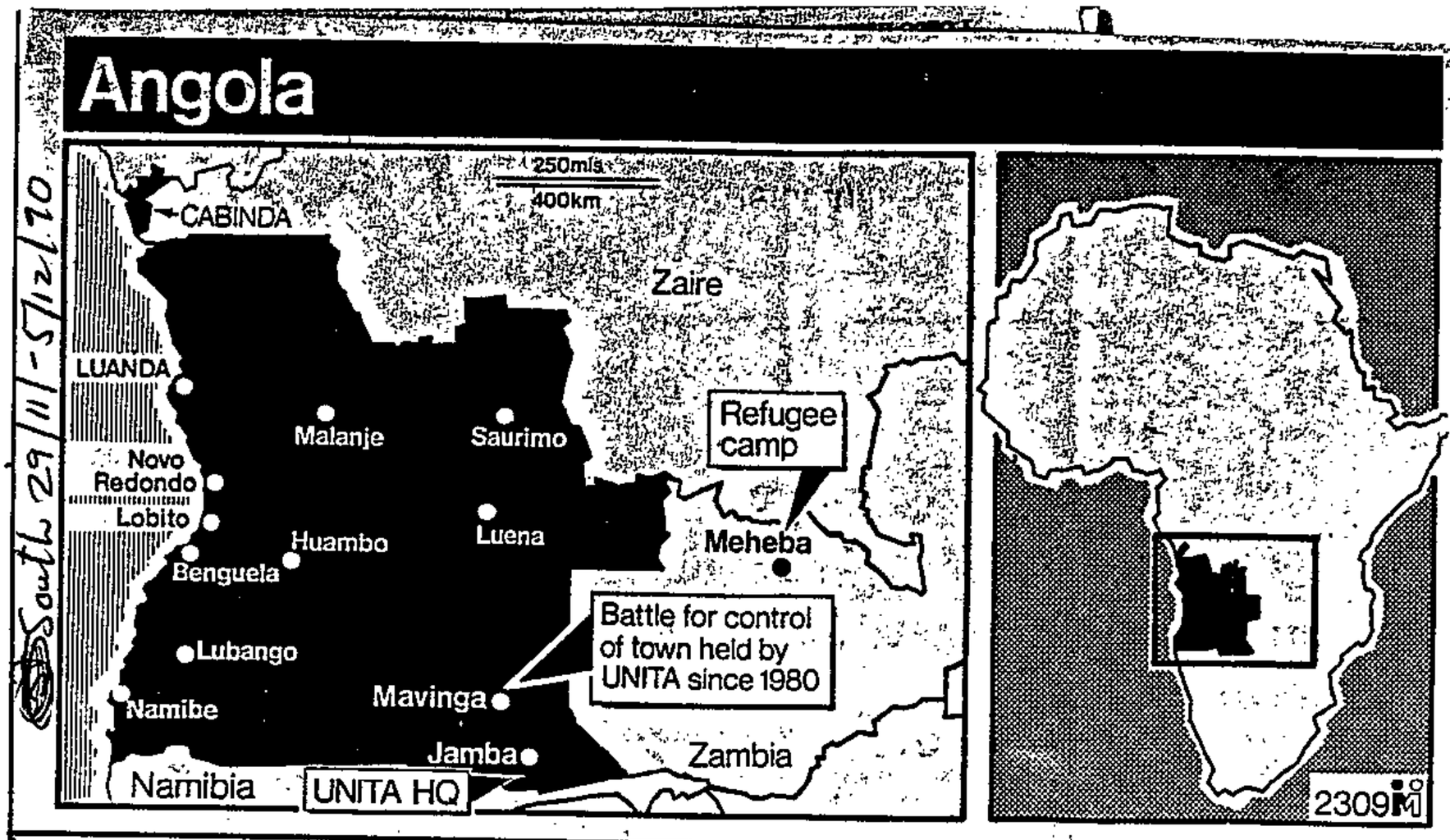
Prime Minister Wilfried Martens was due to leave yesterday with Defence Minister Guy Coeme for a new peace mission to central Africa, following a similar trip last week.

He will meet Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Salim Ahmed Salim, secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity, in an attempt to advance plans for a ceasefire and talks.

In the first official confirmation of tribal fighting, Coeme said about 225 people had been killed in clashes in north-west and central Rwanda. Other reports have put the death toll at more than 300.

Coeme had regular reports from the commander of some 600 paratroopers sent to protect Belgian aid workers in Rwanda.

The rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) is composed largely of refugees living in Uganda, most of whom belong to Rwanda's minority Tutsi tribe which lost power to the majority Hutus in a bloody rebellion in 1959, three years before independence. - *Sapa.*



South 29/11-5/12/90 10

Aids orphans

From PAUL CHINTOWA

DAR ES SALAAM. — Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Aids) has orphaned 20,000 children here. (318)

Experts are worried many more will die as women of child-bearing age become the group most likely to be infected by the Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV).

Local professionals have expressed alarm at the spread of Aids and the impact this will have on objectives to reduce the number of deaths of mothers and children from child diseases and pregancy complications.

Paediatrician Kisali Pallangyo at the nation's main referral hospital says national figures are still being compiled, but they are high. South 29/11-5/12/90

Surveys in two provinces in the north and south of the country have shown an average annual 15 percent increase in children born HIV positive between 1984 and 1989.

"This (Aids) is a more serious problem than the child diseases," says UNICEF representative in Tanzania and the Seychelles, Laetitia Van Dunem Assum. —*AIA*

Weird and wonderful world

Beating about the Bush

US President George Bush may appear to some to be pushy on the Gulf crisis issue.

But he's not really a go-getter, if you consider that the Procrastinators Club of America has given him its Procrastinator of the Year award for the slow pace of talks on the federal budget.

Joking Germans

ALTHOUGH Germany is now reunited, West Germans are still telling jokes of their East German cousins — regarded as the Van der Merwes of that part of the world.

One of the latest doing the rounds goes: How can you tell when you have an east German in your office?

Answer: From the Tipp-Ex marks on your computer screen.

Or there's the story of the East German who bought a digital watch in the Western sector the day after the Berlin Wall came down.

"What's the time," his wife asked.

"Twenty divided by seven," he replied.

Grabba McCastro now!

HAVANA has been hit by the "McCastro", the Cuban version of the imperialists' McDonald hamburger.

They contain pork instead of minced beef.

Maybe the Cubans will find a substitute yet for that other symbol of capitalist America, Coke.

Tug of war

IT'S the thought that counts, as they say.

Poland wants to contribute to the international show of force taking up formation in the Gulf.

Reports reveal it has just offered to send a tugboat to the crisis area.



SIGNS OF HOPE: Unicef 's new programme offers aid to children

UN to aid street children in Tanzania

Sowt 4/4 - 10/4/91

From Paul Chintowa
Dar es Salaam

318

A NEW programme is being developed here for tens of thousands of children who have been flocking to urban areas.

The labour and social welfare ministry estimates that there are more than 50 000 street children in urban centres — a conservative figure according to Cuthbert Omari, a sociologist with the University of Dar es Salaam.

Plight

Alerted to their plight, the UN Children's Fund (Unicef) has developed a project to provide them with temporary shelter and food.

Omari, who also heads an Africa network for prevention and protection against child abuse and neglect, identifies marriage breakdowns, harsh economic conditions in rural areas and the high incidence of teenage pregnancy, as among root causes of the problem.

Under the Unicef project, children are given food and offered a small job to help them earn their keep.

It has been a life-saver for 16-year-old Robert Kasiani.

Three years ago he left his rural home when his parents separated.

Education

His primary education stopped as he searched the big city for his mother.

But both his parents have remarried and want nothing to do with him.

"I lived a miserable life," he says of the period.

"I had no choice but to roam around and look for food. I don't have anything. My stepmother doesn't want me. It is the same with my stepfather."

The Ministry of Education and Culture estimates that more than 40 000 children drop out of school in Tanzania each year.

Only four percent of the more than 300 000 children completing primary education every year go on to secondary school.

Developed

Most fail to complete the programme and therefore lose their ticket to a better life.

Tanzania has developed plans to provide vocational training schools in every province, but is hampered by lack of funds.

Unicef and the ministry are trying to determine the magnitude of the problem and find solutions.

Children make up 70 percent of Tanzania's population of 24 million. — *AIA*

Nyerere bans opposition

Sowetan 22/3/91 (3/8)

DAR ES SALAAM - Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi banned all opposition political groups yesterday.

This comes two weeks after multi-party supporters rejected creation of a presidential commission to review the one party state.

"Although the commission is at work, I have to warn that constitutionally this is still a one-party state," Mwinyi said.

Last month a group calling itself the Committee for a Transition Toward a Multi-Party System charged that the president's commission was made up entirely of members of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) - Swahili for the Revolutionary Party.

"How can a committee made up entirely of CCM members suggest that there be other political parties?" said Chief Abdallah Fundikira, the multi-party committee leader.

Opposition parties were abolished soon after independence in 1961 under Julius Nyerere, the country's first president.

But before retiring from his post as CCM chairman last year - he handed over the presidency to Mwinyi in 1984 - Nyerere said the socialist one party state had not been a success. - *Sapa-Reuters*

Airlift plans for Maputo refugees

Reuter 19/2/91

318

MAPUTO - The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees plans to airlift 120 South African refugees to Tanzania, the UNHCR representative in Maputo said yesterday.

Emmanuel Owusu said the refugees, mostly youths, were living in cramped conditions in Mozambique's capital after fleeing fighting in Natal.

The refugees were being moved to attend schools in Tanzania set up by the African National Congress.

"There is nothing for them to do here and we want to move them as soon as possible," Owusu said.

Hundreds of South Africans sought refuge in neighbouring states in recent months from political violence which has claimed more than 2 000 lives since mid-1990. - *Sapa-Reuter*

Tanzania bars Star journalist

Own Correspondent (318) Star 7/2/91

EZULWINI— A South African journalist has been refused entry into Tanzania.

Kaiser Nyatsumba, who is reporting for The Star Africa Service, arrived in Tanzania to cover the ANC's donor conference in Arusha. The conference started yesterday and will end tomorrow.

Last week the ANC invited newspapers to send journalists to cover the conference, promising to obtain entry clearances.

Nyatsumba, a political writer on The Star, arrived in Dar-es-Salaam on Tuesday afternoon with eight key ANC people, including the head of political education, Raymond Suttner.

The ANC members were allowed to pass through immigration, but Nyatsumba and Anne Mnguni, secretary to ANC financial department head Vusi Khanyile, were told they did not have clearances.

Local ANC leaders arrived with Ms Mnguni's clearance the following morning.

Nyatsumba then made arrangements to fly to Swaziland yesterday. He is expected home today.

Prospecting rights for De Beers in Tanzania

B1 Day 7/2/91 ROBERT LAING 316 318

DE BEERS Centenary would start prospecting for diamonds in Tanzania through its associated Tanzanian company, Tanex, it was announced in Lucerne yesterday.

An agreement had been concluded with Tanzania's government on prospecting rights in northern Tanzania, south of Lake Victoria and to the south and west of the Williamson mine, of which De Beers Centenary owned half.

De Beers' Central Selling Organisation (CSO), which markets Tanzania's diamond production, yesterday said it would finance development of any viable deposit.

Recently evolved airborne reconnaissance techniques would be used to identify potential sites for new diamond mines. This would be followed by prospecting on the ground.

Speaking from London, De Beers Centenary's Roger van Eegen said his group had been involved with Tanzania since 1958, when it was known as Tanganyka.

After nationalisation in 1967 De Beers was left with half-ownership of the Williamson mine.

The Williamson mine, situated on the Mwadui pipe, produces nearly 130 000 carats of diamonds annually, including very rare pinks.

Past prospecting in Tanzania uncovered several diamondiferous kimberlites, but none rich enough to support the establishment of a new mine.

Business as usual in Tanzania

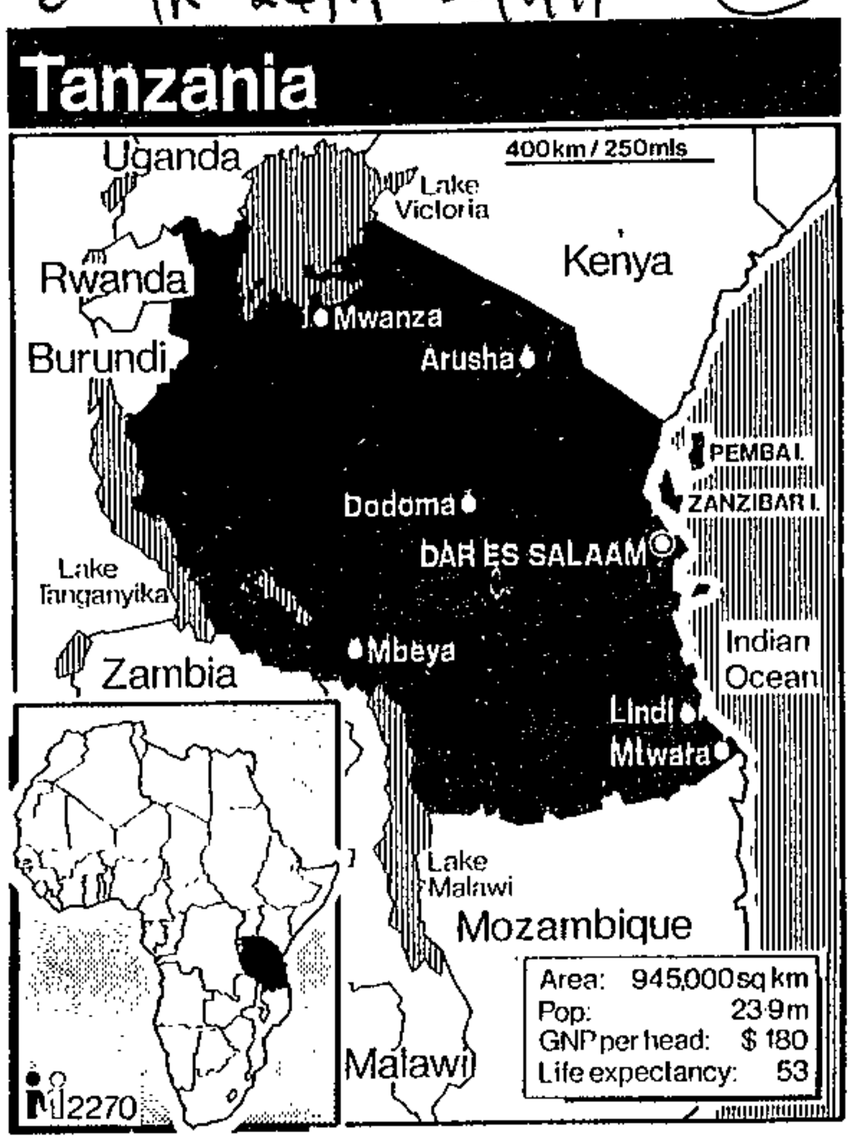
South 24/11-30/1/91 (318)

From Deborah Carter
Dar es Salaam

THE rising tide of violence sweeping South Africa has created a new wave of refugees, many of whom may be settled in Tanzania.

The exodus is occurring as the repatriation of refugees continues at a grindingly slow pace.

It means business as usual for the 22-year-old office of the African National Congress (ANC) here, which must now expand the refugee settlements under its management.



Resettlement

According to deputy chief representative Mr Henry Chiliza, the organisation is moving forward with plans to build a resettlement area at Dakawa, near an existing settlement area at Mazimbu, four kilometres from the central town of Morogoro.

The new settlement will host 2 500 people in five villages. Planners speculate that small- and large-scale industries at Dakawa will allow the community to be completely self-sufficient.

Most of the Dar es Salaam staff's time has been spent running the resettlement area at Mazimbu for students, exiles and their families. It now boasts a pre-school, a day care centre as well as primary and secondary schools, and a small clinic with five wards.

Small-scale industries, such as dairy and poultry farms and a furniture factory, provide employment and allow the community to be partially self-sufficient.

From the office in the capital, the staff handles all matters of immigration, food and water supply, housing, education, and health care for its inhabitants.

"The policy of our movement is to continue resettlement until the situation is conducive to genuine political change in South Africa", says Chiliza.

Even though the ANC has been unbanned for a year and is involved in the process of political and constitutional pre-negotiations, external structures are mostly still in place. Life has changed little for Chiliza, assistant administrative secretary Mr George Twala, and the 20 other South African staff members at the office.

ANC officials here claim the significance of Tanzanian support cannot be understated. Chiliza even goes as far as to say: "To the ANC, Tanzania is our second home."

It was here in 1960 that the ANC established its first office outside South Africa, later providing training facilities for its military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe (MK).

Commitment

ANC leaders, including president, Mr Oliver Tambo, used the office as provisional headquarters until they moved it to Morogoro, Tanzania, and later, in 1978, to Lusaka.

Tanzanian land donations set the basis for the resettlement areas. The help has come as part of a long Tanzanian commitment to the liberation of African peoples.

Throughout the past few decades, Tanzania has acted as a strong support base for several African liberation movements — including the current governments in Angola (MPLA) and Mozambique (Frelimo), Guinea Bissau's Partido Africano da Independencia da Guine e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), and Swapo of newly-independent Namibia.

Manoeuvres

Today, Tanzania continues to provide the headquarters for the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee. Some may feel that with the seeming changes in South Africa, the need for liberation support is nearing an end.

But Chiliza cautions that, despite the political manoeuvres, there is still a long battle ahead because irreversible change is not assured. "We (the ANC) still regard ourselves as a liberation movement because we haven't achieved the goals to permanently stop the oppression of black South Africans."

Grin

He adds that Western countries supportive of the ANC should not ease sanctions or engage in bilateral talks with Pretoria until it implements genuine reform conditions.

Chiliza dashes into his office, slamming the door behind him. Twala sighs, takes a long drag of his cigarette, rolls his eyes and cracks a grin. Another typical day at the ANC's Tanzania headquarters has begun, much as it has done during the years of exile. — *AIA*

Cash-strapped Tanzanians debate the multi-party option

Sowetan 23/1/91 (318)

DAR ES SALAAM - The Haven of Peace holds its reputation tenuously these days.

Signs in the hotel rooms warn of muggers at all hours along the palm-treed foreshore. In squalid alleys, youths jostle tourists with intent. Pick-pocketing has become a booming industry.

Judging by the pavements in the city's central business district and the markets in the suburbs, Tanzanians seem to have become primarily a nation of fruit-sellers, cobblers and shoeshine merchants.

In the main entrance, one pristine supermarket sells foreign foodstuffs at highly exorbitant prices. But other shops offer limited merchandise. And Dar itself looks like Maputo in the mid-'80s, when the Mozambican capital was at its shabbiest.

Living is harsh. Whatever surplus income the peasant farmers generate from their land is spent mostly on taxes.

Yet, incredibly, one learns that the economic situation in Tanzania is much better than it used to be.

Changes

There is no doubt that the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) instituted in 1986 by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at the insistence of the International Monetary Fund has produced significant changes.

More than 85 percent of Tanzanian's 25-million population live in the rural districts - remote from political intrigue and the current debate on a multi-party system for Tanzania.

The campaign headed by church leaders and prominent lawyers in Dar es Salaam but even Nyerere himself seemed vaguely supportive in a recent interview.

Philosophy

"When you see your neighbour being shaved," the ex-president said sagely, "you should wet your beard. Otherwise, you could get a rough shave."

But such philosophy is lost on the average Tanzanian.

"What is pluralism?" asked one old man at a settlement near Morogoro. "Does that mean having more than one wife?"

Stability

Strangely, there are proponents of Western democracy, academics and diplomats, who believe Tanzania should not yet go the multi-party route. They argue that the present system has brought national stability, forging a bond between the 120 tribes who share the Swahili language. They say pluralism could be divisive.

They also claim a majority of the people would probably vote to retain the one-party constitution if it ever came to a referendum.

No doubt the Tanzanian model is different from other singular systems in Africa.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi talks cautiously on the subject of a multi-party state. He says it is for Tanzanians to decide but stresses that many people feel the old system should continue with aspects of it cleaned up - like apathy, government complacency and lack of accountability.

Without question, the Tanzanian model is unique and seems to work better than other one-party systems in Africa.

Perhaps the interim solution may be to try to furbish it further before discarding it - *Argus Africa News Service.*

Wrangle over multi-party system begins

318

Tanzanian economy crumbles

Sowetan 3/1/91

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Picking pockets has become a growth industry, one of not too many in evidence, sceptics might say.

And judging by the pavements in Dar's central business district and the markets in the suburbs, Tanzanians seem to have become primarily a nation of fruit-sellers, cobblers and shoeshine merchants.

In the main drag, one pristine supermarket sells foreign foodstuffs, but at highly elevated prices.

Other shops offer only limited merchandise.

And Dar itself looks like Maputo in the mid-Eighties, when the Mozambican capital was at its shabbiest. It is an aptly sordid window on one of the world's 25 poorest nations.

Yet, incredibly, one learns that the economic situation in Tanzania is much better than it used to be.

Changes

The 1986 Economic Recovery Programme (ERP), instituted by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at the insistence of the International Monetary Fund, has produced significant changes.

Food production is reported to have increased markedly since 1986, and industrial output is up by five percent a year.

Yet, the persistent drop in world crop prices remains a major problem.

Coffee, one of Tanzania's main exports, has dropped in value from R15 000 a ton to about R3 000 rand a ton.

Funds for social services are particularly short. There are many schools without desks, clinics without drugs.

Not surprisingly, most Tanzanians are remote from political intrigue and the current debate on a multi-party system for Tanzania.

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The CCM puts forward one candidate for president and the people vote Yes or No. Since 1965, when the method was introduced, support for the party nominee usually has been heavy.

Members of parliament, by contrast, are voted in on a different basis. In this year's election, 85 party members lodged nomination papers in one constituency alone.

Party headquarters then shaves these lists down to two candidates a constituency.

But the fact that both must be party members offers little comfort to incumbents. In 1965, two ministers, seven junior ministers and more than 60 backbenchers lost their seats.

Once the final candidates are selected, the rules get tough. The candidates cannot hand out pamphlets, give gifts, hold campaign meetings or entertain potential supporters.

During the cam-paign, rival candidates travel in the same vehicle, eat the same food and sleep under the same roof.

Questions

They are given the same time to speak at public meetings and can field three questions each.

They are only allowed to speak in Swahili and may not attack their opponent, make personal promises or raise issues about tribe, creed, sex or race. Their audiences may not applaud.

Ministers get R100 a month and MPs R80. But ministers cannot claim both salaries.

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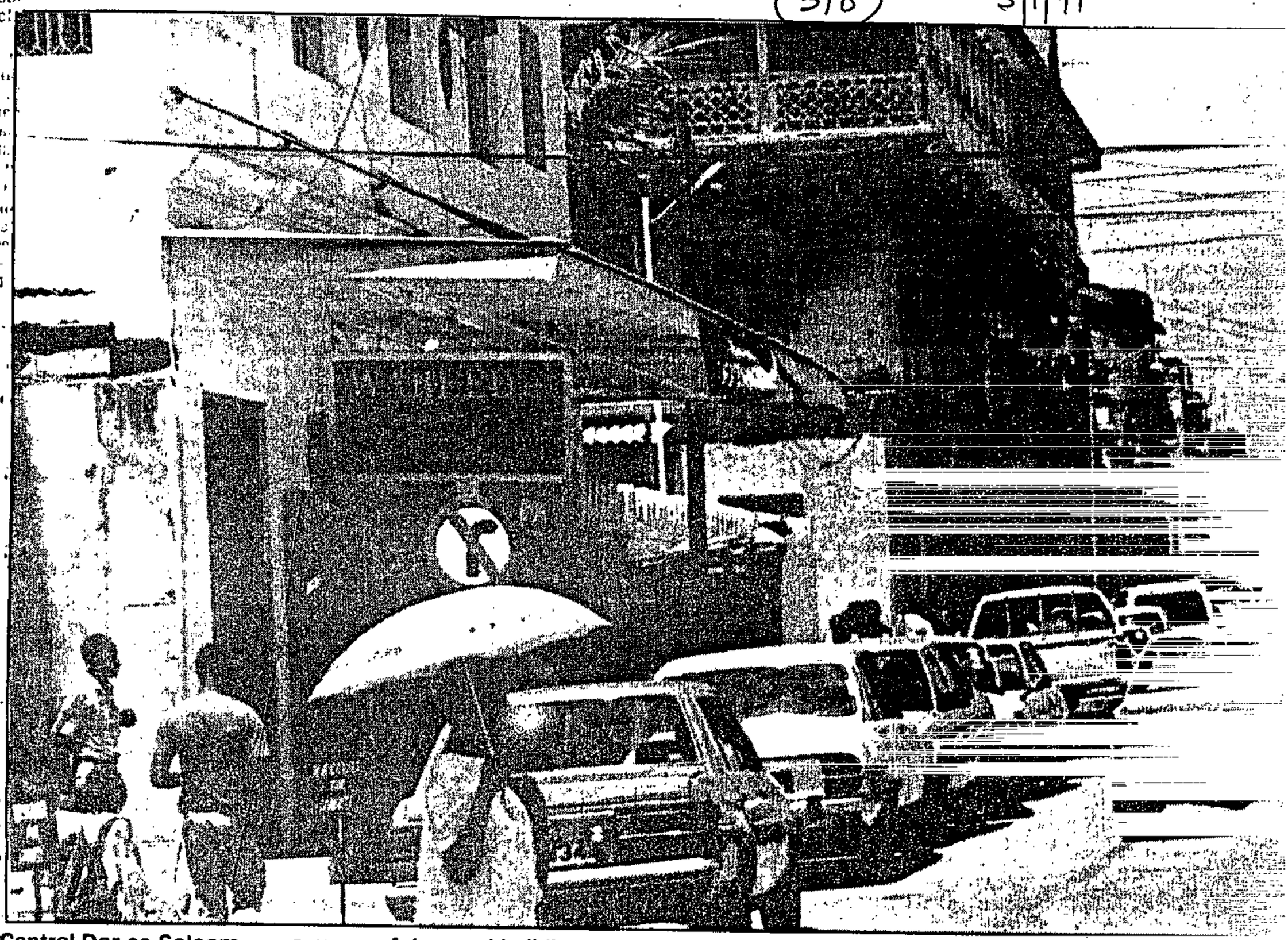
Pope on teaching

POPE John Paul II is to issue an encyclical this year on the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church in relation to contemporary social problems.

It will mark the centenary of Pope Leo XIII's encyclical Rerum Novarum, of May 1891.

A one-party syste

(318) 3/1/91



Central Dar es Salaam . . . a mass of decayed buildings and rutted roads. It is the gateway to one of the world's 25 po

The multi-party debate finally has hit Tan the cradle of African socialism. JOHN RY. The Star's Africa News Service reports from country on the arguments for and against

Stew 3/1/91

THE Haven of Peace, Dar es Salaam, holds its reputation tenuously these days. Signs in the hotel rooms warn of muggers at all hours along the palm-treed foreshore.

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It is one of not too many in evidence, sceptics might say. And, judging by the pavements in Dar's central business district and the markets in the suburbs, Tanzanians seem to have become primarily a nation of fruit-sellers, cobblers and shoeshine merchants.

Most of the other stalls offer second-hand books, sun-bleached paperbacks scrounged from whatever outlets of tourist litter remain in this depleted city.

In the main street, one prisline supermarket sells foreign foodstuffs at highly elevated prices. There are guards in every aisle, watching the exits.

But other shops offer limited merchandise. And Dar itself looks like Maputo in the mid-Eighties, when the Mozambican capital was at its shabbiest.

It is an aptly sordid window on Tanzania, one of the world's 25 poorest nations.

Yet, incredibly, one learns that the economic situation in Tanzania is much better than it used to be.

The Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) instituted in 1986 by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at the insistence of the International Monetary Fund, which felt itself overburdened by Tanzanian debt, has produced significant changes.

So, proof once more that everything is relative. Certainly, the period of Julius Nyerere's so-called Ujamaa socialism was disasterous.

Although Tanzania was given more aid in that time than any other African state, those funds were squandered by abuse and, to a lesser degree, corruption.

The concept of Ujamaa, instituted after independence in 1961, involved herding people into collective villages to work the land on a self-help, small-scale basis. The result was that the country went into a spiral of stagnation.

Today, fortunately, Ujamaa settlements have almost ceased to exist.

In June, when Mr Nyerere finally relinquished his post as chairman of Tanzania's sole Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party, he admitted that his socialist ideas should have been better implemented during his long term of presidency.

But he blamed the main decline on world markets and the war against Uganda in 1978 which cost Tanzania an estimated $500 million (about R1 250 million).

He said the real fault lay with rising prices of manufactured (imported) goods and the falling price of export commodities.

Although food production is reported to have increased markedly since 1986, and industrial output is up by five percent a year, the persistent drop in world crop prices remains a major problem.

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Funds for social services are particularly short.

There are many schools without desks, clinics without drugs.

And a 1986 devaluation of the shilling, from 17 to 200 to the dollar, has reduced drastically the buying power of the people.

More than 85 percent of the 25 million population live in the rural districts. They squat on around 5 percent of the country's land area, for only that much is cultivated.

And only 2 percent of tivated land is irrigated.

Living is harsh. W surplus income these farmers are able to from their land is like spent first on taxes.

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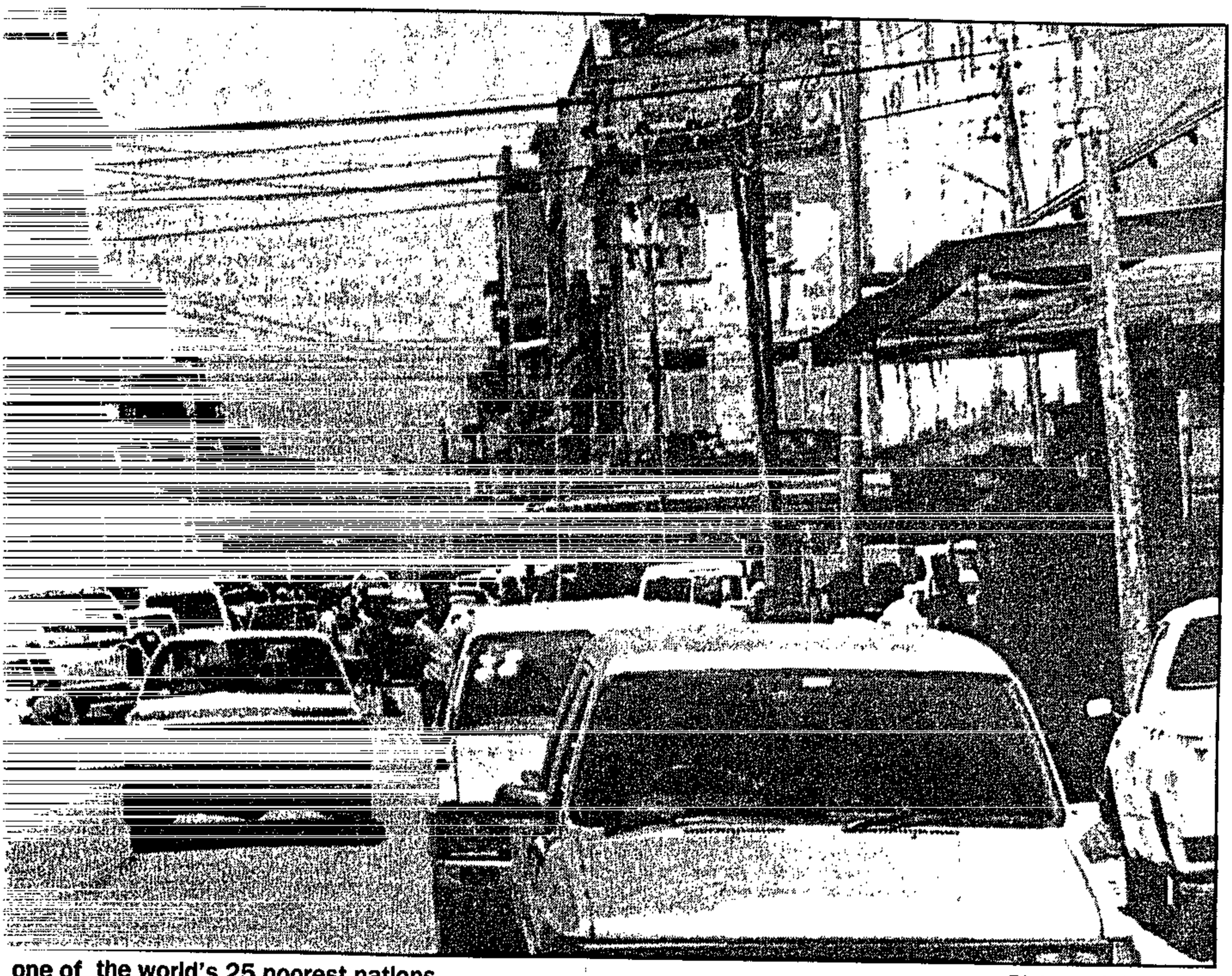

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Picture: John Ryan.

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SA squeezing out Tanzania

B Day 7/6/94

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania's port of Dar es Salaam is losing business to SA as Zambian importers discover it is cheaper to buy goods from SA rather than Europe.

In the past, most of Zambia's imports came via Tanzania, providing the Dar es Salaam port authority with valuable revenue.

But port authorities said yesterday that the volume of Zambian cargo passing through Dar es Salaam had "slumped considerably" because importers were getting supplies directly from SA. — Sapa

ANC to donate R320m in real estate to Tanzania

BILLY PADDOCK

DURBAN — The ANC has decided to donate more than R320m of its R655m in assets as an "educational contribution" to Tanzania.

Treasurer-general Thomas Nkobi said in his report to the conference that two of the ANC's major development projects, the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College and the Dakawa Development Centre would be given to Tanzania once the last exiles had returned to SA.

Delegates at the conference voiced strong criticism at the amount of real estate owned by the organisation and wanted to know what the leadership intended doing with property in Europe, Sweden, Canada and Norway.

Assets

At the end of December last year the ANC owned property abroad worth R593m. Since then it has bought two houses in Soweto for R550 000, one worth R320 000 apparently for the secretary-general. It also owns a house worth R135 000 in Judith's Paarl, Johannesburg.

The vast majority (R575,8m) of the ANC's assets were in Tanzania, while its head office in Lusaka accounted for R9,3m.

Lillies Farm in Angola, where all agricultural activities had been stopped, would also be handed back to the Angolan government. There were no more ANC members in Angola, he said.

Nkobi told delegates that some of the property abroad would be sold and the money brought back to SA.

In the first 10 months since the ANC was unbanned, 86% of its R11m of its internal income came from grants, while 5% came from membership fees.

The ANC's largest expenditure, R1,7m, was on travel, while the second highest was on employment.

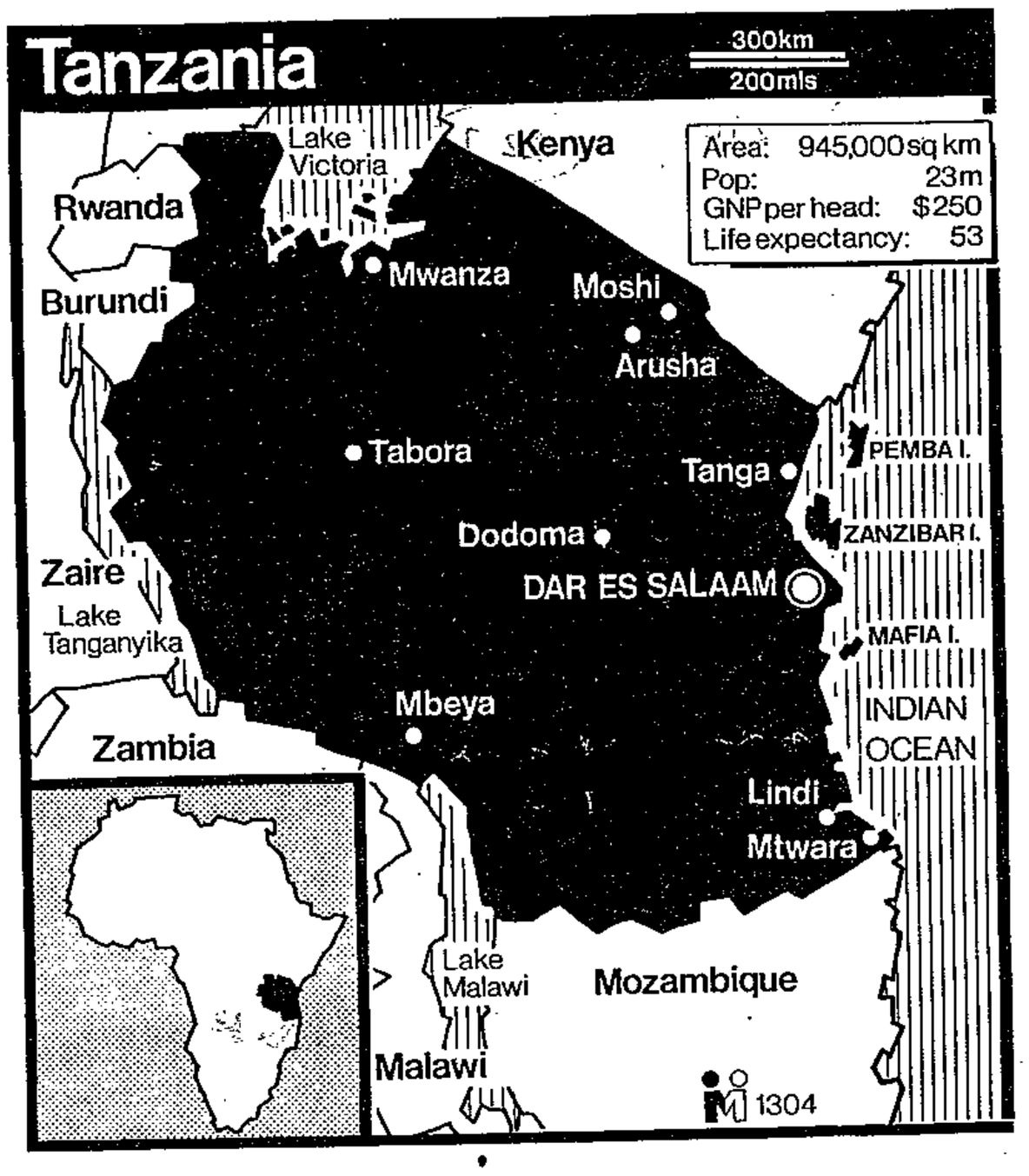
The organisation's consolidated account reflects that the ANC had received a total of R80m in the 10 months to end of December, nearly 90% in grants and donations.

Nkobi warned delegates that foreign funding was drying up. The ANC would have have to raise funds internally in order to survive, he said.

The ANC should try to end its dependence on external forces and become self-sufficient. Unless this happened the ANC would be vulnerable to external forces, he said.

The ANC has R27,9m deposited with bankers and a further R13m, raised during Nelson Mandela's visit to the US, is still to be collected.

Total external expenditure for the ten-month period covered by Nkobi's report amounted to R69,9m and it retained a surplus of R9,8m.



Battle launched against corruption

South 18/7 - 24/7/91

From Lawrence Kilimwiko
Dar es Salaam (318)

THE Tanzanian government of President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has launched an offensive against corruption in the civil service.

The campaign was launched with the removal from office of two high court judges, M J Mwakibete and Cyprian Mtenga, in what was described as "public interest", and the transfer of 600 court magistrates throughout the country.

The transfers will be executed during the next two years.

This followed a recommendation by a three-man judicial tribunal of inquiry which had been appointed to investigate the professional conduct of the two judges.

At the same time, the Home Affairs Ministry says it has set aside R200 000 to reward members of the public who provide police with information that leads to the arrest of armed bandits,



Ali Hassan Mwinyi

bribe-takers, and the capture of firearms and poached wildlife products and precious minerals.

Those helping with the arrest of smugglers will get cash up to 10 percent of the value of the goods recovered.

One resident living in the northern town of Arusha received R185 000 through this scheme recently.

Despite these moves, many believe the government is fighting a losing battle. Their contention is that people become corrupt or turn to banditry simply because the government, being the major employer in the country, does not pay living wages.

Over the years, the living conditions of both peasants and workers have deteriorated steadily while living costs have gone up. Workers complain that the minimum wage of R30 a month is hardly sufficient to last three days. Corruption is a way of supplementing salaries.

Economists agree that the minimum wage should be raised to the equivalent of R93 a month.

The spread of corruption to the high levels of the civil service has caused a chronic shortfall in aid funds. Some Western diplomats talk of a "bottomless hole". As soon as agreements are signed, much of the donor money disappears into private projects or accounts of those in high office.

As a result, some donors have started attaching their own people to control financial expenditure. — *AIA*

Nyerere's old foe is back in the driving seat, reports **Richard Dowden**

A man whose time has come

318
Star 9/8/91

I am no supporter of your proposed one-party system for which you have, even before obtaining a mandate for it from the electors, laid foundations ... I therefore tender my resignation from the party and its parliamentary association.

Thus in 1963 the Minister for Legal Affairs in Tanganyika as it was then, resigned from office and public life. Abdulla Said Fundikira, now 70, has lived in the political wilderness for 28 years over the issue of the one-party state.

Now it seems his time has come. Tanzania, like other African countries, appears to be moving towards multiparty democracy and Mr Fundikira, one of the very few African politicians to stake his political career on the issue at the time, is leading the movement.

"The one party state was never necessary in Tanzania because we had a de facto one-party state already and there was a culture of tolerance," said Mr Fundikira.

Julius Nyerere, a proponent of the one-party socialist state in Africa, argued national unity could only be maintained under one-party rule.

Mr Fundikira, however, says: "The party controlled ideology but that for me is a matter of belief, a matter for individuals not for the State to impose on the whole country. In a one-party state you automatically discriminate against all those who are not party members."

After the one-party state was declared Mr Fundikira — who is also a chief of a tribe living near Tabora in central Tanzania — became chairman of East African Airlines and went to live in Kenya.

"It was in no sense exile," he said and pointed out that President Nyerere had supported his appointment. They have remained on good personal terms but politically they remain deeply opposed.

"Nyerere was vicious with his one-party state," he said. "The leaders of the small parties were detained, jailed or sent into internal exile. Everything was subordinate to the party. We abolished free trade unions, and all kinds of civil societies.

Tanzania began to move towards multi-party democracy last year when President Ali Hassan Mwinyi set up a presidential commission to travel the country and take the views of the people, but alreay the movement for multi-party democracy was under way.

With Mr Fundikira as its chairman, the Tanzanian Legal Education Trust was set up to launch a nationwide education campaign on multi-party democracy.

After initial opposition, the government agreed to allow it to meet and in June about 3 000 people came to a conference and set up the National Committee for Constitutional Reform. The meeting called for a national conference to draw up a new constitution. — The Independent News Service. □

Bday 13/8/91 (318)

Tanzania's $242m loan

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania had agreed to a $242m loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help implement economic reforms in the next two years, a senior IMF official said.

A statement on Sunday by the IMF's special assistant for public affairs in Africa, Paul Falcone, said a $70,71m tranche would be drawn immediately.

A three-year economic recovery programme, following IMF conditions, that had just ended showed positive results in per capita economic growth and helped reduce inflation, the statement said.

"Most of the economic reforms envisaged under the programme were implemented, including trade liberalisation, provision of production incentives for maize producers and the improvement of marketing of domestic and export growth," it added.

Tanzania's real GDP is forecast to grow by 5% in 1991/92. The impoverished East African country hopes to reduce inflation from the current 28% to 14%. — Sapa-Reuter.

Star 8/11/91

'Boer' tourists to enjoy Tanzania?

DAR ES SALAAM — White South African tourists may soon be basking on Tanzania's Indian Ocean beaches, says Prime Minister John Malecela.

Tanzania has hosted ANC guerilla bases for 30 years, and only South African refugees were let into the country.

"Don't be surprised to see Boers come here as tourists, or if Tanzanians go to visit South Africa," Mr Malecela told parliament this week. (318)

He said relations between the two countries would take on a new face as the institutions of white rule were dismantled.

Tanzania took part in last month's Commonwealth summit which agreed to the gradual removal of sanctions. Mr Malecela said sports, air links and tourism sanctions would go first. — Sapa-Reuter.

a to withdraw la's privilege

He said a heads-of-state summit would be preceded by the council of ministers' conference of this 20-member economic grouping from January 24 to 26.

The PTA heads of state summit will among other things discuss economic integration and the unfolding political situation in SA.

In Lusaka yesterday, World Bank Africa Desk vice-president Edward Jaycox said Zambia had acquired a lot of goodwill through its peaceful transition to democracy, and needed workable economic reforms.

The structural adjustment policy had failed during the previous government, but there was hope that the new administration might succeed due to its serious approach to economic issues.

Briefing the media on his one-day visit to Zambia, Jaycox said the international community could not help Zambia like an orphan, but the state should ascribe to austere economic prescriptions designed to revamp the battered economy.

Every effort should be made by the new administration to adhere to the prescribed economic reforms before the international community could provide financial aid. — Sapa.

East African Community explores possible revival

NAIROBI — Almost 15 years after the collapse of the East African Community, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda are once more exploring the possibilities for regional co-operation.

Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and Yoweri Museveni of Uganda meet in Nairobi today for a ground-breaking summit to map out new areas of co-operation.

But officials said the three leaders were being cautious in their approach so as not to repeat errors which led to the breakup of the East African Community in 1977.

Diplomats said efforts to revive co-operation come against a background of the collapse of socialism in Tanzania, which is now moving towards a free market-oriented economy backed by the World Bank and the IMF. They also point to stability in impoverished but potentially rich Uganda.

The Nairobi meeting comes only 10 days after Moi and Museveni met in eastern Uganda. Both men have recently expressed a willingness to mend fences.

Officials said the meeting was expected to focus on improving co-operation in the areas of trade, industry, finance, transport, communications and research, but warned that reviving the bloc would be slow.

The revival of East African co-operation was first seriously discussed at a ministerial meeting in Nairobi in February 1987. — Sapa-Reuter.

Banks where business is slow torture

DAR ES SALAAM — Getting service from the staff at Tanzania's main state-owned bank makes getting blood out of a stone seem simple.

"Never lose your temper with them, or they just freeze up and it takes even longer," says a foreign resident familiar with the slow torture of completing forms and watching them passed from desk to desk.

But the languid pace is about to be shattered by a series of reforms aimed at jerking the state-owned banks into the closing stages of the 20th century.

This is to be done by sloughing off the skin of socialism and allowing foreign competition.

Tanzania's financial system is in ruins after years of steady decline since all banks were nationalised along with almost everything else — after the socialist Arusha Declaration of 1967.

"Existing institutions exhibit low levels of productivity and the quality of services to customers is poor," said a recent, unpublished, Central Bank report.

But sweeping changes are now taking place in a key stage of a four-year-old economic recovery programme of market-led policies.

These have the suppport of the World Bank and IMF.

Since taking over in 1985, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has slowly steered the country away from the socialist legacy of founding father Julius Nyerere.

Today the state runs three commercial banks, two industrial development banks and six other non-bank financial institutions such as a post office savings bank and a national insurance company.

"Every financial institution is in a mess," says Bank of Tanzania director of economic research and policy Gainisha Mgonja. "They performed so badly because of government direction and interference," he says.

The central Bank says the World Bank will soon announce a $200m credit towards setting up a private banking system by 1993 and the gradual creation of a stock exchange and other more sophisticated financial markets. — Sapa-Reuter.

Tanzania to ditch one-party rule

Sowetan 10/12/91 (318)

DAR ES SALAAM - Tanzanians are only half joking when they say they can't even play football without belonging to the ruling Revolutionary Party.

"In one way or another, it controls everything," says Chief Abdallah Fundikira, who resigned as the nation's first justice minister in 1963 because he opposed a one-party system.

In the 30 years since independence from Britain, the utopian dream of African socialism propounded by Tanzania's founding father, Mr Julius Nyerere, has developed into a structure of monolithic proportions.

Today the party's green flag hangs in every major office and in every village, and the symbol of a crossed sledgehammer and hoe finds its way into newspapers and on to public service stationery.

But President Ali Hassan Mwinyi faces mounting pressure for change, and is almost certain to legalise opposition parties after a commission probing grassroots views around the country reports next March.

"They've already decided what the answer is and they are now writing the report to fit that," says a Western diplomat.

Nyerere himself fostered an atmosphere where peaceful change was possible by retiring from the presidency in 1984 and bowing out of the party's leadership last year, diplomats say.

Under Nyerere's influence, Mwinyi has allowed groups of lawyers, academics, businessmen and journalists to form a vocal but small opposition movement.



JULIUS NYERERE

Under Nyerere's influence, Mwinyi has allowed groups of lawyers, academics, businessmen and journalists to form a vocal but small opposition movement.

Last month Seif Shaffif Hamad, popular leader of the Zanzibar archipelago's separatist movement, was released on bail after a 30-month detention for allegedly holding secret state documents.

The Indian Ocean islands and the mainland were politically united in 1964, but the opposition apparently has wide support in its demands for a referendum on the union.

On the mainland, Fundikira's Union for Multi-Party Democracy and the Civic Movement, led by former political detainee Mr James Mapalala, have started nationwide recruiting and called for a constitutional conference.

The opposition National Committee for Constitutional Reform is demanding removal of sections of the constitution that say the Revolutionary Party is the only party allowed to operate.

The NCCR says this is to prepare for the snap elections that Mwinyi will probably call in mid-1992 after announcing a switch to multiparty politics.

Although Fundikira and Mapalala can hold discreet meetings and air their views through a flourishing new independent press, the government has prevented them from registering parties.

Both leaders were briefly arrested last month after Mwinyi appealed for patience until the commission's report was ready.

A rally planned by the NCCR to celebrate Zambian President Frederick Chiluba's recent multiparty election victory was also stopped by police.

"Give us a chance to say what reforms we want. Tanzania does not fear reforms. We started them and will finish them the way we want," Prime Minister John Malecela said recently.

But the countdown to pluralism has sent a normally complacent Revolutionary Party into a frenzy of campaigning activity to recruit members and fundraising for development projects.

Mwinyi even sent members of his central committee on a crash course on how to operate computers, but the move did little to give the party the upbeat image it craves.

There are no official figures for party membership but it is estimated at two million out of a population of 27 million, diplomats say.

"People are disgusted by their experience of socialism," says NCCR chairman and civil rights lawyer Mr Mabere Marando.

Western donors, who have given up to $900 million annually since the mid-1980s to back economic reforms, agree with the opposition's view that mismanagement and corruption under socialist one-party rule have ruined the country's economy.

"On human and political rights Tanzania attracts little opprobrium, but on management of the economy it's a disaster," said one diplomat.

Diplomats note with concern that corruption is rampant from lowly officials up to the ranks of Mwinyi's cabinet itself.

Opposition leaders say they want to clear away all obstacles to reform that will tackle the bloated public sector - including over 400 state corporations - and make way for a market economy.

The Revolutionary Party itself could be split down the middle as reformers defect from the rest of the leadership which is still rooted in outmoded political ideals, diplomats say.

"Anyone who had any talent or ambition had to rise through the party, and so that's where the real new leaders will come from," said one prominent Tanzanian journalist. - *Sapa-Reuter.*

EDUCATION OFFICER
MEMBERSHIP

Nyerere on democracy

(318)

■ **DAR ES SALAAM:** Tanzania's former president and founding father Julius Nyerere has urged the ruling party to allow a peaceful switch to multi-party democracy, the state-owned Daily News newspaper reported yesterday. ST Times 15/12/91

"We can't be an island. Tanzanians should lead their own change — don't wait to be pushed," he was quoted as saying.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has allowed unofficial opposition groups to sprout up, but an announcement on the end of 30 years of one-party rule was not expected before a special inquiry reports next March.

Tanzania's education system 'is a shambles'

South 23/11 – 29/11/92 (318)

INCREASING financial problems have made Tanzania's cherished goal of free education for all an impossibility, and with massive protests from parents, students and academics, the education system is in a shambles.

When education and culture minister Mr Charles Kabeho announced a 100 percent increase in school fees in parliament in July, the government found itself in a very tight corner.

The announcement was greeted with big protests. In the capital, Dar es Salaam, students marched to the government and party-owned newspapers, saying the increase in fees would condemn millions from poor families to a world of educational darkness.

Kabeho, however, stood by the government's decision. Hardly a month later, 460 out of 500 students at Boza Secondary School were expelled for failing to pay fees amounting to 25 000 Tanzanian shillings. The remaining 40 students paid the fees.

While neighbouring countries were setting aside up to 20 percent of their budgets for education, Tanzania budgeted only four percent last year.

As a result there is a massive shortage of facilities at all levels with some school buildings now posing a health hazard to students and teachers.

But most pressing is the lack of places in schools, both for beginners entering primary education and for those seeking to extend their education to secondary school and university.

Primary school classrooms are so congested that up to 80 pupils sit in a single class. A shortage of desks forces pupils to squat on the floor.

In the southern highlands' Iringa region, regional education officer Mr Amitwise Hauli says the shortage of classrooms is forcing school-age children to wait until they are 13 to enter school. At this age, they have no alternative but to register in adult education classes.

The same story applies to those seeking secondary education. Tanzanian president Ali Hassan Mwinyi conceded recently that more than 600 000 pupils finished their compulsory seven-year primary education each year, but only a fraction found openings in secondary schools.

Despite great efforts to expand the present education system, the government has failed to narrow the gap between the steadily rising demand for education services and the system's capacity to admit more pupils and students and provide them with a satisfactory education.

Kabeho explains that while it requires 180 000 Tanzanian shillings to educate a boarding school pupil a year, the government can afford only 100 000 Tanzanian shillings. This means parents must meet the remainder.

But in a country where the average monthly pay is only 5 000 Tanzanian shillings, many parents wonder if their children will ever get an education.

This is contrary to the government's policy which insists everybody must get education to the best of his or her ability.

Parliamentarians, meanwhile, are arguing about government plans to increase education expenditure to at least 20 percent of the national budget. If this does not happen, some warn, Tanzania is going to enter the 21st century with an illiterate population. "We're not serious", laments Mr Bakari Mbonde, member of parliament for Rufiji constituency.

He complains that while in th sixties education received 12 percent of the budget, the percentage dropped to 4,8 percent in 1988/89 and to four percent this year.

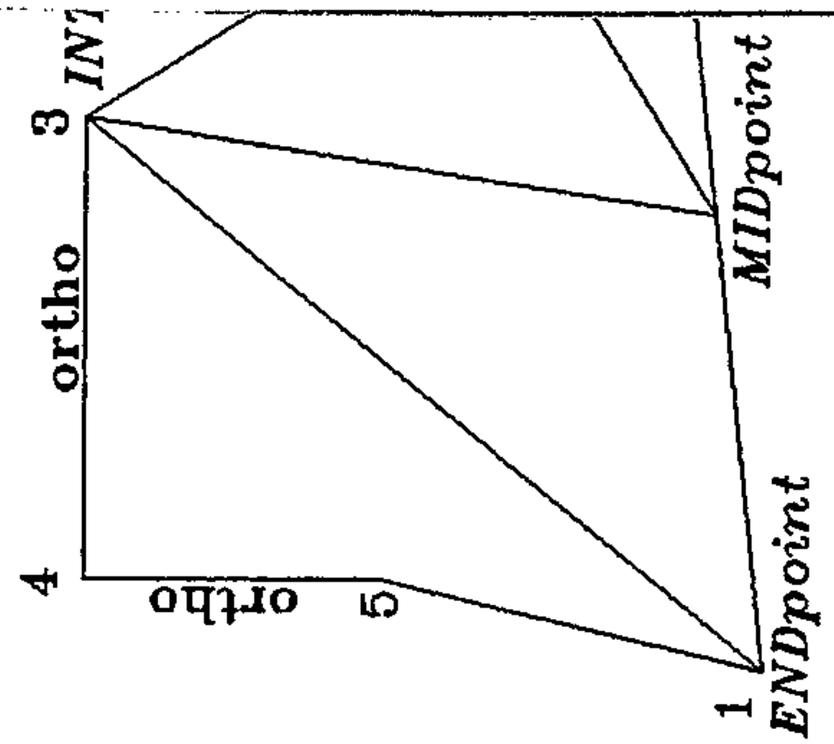
The teaching profession is badly paid, resulting in massive frustration.

While university professors have been leaving the country in droves, teachers in secondary schools are opting for private schools where they receive better pay.

There are no private primary schools, so most primary school teachers have a carefree attitude which means many pupils complete their seven years compulsory primary education with out knowing how to read, count o write.

One observer warns that this mean even the current literacy rate of 90,4 percent is likely to drop, making pas government efforts a waste of time.

The school drop-out rate is alarmingly high because of the hardship pupils face — like a shortage of teaching and reading materials, congested classrooms and ruthless, frustrated teachers. — *AIA*



Ray of light (318)

THE leaders of Tanzania's ruling Revolutionary Party met behind closed doors to discuss a report believed to recommend the end of 30 years of one-party rule. The report, commissioned by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, is likely to be approved. WJ Monk 24/11 – 30/11/92

De Beers firm signs Tanzanian deal

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania had signed a diamond prospecting and mining agreement with a De Beers subsidiary, a Tanzanian government official said on Friday.

Water, Energy and Minerals Minister Jakaya Kikwete said the agreement to explore 22 310km² was made with Willcroft, a Bermuda-based subsidiary of De Beers Centenary AG of Switzerland. He said surveys in the past decade suggested there were more than 300 undeveloped kimberlite diamond pipes in Tanzania.

Despite being a staunch opponent of SA, the original base of De Beers, Tanzania has for years marketed diamonds through the De Beers-owned Central Selling Organisation in London.

Relations between the two countries has warmed recently.

Formerly socialist Tanzania is also pushing through economic reforms that include incentives for foreign investment in the mining sector, where there are deposits of gemstones and gold.

"This agreement, we expect, will be followed soon by others with international companies to develop the extensive mineral resources of our country," said Kikwete.

The Mwadui Williamson diamond mine in the west of the country was at one time one of the world's largest deposits, but output declined to 11 577 carats in 1990 and reserves are expected to be exhausted by 1998, analysts said.

□ De Beers spokesmen could not be contacted for comment yesterday. — Reuter.

ANC 'may have prisoners' in Tanzania

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — The ANC may have continued to hold and abuse prisoners in Tanzania even after it stated last May that all such detainees had been freed, the US State Department asserts in its latest annual human rights report.

The report also notes that "young South Africans" are still being sent to "training centres" in Tanzania and Zambia after "fleeing violence" at home.

"Numerous credible reports of torture and mistreatment by ANC security personnel of ANC defector detainees and alleged SA government spies at ANC refugee camps in Tanzania continued in 1991, even after the ANC's announcement in May that all detainees had been released."

The report says Tanzanian authorities have "refused to intervene when cases are brought to their attention" because liberation movements in Tanzania "enjoy a kind of extraterritorial status".

The International Committee for the Red Cross has been asked to investigate.

However, the US is satisfied the ANC is no longer holding prisoners in Zambia.

"Most of the approximately 2 000 ANC exiles departed Zambia in 1991, although there was an influx of young South Africans fleeing the violence in their country."

Many of these refugees fled first to Swaziland, whose government, in conjunction with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, "worked to send them on to their desired destinations, normally ANC training centres in Zambia and Tanzania".

The report records that 30 former MK operatives who had been detained in Tanzania and Uganda over the past decade "claimed to have been tortured on the orders of MK chief of state and ANC national executive committee member Chris Hani and other top ANC officials."

"Upon the return of these detainees to SA, (ANC president) Nelson Mandela said the ANC would attempt to "reconcile" with them, implicity admitting the truth of some of these claims."

Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania sign co-operation agreement

STAR 19/2/92

Star Africa Service

NAIROBI — Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have signed an agreement in Nairobi as the first step towards reactivating the East African Community which was abandoned 15 years ago because of political differences.

The agreement provides for economic, political, cultural, scientific and social co-operation. It was drawn up by a committee representing the three governments, which was formed after talks in Harare last October between President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda.

The East African Community, once regarded as a model for Africa, collapsed after irreconcilable differences emerged between the leaders of the time.

Tanzania to end party monopoly

STAR 20/2/92

318

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania's ruling Revolutionary Party yesterday formally voted to switch to a multiparty system, ending 30 years of one-party socialism.

"It is a momentous decision ... It will mean an end to our monopoly on everything and the understanding that we go back to our people for support," President Ali Hassan Mwinyi told 2 000 delegates at a congress in the port of Dar es Salaam.

The party faithful, dressed in Mao-style green suits in a hall bedecked with green flags bearing the RP symbol of a crossed hoe and sledgehammer, raised a sea of hands in favour of change.

Secretary-General Horace Kolimba said the country's first multiparty elections would be held after the current parliament has run its term in 1995.

At least five opposition groups have already been launched but Mr Mwinyi said they would have no legality until parliament amended the constitution in April.

A mass rally attended by public servants showing support for the RP vote will be held in Dar es Salaam today.

Opposition leaders welcomed the vote but said they would push for national polls to be held in 12 months.

But separatists from the islands of Zanzibar, condemned an RP resolution not to allow parties favouring the islands' return to independence. — Sapa-Reuter.

All must talk, say Canada, Tanzania

STAR 31/3/92

OTTAWA — Canada and Tanzania yesterday urged all South African political parties to join negotiations to keep up the momentum for democratic change.

Foreign Ministers Barbara McDougall of Canada and Ahmed Hassan Diria of Tanzania met to discuss the eventual lifting of Commonwealth sanctions against South Africa.

"We agreed on the need to encourage all parties, especially those not in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), that their participation is essential," Mrs McDougall told a news conference.

Mr Hassan Diria said South Africa's democratic process was irreversible following the March 17 referendum.

Mrs McDougall, who will visit South Africa next week, said Canada wanted to give South Africa a positive signal to maintain the pace of change.

She will meet Government and opposition leaders from April 6 to 8. — Sapa-Reuter.

● **EC poised to loosen crucial sanctions — Page 5**

SAA breakthrough to Tanzania

South African Airways scored yet another African breakthrough on Tuesday when it signed a commercial agreement with Air Tanzania, allowing flights between South Africa and Tanzania from July 1.

The agreement is regarded as a diplomatic triumph because of Tanzania's hostile attitude towards South Africa — it remains the leading source of succour to the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe and the PAC's Azanian People's Liberation Army.

The agreement, signed by SAA's Russell Sheldon and Air Tanzania's commercial director Frank Makwaia, allows both parties to fly passengers, cargo and mail between Johannesburg and Dar es Salaam.

Air Tanzania's inaugural flight is scheduled for July 3. It will operate one weekly flight between the two countries.

Because of the uncharted waters, SAA has agreed that for the next six months it would not operate flights to Tanzania.

The agreement has yet to be signed by President de Klerk and Tanzania's President Ali Mwinyi.

But the Air Tanzanian delegation said it was just a technical formality as the Tanzanian Government had given its blessing to the delegation's visit to South Africa. — Sapa.

Tanzania at Safto

A SENIOR member of the Tanzanian Government and a Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) executive will visit SA.

They will address the SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) conference on April 28 and 29 on "SA — a new scenario for trade and industry". ST Times [BUSS] 19/4/92

George Kahama, director general of Tanzania's Investment Promotion Centre, will also meet Department of Foreign Affairs officials and businessmen.

Harry Thompson, chairman of the SADCC regional council, will talk about regional trading blocks at the Safto conference. Tanzania is believed to be considering the removal of visa requirements for South Africans.

REVIEW: *Technology in Africa*

Alternative fuel is no alternative

wlmail 24/4 - 29/4/92

Renewable energy sources such as biomass, solar and wind power may be the only long-term answer to the world's energy problems. But, as Tanzania is finding, their introduction is not always easy

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IN the First World, the environmentally conscious like to talk of alternative energy sources. In some Third World countries, the alternatives are often all they've got — and even then they don't get it easily.

Now, Tanzania's Renewable Energy Development Project Unit has promised to deliver a policy statement that should provide a boost for research into additional sources of "alternative", renewable energy. Oil imports consume 40 percent of Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings. Energy specialists estimate that alternative local sources, such as solar and biomass, could cut the bill by 10 percent in the next two decades.

For most people who live in unelectrified rural areas, the "alternatives" are the only fuels available. And the only way of meeting the increasing demands of the rural population is to find more renewables and improve the efficiency of existing ones.

Extension staff are being trained to spread new and improved technologies, which it is hoped will reduce the 250 000 to 300 000ha of forest cut for fuelwood every year. The result is serious land degradation.

With more than 20-million cattle, goats, sheep and pigs in the country, the policy statement is expected to give emphasis to biogas plants. A key blockage is money, for the plants are expensive.

Says Dar es Salaam resident Khalid Mbuya: "It cost me 400 000 shillings ($2 200). Then I had to buy the power-receiving equipment, and I still do not know where I will get the next batch of animal waste to feed the plant in six months because I am not keeping cattle."

He recommends a nationwide education campaign on the advantages of the technology, together with efforts to cut the costs of biogas converters and the introduction of a system for delivering animal waste to areas where deforestation is occurring.

The Renewable Energy Unit says one of its successes is the introduction of more efficient charcoal and wood stoves. The stoves consume 75 percent less charcoal or wood than the traditional model, as well as cooking faster and being more durable. Nabo Temu, managing director of an energy conservation project producing institutional stoves in Dar es Salaam, says one 200 litre stove can save a hectare of trees a year.

"My customers — the schools, military camps, hospitals, colleges — are among the country's major fuelwood consumers," he says, "but I cannot satisfy their demand because of insufficient capital, and lack of manufacturing facilities and transport."

The workshops producing the stoves say costs are high and that soft loans or credit facilities are required to facilitate mass production and marketin

Estomih Sawe, head of the unit, says the relatively slow adoption of the stoves is also due to poor management by the producers.

The unit is also experiencing difficulties with two types of improved charcoal kilns. The technology produces charcoal faster than the traditional kiln, but consumers say the charcoal also burns fast, which forces them to buy more.

There has been little development of solar energy, and its promotion has been unco-ordinated. Says Minister of Water, Energy and Minerals Jakaya Kikwete: "This is still an expensive source of energy for most of our farmers, but research is encouraging and the government expects to subsidise the cost of this technology in future to enhance agricultural production."

Wind technology is reasonably good and there are a number of pilot plants. But there is little data on wind resources, and installation costs have made it inappropriate for powering rural water supplies, at which the technology has largely been aimed in Tanzania.

Ironically, the financially starved unit cannot include environmental assessments in promoting these technologies, relying instead on feedback from producers and customers who have shown interest only in financial factors. — Panos Institute

Bribed police sacked

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NAIROBI - Some 600 Tanzanian policemen have been sacked over the past year for allegedly taking bribes, according to Interior Minister Mr Augustine Mrema. Sowetan

Tanzanian state radio monitored in Nairobi said the sackings were part of a drive to root out corruption by the police.

Mrema praised nearly 300 policemen, whom he said had turned down bribes. 17/6/92.

In 1990, Tanzanian President Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi suspended a high court judge for accepting a bribe.

This prompted Mwinyi to scrap the justice ministry, accusing some of its officials of being involved in corrupt deals. - *Sapa.*

Tanzania slow to open door

STAR 8/7/92

(318)

From Dar es Salaam, Tanzania's foreign minister tells HANS-PETER BAKKER, of The Star's Africa Service, why his government is in no hurry to emulate Kenya and other African nations and open its doors to South African trade.

SOUTH African businessmen keen to trade with Tanzania will have to wait for an interim government or get the support of the ANC, says Foreign Minister Ahmed Hassan Diria.

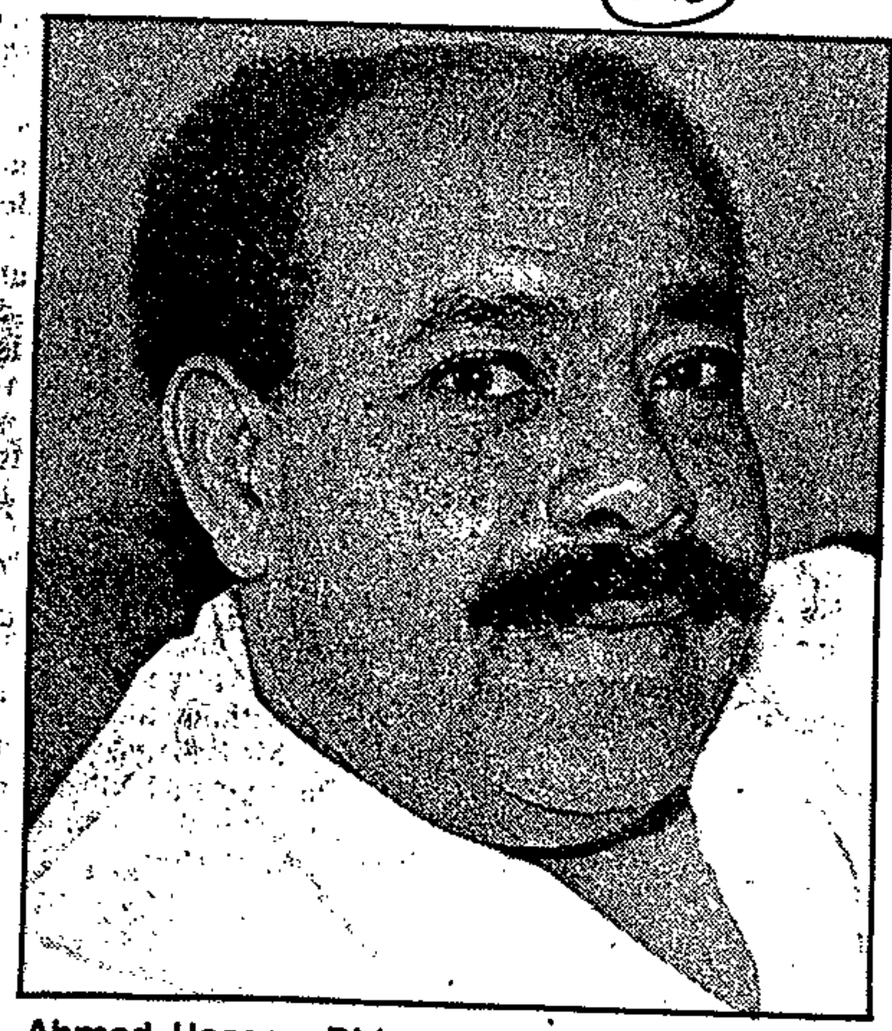
As he spoke, a South African trade exhibition in neighbouring Kenya was attracting crowds of visitors. Zambia and other African countries are also forming increasingly close political and economic ties with South Africa, but Tanzania remains one of the few to keep these doors shut.

Recently it lifted people-to-people sanctions, but South Africans appear still to have difficulty in getting through immigration formalities.

Mr Diria said the two countries were on the brink of establishing air links but, for now, Tanzania was strongly committed to retaining the bans on investment and trade. He said there had as yet been no diplomatic contact.

"We will wait for an interim government," he said. "Why should we be in a hurry? If we have waited for 32 years, we can wait for another 20."

Asked if Tanzania was not likely to lose out at a time when there was much demand for South African investment elsewhere in the region, Mr Diria said he was confident that Tanzania would "always be able to offer greater opportunities — and let me tell you, the South Africans themselves are fully conscious of that and have already been making quite a lot of overtures.



Ahmed Hassan Diria . . . we will wait for an interim government.

"Tanzania's geographic position, its stability and its vast virgin lands give it a definite advantage in the region."

According to Mr Diria, only 6 percent of Tanzania is cultivated, and most mineral resources have not been explored.

His country would encourage South African companies to get involved in Tanzanian tourism and mining — "but we will wait until there is an interim government or if they come along with the support of the ANC. If we lift the sanctions now, we are giving credibility to President de Klerk and not to the democratic forces, and as a result we will be going back to square one."

Mr Diria said his government was very concerned about the violence in South Africa. "De Klerk cannot really run away and say he is not responsible when he controls the apparatus of government."

Mr Diria said mass action would lead to a lot of killing. "Codesa will lose its momentum and all the work we have done in bringing the nationalist movement to Codesa will be lost."

Asked if he would like to see the revival of the East African Economic Community, which fell apart in 1977, he said Tanzania could not go back to "what has already been an unhealthy experience". □

Lumumba kicked out of Zaire

DAR ES SALAAM — Emillio Lumumba, the son of Zaire's assassinated first prime minister, Patrice Lumumba, has been expelled from Tanzania where he has been living in exile. Government officials said yesterday that Lumumba was expelled after it was discovered that he had "connections with political groups opposed to Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko". — Sapa-AFP.

STAR-18/7/92

318

The second poorest country in the world is firmly set on the road to economic reform, writes **Hans Peter Bakker**

Tanzania has turned its back on 'scientific socialism'

STAR 21/7/92. (318)

WHILE some South Africans still hope to steer their country towards "scientific socialism", Tanzania — for long the leader of the African socialist experiment — is now heading in the opposite direction. It is set on the path to a new order of multiparty rule and market-driven economics.

On July 1 the opposition parties were able to register and organise for the first free elections in 27 years. They are still feeble, however, and President Alhaj Mwinyi still has an iron grip on his country. Knowledgable observers say that if elections were held today, his ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (revolutionary party) would have the best chance of winning.

But it will be at least another year before the elections, which are scheduled to be held before 1995. And since the opposition can now begin to organise and the people for once voice their preferences, anything can happen — as was shown in Zambia.

According to the World Bank, Tanzania is the second poorest country in the world, only Mozambique being worse off. However, few people starve, and ever since the economy was freed from the restrictive socialist experiments of former president Julius Nyerere, small industries have mushroomed.

But the southern region bordering war-torn Mozambique is badly neglected and a growing refugee population is putting additional pressure on the stretched resources. A German medical practitioner who runs a clinic in the southern town of Nachingwea said she has had to treat ever increasing cases of serious malnutrition.

The Tanzanian leadership is not overly pleased with the end of the cold war and the beginning of what is referred to as "the new world order". And it appears as if President Mwinyi, for one, is a reluctant reformer.

Speaking in the capital Dar es Salaam recently, President Mwinyi said Africa had become the loser in the new world order.

"To us it remains a new order. Order in the real sense of order: we have to obey orders. In the past when we were given orders by one side we could always find refuge in the other. But now that refuge is no more so now we have to obey orders whether we like it or not.

"At present, with commodity prices continuing to fall, we have no alternative but to go with our caps in hand and ask for aid. And this is not flattering.

"What we need is a new world order which will not be cruel to Africa."

Despite his defiance, it was under the leadership of President Mwinyi that Tanzania has seen a radical transformation away from the peculiar African socialism of Nyerere towards modern-day political and economic pluralism.

The United Republic of Tanzania is probably the least developed country in East Africa and with almost a million square kilometres, it is also the largest.

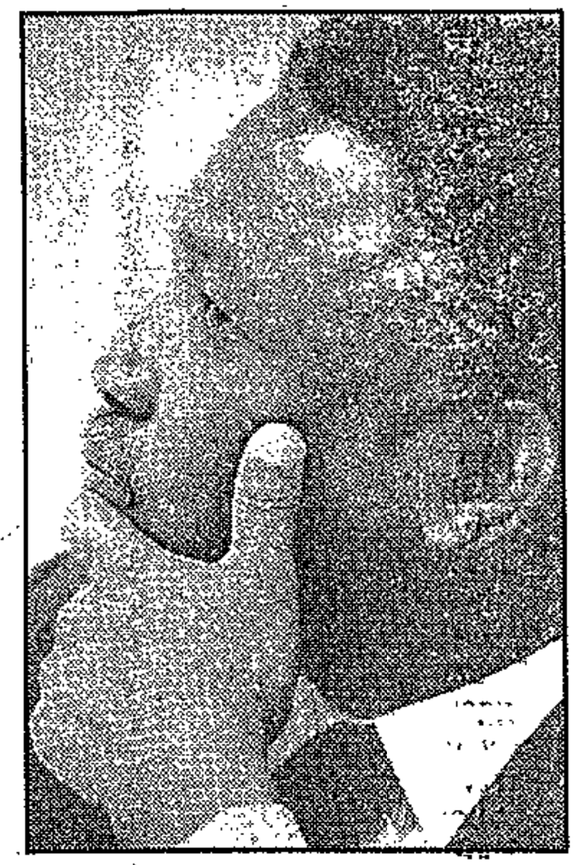
An experiment in regional co-operation with Kenya and Uganda in the 1970s failed. But now there is a new move towards co-operation between the three countries.

The man largely responsible for the ruin of the country, former President Julius Nyerere, has moved off centre stage in his own country but he continues to play a significant role in regional debates and few people believe that any serious decisions on Tanzania are made without his first being consulted.

The question on everybody's mind is: Is the apparent peace and stability in Tanzania today real, or will it, too, be racked by Kenya-style clashes when the people at last have the opportunity to associate and vie for power?

One of the oldest bones of contention, and one that is sure to continue as such in the run-up to the election, is the tenuous union of Pemba and Zanzibar with the mainland.

Zanzibar's former Chief Minister, Seif Shariff Hamad, leads an opposition separatist party which enjoys much support in Zanzibar and Pemba. However, in an election the two small islands with a combined population of about 700 000 will be no match for the roughly 25 million people on the mainland. Animosity and pressure for secession are nevertheless sure to continue. — Star Africa Service. □



Mwinyi . . . Africa is the loser in the new world order.

Tanzanians celebrate democracy

STAR
21/7/92

Star Africa Service (318)

DAR ES SALAAM — Thousands of jubilant Tanzanians took to the streets of Dar es Salaam yesterday to celebrate the official end of 27 years of single-party rule.

From now on, opposition parties can register and organise freely for elections, which are expected to be held within the next two years.

Members of about 20 opposition parties flocked to the office of the registrar to get application forms to allow them to register. Only secular parties with national representation will be allowed to take part in the elections.

Acting general-secretary of the National Constitutional Construction Reforms party, Prince Bagenda, said: "Today is the day that politics of gluttony and monopoly officially ends. We are entering a new phase when legal administration, true democracy and rights will be seen to be applied. The citizen will be respected and will be given justice through his vote."

Tanzania to exploit minerals

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STAR 28/7/92

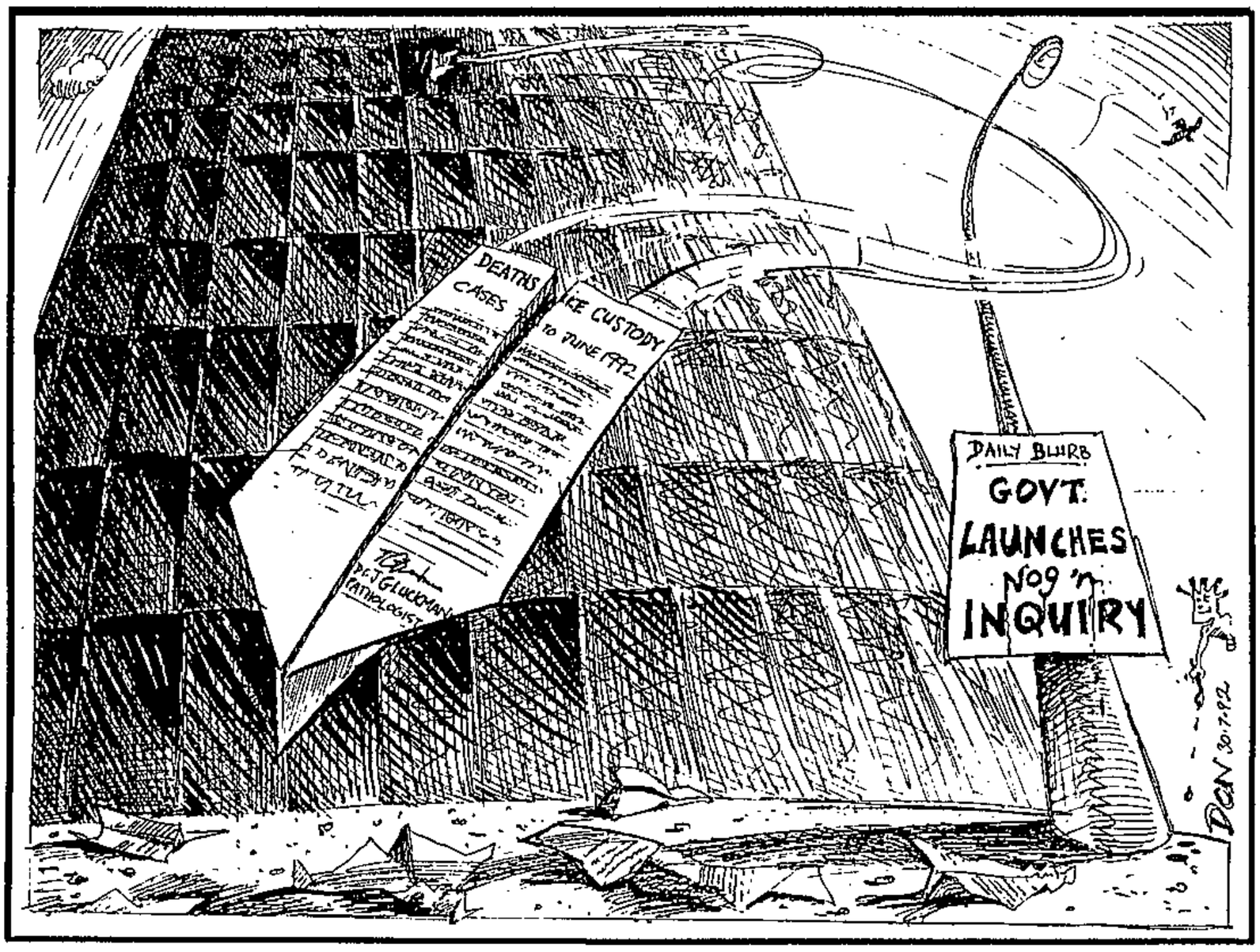
DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzania has signed a deal with a British mining company to dig for diamonds as part of a government drive to tap largely neglected underground wealth.

Ministry of Energy and Minerals officials say Reunion Mining signed an agreement recently to search for diamonds in the Lake Victoria region and that the RTZ group is also keen to search for gems in the Tabora area.

The Reunion agreement is the latest struck under government plans to exploit wealth nationalised under former president Julius Nyerere's socialist policies and then neglected.

Tanzania is known to have quantities of gold, diamonds, semi-precious stones, nickel, cobalt and copper but mining has contributed little more than one percent of gross national product in recent years.

However, foreign companies are again showing interest under government plans to free the economy with backing from the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and Western donor states, officials say. — Sapa-Reuter.



MY VIEW

SOUTH Associate Editor **Peter Vale,** Director of the Centre for Southern African Studies, University of the Western Cape

SOUTH 1/8 - 5/8/92 318

I spent last week in Tanzania as a guest of the Centre for Foreign Relations, Dar-es-Salaam.

Same, as they might say in a Western, is not the kind of place you would wish on your mother-in-law. It is a desolate truck-stop midway between Moshi at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro and Korogwe on the road to Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

In the searing East African heat, Same seems a little like the surface of the moon: fine dust and endless craters stretching out to the horizon.

When I first looked over Same's landscape, a Tanzanian colleague pressed a Coke in my hand. He seemed to feel instinctively what I was thinking.

"You see," he said, "we, too, have paid a hell of a price for the ending of apartheid. This place should have been developed but we have tried to give as much support to you as we could. It has cost us dearly, as you can see, but all foreign policy should rest on principle."

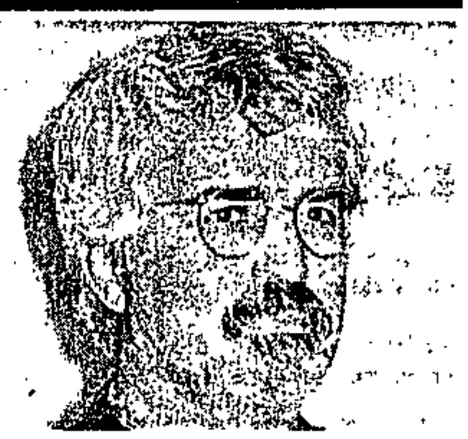
Despite the sheer hopelessness, that day in Same I learnt one of the strongest lessons an analyst of international affairs can.

In Tanzania this sacrifice seems set to continue until there is an interim government in South Africa. As Ahmed Hassen Diria, the country's foreign minister, said in a recent interview: "Why should we be in a hurry? If we have waited for 32 years, we can wait for another 20."

This modulated position is conspicuously at odds with Tanzania's northern neighbour, Kenya, which over the past three years has established close ties with South Africa. The intensity of these links was symbolised, of course, by President FW de Klerk's visit to Kenya during 1991 and the reciprocal visit by Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi to Cape Town last month.

As the global order has changed over the past three years, the international cry for pragmatism has been powerful. This view argues that the end of ideology (as we understood it during the Cold War) means the end of history, to use the term coined by American analyst Francis Fukuyama.

So, solutions to complex human and political problems are to be found along the carefully-crafted contours established by, at best, development experts and, at worst, accountants.



'We too have paid a hell of a price for the ending of apartheid. This place should have been developed but we have tried to give as much support to you as we could. It has cost us dearly, as you can see, but all foreign policy should rest on principle'

The potency of this position and its global appeal seems well understood by those who have traditionally made South Africa's foreign policy. Their argument is as economically sound as it is simple to understand — South Africa is close to most African countries; it is also more technologically developed than these countries.

It makes perfect sense for African states, therefore, to trade with South Africa, especially during a time when wider international changes — particularly the World Bank's policy of structural adjustment — have made things more difficult for individual African countries.

And yet, Tanzania seems capable of resisting the urge to take this, the easiest, option.

In Arusha last week, foreign minister Diria returned again to the theme of political change in South Africa.

He seemed to gently chide his Kenyan neighbours by saying: "Meaningful co-operation in Southern Africa is only possible after apartheid has ended. We reaffirm our unconditional political, diplomatic and material support for the anti-apartheid forces."

In Africa an intense struggle is taking place. In a narrow sense, it turns on the question of links with Pretoria, distinguishing those states which have opted for the dominant pragmatic view, who are co-operating with South Africa irrespective of political outcomes. These are arrayed against those, like Tanzania, who argue principle over pragmatism.

But in a wider sense, the contest is between two approaches to the emerging world order. One is a utilitarian view which judges economic expedience greater than political purpose: the accountant, it suggests, is wiser than the philosopher.

And against this is a view which regards the present international moment not as history's end, but only as a turn in the endless cycle of events in which people are ultimately more important than profits.

Although the great weight of South Africa's present struggle is focused on domestic questions — the breakdown in negotiations, mass action and the like, democratic South Africans will increasingly be called upon to make a series of international choices. Not the least of these will be which of the two sides of the new global divide we will choose.

Let there be no mistake, it will not be an easy decision to make.

The spectre of Same's gnarled countryside and wasting people will make the temptation to go the easy route

Tanzania jails rebel churchman

3/8

●TANZANIAN opposition leader the Rev Christopher Mtikila has been jailed for nine months after he called President Ali Hassan Mwinyi a thief at an illegal public meeting. Mtikila, head of the outlawed Democratic Party, admitted to the court that he had also called members of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party bandits at various other illegal meetings. WMcJ 7/8 - 13/8/92

Mtikila testified that he had been beaten by police while in custody. Despite the Tanzanian government's moves towards multi-party democracy, the Democratic Party has so far been denied registration.

AFRICA

All geared up, with nowhere to drive

W/Mail 7/8-13/8/92

3/8

Tanzania's experience reveals the sometimes bizarre contradictions of the International Monetary Fund's adjustment policies in southern African.

By **CAROL THOMPSON**

FOR several years Tanzanians have been able to buy luxury items — from chocolates to expensive cheese and videos — but its capital, Dar es Salaam, still does not have potable water.

Six years after the structural adjustment programme required by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) began, its contradictions impinge on Tanzanians' daily life and pose serious questions for other southern African countries accepting or contemplating the IMF's policy.

Opening up the economy stimulated a huge increase in imported vehicles, for example, but the power of the posh cars cannot be tested because the potholes in Dar es Salaam's streets make acceleration risky. Commuting just 3km through the city takes almost an hour.

The government does not have the revenue to rebuild the roads. According to the June budget speech by Minister of Finance KA Malima, the government can finance only one-third of its operational requirements; with external aid, it can finance only 50 percent.

In a gesture that was mostly symbolic, the new budget raised petrol taxes for road repairs. Japan is helping to repair the streets of Dar es Salaam and a consortium of donors has been working on the main roads outside the country's main cities, but progress is as slow as the traffic.

The lack of government revenue is also affecting sanitation and health services. Garbage is piling up as businesses dump their refuse on street corners and in alleys. Government regulation and oversight are fundamental to environmental conservation, but that takes a stronger — not a weaker — state.

The entrance to Muhimbili Medical Centre has literally been reduced to one lane. Inside, medicines are not available. Structural adjustment has required a reduction in government expenditure on health services and the once-exemplary primary health-care system shows the results, with increasing deaths from preventable diseases.

Unlike Zimbabwe and Mozambique, Tanzania resisted the IMF's requirement of "cost recovery" for primary education. Tanzania has the highest literacy rate in Africa and the government refused to dismantle the primary school system.

Yet the adjustment policies have cut education expenditure from 14 percent in 1977 to 6,5 percent of the government budget. Because salaries are so low, the number of teacher vacancies is more than 16 000. Tanzanians are well educated and should easily be able to fill the vacancies; perhaps some among the 80 000 to be retrenched from the civil service will consider becoming teachers.

In response to the revenue crisis, Tanzania has drastically reformed its tax system. The new budget reduced the highest individual income tax from 40 to 30 percent; for corporations, from 45 to 35 percent. Customs duties are now limited to 30 percent, from a previous high of 60 percent. Excise duties were abolished for locally produced sugar, soap, textiles, matches, mattresses and cement. Tax was also abolished on raw materials imported for local production.

Principal Secretary for Planning FM Kazaura stated that the government lowered taxes to increase the confidence of businesses, so that they would voluntarily pay the taxes. Government revenue departments would also receive hefty bonuses if they surpassed the estimated tax revenue in collection, he said.

The structural adjustment policy addresses revenue shortages by reducing the role of government, but Tanzanians are finding that effective regulation and enforcement are fundamental to the functioning of private enterprise. The government is also central to providing education and primary health care.

Tanzanian officials point out that such costs represent an investment in production, and should not be counted as a "consumption expense" to be imposed on individual families, the majority of whom remains desperately poor.

Still running to reach the villages

STAR 11/8/92 (318)

Out of Africa

GERALD L'ANGE



PROFESSOR Ali Mazrui was bouncing around in the back of a truck on a bad road somewhere in Africa, which is not a situation in which one would expect to find a man who in his time has been visiting professor at the universities of Chicago, Manchester, Harvard, London, Singapore, McGill in Canada and Sussex, not to mention professor of political science at the University of Michigan and, almost as an afterthought, vice-president of the International Political Science Association.

As he bounced, Dr Mazrui, who is a Kenyan, recalled that when former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere heard that the Americans were going to land a man on the moon he said: "Let them fly to the moon; we will run to the villages."

By that Mr Nyerere meant that Tanzanians — and hopefully other Africans — would direct their energies to implementing his *ujamaa* policy, which was essentially a form of collectivisation that forced countryfolk into villages under the mistaken impression that this would increase productivity.

"Well, the Americans have landed on the moon and come back," Dr Mazrui said after a particularly violent bounce, "but we have not yet reached the villages."

That was some years ago and Africa still has not reached the villages as it struggles to recover from the economic and social devastation of scientific socialism. Tanzania, for its part, has abandoned *ujamaa* and Mr Nyerere has acknowledged that it was wrong.

The story about Ali Mazrui was retold last week by C A Kallaghe, chairman of the Tanzanian Civil Service Commission, who is visiting South Africa. He did so during a talk he gave to the Africa Institute in Pretoria and in the context of stressing the importance of local government.

Mr Kallaghe was not just saying that it is nice for villages to have councils to run their affairs and ensure that the mayor doesn't steal the ratepayers' money. What he was saying, in essence, is that government must involve the people. And the form of government imposed on Tanzania by Mr Nyerere failed largely because it did not involve the people, *ujamaa* did not come from the people.

Like all the other forms of scientific socialism imposed on African countries by one-party autocrats such as Mr Nyerere, it was government by officialdom, not by the people. Power, said Mr Kallaghe, must be shared with the masses, and scientific socialism did not do that. Development must involve the people — it must come from the bottom up.

Some planning experts might argue that the people as such do not have the expertise to plan development, which must perforce come from the top down. Well, that may be so up to a point, but Africa is littered with the wreckage of development schemes that came down from the top — from colonial administrators as well as scientific socialists.

One of the points made by Mr Kallaghe was that over-centralised government becomes remote government and tends to become government without accountability to the people. And accountability is, after all, the main cornerstone of democracy after freedom of choice.

With great politeness, emphasising that he did not want to preach to South Africans, he made it clear that he thought they should be giving close attention now, while they are creating a new political dispensation, to avoiding the mistake of over-centralised government.

Opinions may vary on exactly what should be done to avoid too much central control in the governance of the new South Africa. Some may even challenge Mr Kallaghe's views — but surely not his credentials. Here, after all, is an African who has seen in his own country what can happen when a central government deprives the people of the power to make their own choices, not only on major matters but on minor ones too. □

Sowetan 12/8/92

Peace talks are delayed

ARUSHA (Tanzania) - Talks on ending a 21-month civil war in the tiny central African state of Rwanda were delayed when the head of the government delegation, Foreign Minister Bonface Ngulinzira, arrived late. "We are definitely set for the talks on Tuesday morning," said an official of the Organisation of African Unity. (318)

Africa in brief

Sowetan 20/8/97

Rwanda ends civil war

(318)

ARUSHA (Tanzania) - The Rwandan government and the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front have signed a peace and power-sharing agreement aimed at ending their 22-month civil war.

The Tanzanian-brokered agreement, signed late Tuesday, followed week-long tough negotiations during which the RPF sought sweeping democratic reforms and assurances on respecting human rights from the government.

The island of intrigue

STAR 29/8/92 $ (318)

Zanzibar may be poor and run-down today, but the island which was once the sparkling jewel of the Sultan of Oman still has the spirit and the natural bounty to regain some of its former glory. HANS-PETER BAKKER of the Star's Africa News Service reports.

STAR 29/8/92.

A GERMAN visitor described the newer sections of Zanzibar as "East Germany with palm trees" — but the rest of the enchanting spice island still exudes the spirit of the ancient Sultanate, when it was the centre of the infamous East African slave trade of the 19th Century.

Stolid grey blocks of flats built by East Germany in the 1970s now dominate the wide-laned modern section of town — a reminder of the time Tanzania led the African section of the great socialist experiment.

But all over the continent things are changing rapidly, and Zanzibar is no exception.

Surrounded by dense palm groves, the port city of Zanzibar is situated on the western side of the island, only 32 km across an azure sea from Tanzania's capital, Dar es Salaam.

— Sultan Sayyid Said of Oman moved his capital to Zanzibar in the 1830s to be closer to the source of much of his wealth — the prosperous ivory, gold and slave trade along the East African coast.

Zanzibar gained notoriety as the region's slave market. By the end of the sultan's rule more than 50 000 slaves were being brought each year to the island to be sold — a trade which travellers said gave the town an overpowering smell of sweat, fear and human waste — until the British put an end to the business in 1873.

The old Stonetown, whose narrow streets were the centre of this infamous trade, is today still dominated by the palaces of the sultans. It is badly neglected and the once brilliantly whitewashed homes are grey and crumbling.

The giant House of Wonders near the docks has been taken over by Tanzania's ruling party, the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Party of the Revolution). Four old, dusty cars decorate the foyer, but the building still has the grandeur which earned it its name.

Next to it, the 17th Century Arab fort is in a sorry state. Its fire-blackened walls are standing firm, but the interior, where soldiers once paraded, is being used as a giant open-air toilet.

The island's administrators have realised the potential value of tourism and declared the Stonetown a preservation area. But dreams of renovating the town have been held up by the dire shortage of money.

Tanzania is the world's second poorest country and it is grappling with a stringent IMF and Word Bank-imposed economic restructuring which leaves little for such luxuries as renovations.

The island was a British protectorate from 1890 until independence in 1963, when it was handed over to an Arab minority. Less than a year later the minority government was overthrown during a marxist revolution in which more than 5 000 Arabs were killed, another 5 000 driven out and the rest dispossessed.

A radical socialist party took over and soon began receiving considerable help for its socialist programmes from the East Germany and China.

A few months later, in April 1964, President Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika, influenced by the help he saw Zanzibar getting from Eastern bloc, agreed to unite with the island. A band of blue, representing the sea, was added to the Tanganyika flag when Zanzibar joined with the mainland to become the United Republic of Tanzania.

The eviction of the Arabic community and the snuffing out of the last vestiges of initiative by the imposition of a stringent socialism was another nail in the coffin for Zanzibar's once-bustling economy.

After the slave trade, Zanzibar had held on to its international prominence by exchanging the stifling smell of slavery for the rich aroma of cloves.

In the 1970s it produced as much as 80 percent of the world's cloves. But by the mid-1980s the country's clove production had fallen steeply and Indonesia had taken over as the world's premier clove producer. When the bottom fell out of the world clove market , Zanzibar slipped even further into the economic quagmire.

Today economic restructuring is proving harder than expected. And although many light-skinned Arab traders have returned and can be seen plying their trades in overflowing souvernir shops, as cloth merchants and in sweet shops, Zanzibar is still poor and contributes little to Tanzania's economy.

Efforts are afoot to get a coconut industry going and to boost tourism.

But a lot more is needed as long as tourists are warned not to eat or drink anything while visiting Zanzibar, and while the infrastructure is in such a deplorable state.

Politically, Zanzibar, and its satellite island, Pemba, continues to make life difficult for the regime. Despite disclaimers by President Alhaj Ali Hassan Mwinyi, a separatist sentiment burns fiercely on both islands.

A popular former chief minister of Zanzibar is expected to lead a separatist party in Tanzania's first multiparty elections in nearly 30 years — which are scheduled to be held before 1995 — and the Zanzibar issue may well become the central issue on which the election is fought.

Despite its economic decline Zanzibar has continued to draw attention to itself as an island of intrigue. Its lot — for now — seems to remain a thorn in Tanzania's side. With time and some effort it could develop into the most popular tourist destination on the East African coast.

(318)

Tanzania halts SA flights

STATE-owned Air Tanzania Corporation had suspended plans for scheduled flights to SA, Kiswahili Daily Uhuru newspaper reported in Dar es Salaam yesterday. BIDAY 3/9/92.

The paper said the airline took the decision after reconsidering its ability to offer better services. The cash-strapped airline, on offer for privatisation, has only two Boeing 737 planes.

Electricity cut

DAR ES SALAAM - Tanzania will ration electricity throughout the country with immediate effect because drought has cut the output from the main hydroelectric power stations by more than 45 percent. (318)

Sowetan 24/4/92

Eskom signs deal with Tanzanian utility

ESKOM has signed a breakthrough co-operation protocol with its electricity counterpart in formerly hostile Tanzania.

CE Ian McRae signed a memorandum of understanding with Tanzanian Electricity Supply Company (Tanesco) CEO Simon Mhaville on Tuesday after two days of meetings. B/DAY 22/10/92.

McRae was accompanied by corporate affairs director responsible for international relations, Paul Semark.

The memorandum provides for co-operation in areas including construction and contracting, research and development as well as the management of Tanesco's utilities.

Tanesco chairman George Mbowe said,

PETER DELMAR

"The South Africans are good in producing coal-fired power generation. We want them to take a look at Tanzania's potential in that field," reports Reuter. (318)

It is expected Tanesco technicians will receive training in SA.

An Eskom spokesman said the improved relations were likely to cement progress towards a sub-Saharan electricity grid.

Eskom has opened talks on co-operation with each of the 12 Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference states and has formal co-operation agreements with Zambia and the Ivory Coast.

● See Page 3

Future Bank to channel R30m into loans for low-cost housing

B10Aug 29/10/92

PETER GALLI

FUTURE Bank would channel R30m into loans for the low-cost housing market over the next five years, marketing GM Philip van den Heever said yesterday.

The IDT would initially provide about 70% of the finance at an interest rate that took notice of the risk factor. However, this level of funding could decrease to about 15% over the period, with the interest rate dropping as the bank assumed more risk, he said.

The package was tailored to enable employers to assist with the provision of housing for lower earning staff without having to give massive financial guarantees for loans.

"Loans will be granted of between R3 500 and R12 500 for a three-year period. However, the employee, employer and contractor each have to place 10% of the loan amount with us, which will be put in a 32-day notice account and accrue interest at the going rate over that period."

In addition, the buyer would give a deposit of 5% of the purchase price. To reduce costs, no mortgage bond would be granted over the loan, which could be rolled over after the initial three-year payment period.

However, the fixed rate of interest for the loan would be individually determined by the level of risk, the stability of the person and the nature of his occupation, he said.

"The minimum rate will be 24,25% as small loans are enormously expensive to administer. Given the short duration of the loan and other short-term interest rates, we believe this is fair," Van den Heever said.

It would also be mandatory for the repayment amount, which worked out at about R41,50 a month per R1 000 borrowed, to be debited from the company's bank account. If the employee left his employ, the employer would still be liable for his 10% surety.

To get the scheme off the ground, companies would need a minimum of five staff members to participate.

Only certain suppliers would be allowed to build the homes and these were being approved at the moment.

Alwyn le Roux of consulting engineers V3 said the proposed systems would be judged on lifespan, weather resistance and suitability.

Tanzania ripe for SA exports

PETER DELMAR

B10Aug 29/10/92

THE first SA trade mission to Tanzania, which returned last week, has described its visit as a breakthrough for exporters.

SA Foreign Trade Organisation spokesman Andrew Maggs said the 12-member delegation had met members of the formerly hostile country's business community, many of whom were interested in doing business with SA.

Industrial Commodities shareholder Peter Wales described Tanzania as a "gold mine" waiting to be exploited.

"This is so, despite the maintenance of official sanctions," he said.

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BIDM 3/11/92

Tanzanians sail to SA

TANZANIA's state-owned shipping company said in Dar es Salaam yesterday it would begin sailing to SA. China-Tanzania Shipping Company GM Wei Jiafu said a deal signed late in October allowed his firm to begin business at Durban and Cape Town.

(318)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tanzania to fly to SA

TANZANIA's national airline would start flights to SA next week, officials in Dar es Salaam said yesterday. (318)

Air Tanzania southern Africa manager Misha Hango said the carrier would lease an Air Malawi Boeing 737 to fly between Dar es Salaam and Johannesburg.

BID TV 4/11/92

Tanzania shows promise for SA

BDlay 16/11/92

ANDREW KRUMM

SA BUSINESSMEN should look at opportunities in Tanzania, says Safto Africa desk head Andrew Maggs.

He recently returned from a trade mission to Tanzania, accompanied by 12 SA businessmen.

"Although Tanzania is still a market subject to sanctions, and anything with SA documents attached will not get through customs, this will change within the next six months," Maggs said.

He suggested businessmen should position themselves now, so that when constraints were removed they would have already identified target markets and made contacts.

The "right contacts" consisted of a small community of mostly Asian traders, with diverse interests and procurement needs.

"Most of them participate in Tanzania's export-retention scheme, which allows participants to store funds generated by exports in offshore accounts."

These offshore funds were then used to finance imports, and could solve the perennial problem of dealing in Africa — lack of funds for payment.

Maggs said SA exporters could exploit their short lead times in getting products to Dar es Salaam and benefit from the weak rand, as Tanzanian importers bought many products using stronger European currencies. 318

They could also tender for World Bank-funded infrastructural projects.

Maggs will lead another trade mission to the East African nation between February 21 and 23. Interested parties can reach Maggs at (011) 883-3737.

Rwanda talks to resume

Sowetan 23/11/92

318

NAIROBI - The Rwanda government and its rebel foes are due to meet in Arusha, northern Tanzania, today for another round of peace talks aimed at ending a two-year bush war in the tiny central African state.

Rwanda Patriotic Front leaders and Rwandan government officials, who last month signed a partial powersharing deal, told reporters the talks would focus on the

- **Foes make determined efforts to end two-year bush war:**

formation of a new legislative assembly, on rebel demands that refugees be allowed to return home and on the integration of rebel forces into the national army.- *Sapa-Reuter.*

World in brief

Sowetan 23/11/92

India blasts kill 40

NEW DELHI - Forty people were killed, many of them burnt to death, when two remote-controlled bombs exploded almost simultaneously in the Indian city of Guwahati.

Police said yesterday that at least 38 people died after a bomb left in a paper bag beside the driver's seat exploded as a bus was about to leave a crowded market late on Saturday. Two people were killed and six injured when a bomb planted on a parked motor scooter exploded minutes afterwards in front of a guest house where state legislators stay.

Aid for Somalia

NAIROBI - Sophia Loren, one-

Sowetan 23/11/92.

time street urchin turned glamorous film star, arrived in Somalia yesterday on a UN mission to highlight the plight of starving children there.

Loren, accompanied by representatives of the UN High Commission for Refugees, will visit the southern town of Baidoa where aid workers are struggling to help thousands of homeless, destitute and hungry people.

Faith turns violent

JERUSALEM - An Arab woman stabbed a Jewish seminary student before being shot and wounded in the Muslim quarter of Jerusalem's Old City yesterday.

The incident took place not far from a spot where last week an attacker believed to be a Jew tossed a grenade into a crowded market, killing one Arab and wounding 12.

NEWS FEATURE *Amnesty International's report details shocking abuse of detainees*

Amnesty names ANC torture camps

Sowetan 30/11/92

SECURITY MEN *Dissidents allegedly beaten, tortured and executed in camps:*

AMNESTY International on Friday named two African National Congress-controlled refugee camps in Tanzania where prisoners were allegedly severely beaten or tortured in the early stages of their detention.

Mazimbu and Dakawa - the two camps - were named in a report by the international human rights organisation which conducted an independent assessment of allegations that dissidents were beaten, tortured and executed by the ANC's security department during the 1980s.

"Later accounts from Mazimbu, referring to 1986 and 1987, allege that security officials beat prisoners with bicycle chains and electric cables, sometimes on the soles of their feet," Amnesty International's report said.

It cited the case of Umkhonto we Sizwe member Sam Mngqibisa who was first detained by the ANC's security department in 1979.

"In 1984 he left MK but remained an ANC member. In January 1991 while living in Tanzania and working as a plumber, he was again detained by the security department."

Handed over

He was handed over to the security department by the Tanzanian settlement commander at Dakawa whom he had approached for protection.

"The security officials detained him at the Ruth First Centre, Plot 18, Dakawa Camp, and questioned him about his friendship with some of those who had taken part in the 1984 mutiny. Previously, he had been threatened because of his involvement in publicising allegations that ANC officials had sexually abused young women refugees," said the report.

Mngqibisa was held incommunicado in a two-and-a-half by two metre cell with a plastic bucket for a lavatory and filthy blankets. But he managed to escape two weeks later and resigned from the ANC. He placed himself under the protection of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Tanzania, the report said.

And more recently, a Tanzanian Field Force unit in Dakawa arrested 10 ANC members on June 10 1991 and handed them over to the ANC security department, according to the report.

They were allegedly beaten with steel rods by ANC and Tanzanian officials. Five were then released on August 1 1991 through the office of the Tanzanian Prime Minister but the other five are still missing.

Forced to vacate

They are Justice Gumbi, Albert Bhengu, Terror Wonder, Schaft Lwane Khoza and George Kitseng.

"Despite the direct involvement of the Tanzanian authorities, they have not responded to Amnesty International's request for information about the case," the report said.

The report also states that when the ANC was forced to vacate Angola, some prisoners at Quatro Camp were transferred to Bukoloto camp, Mukono district, north-east of the Ugandan capital of Kampala.

Former prisoners told Amnesty International that about 60 inmates were kept at the Ugandan camp and they were sometimes beaten by the guards.

But the organisation did note that some allegations of abuse in the Ugandan camp were hard to subtantiate.

Amnesty International urged the Angolan, Tanzanian, Ugandan and Zambian authorities to bring to book ANC security officials accused of torturing and abusing prisoners in the organisation's camps in Africa in the 1980s.

The organisation made the call in the conclusion to its report dealing with reported crimes perpetrated against ANC dissidents in the Frontline states.

Saying it opposed the South African Government's Further Indemenity Act which guarantees members of the security forces immunity from future prosecution for human rights violations, Amnesty said it believed an essential part of preventing further violations was for all abuses to be thoroughly investigated and for those responsible to be brought to justice.

"Amnesty International considers that the same principles apply to abuses committed by the ANC."

However, the organisation added that unlike the SA Government, the ANC was not in a position to initiate criminal prosecutions against its members responsible for the torture and killing of dissidents.

Conduct of ANC

"However, Amnesty International urges the authorities in the countries where these abuses took place - notably Angola, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia - to investigate the conduct of ANC security officials with a view to bringing them to justice."

On the ANC's part, the organisation said it would ensure that those responsible for physical abuse of prisoners are never allowed to hold positions of authority within the ANC or under any future South African administration.

"In particular, they should never be in a position where they have responsibility for law enforcement or custody of prisoners," said the human rights group. - *Sapa.*

● **See reactions on page 14.**



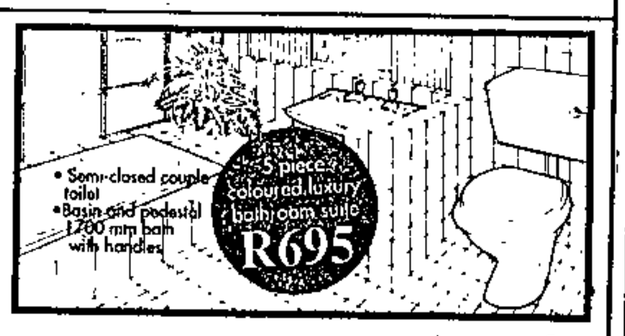
African National Congress President Mr Nelson Mandela.

Points from the report

Accounts from Mazimbu, referring to 1986 and 1987, allege that security officials beat prisoners with bicycle chains and electric cables, sometimes on the soles of their feet

Previously, he (Umkhonto we Sizwe member Sam Mngqibisa) had been threatened because of his involvement in publicising allegations that ANC officials had sexually abused young women refugees

Former prisoners told Amnesty International that about 60 inmates were kept at the Ugandan camp and they were sometimes beaten by the guards



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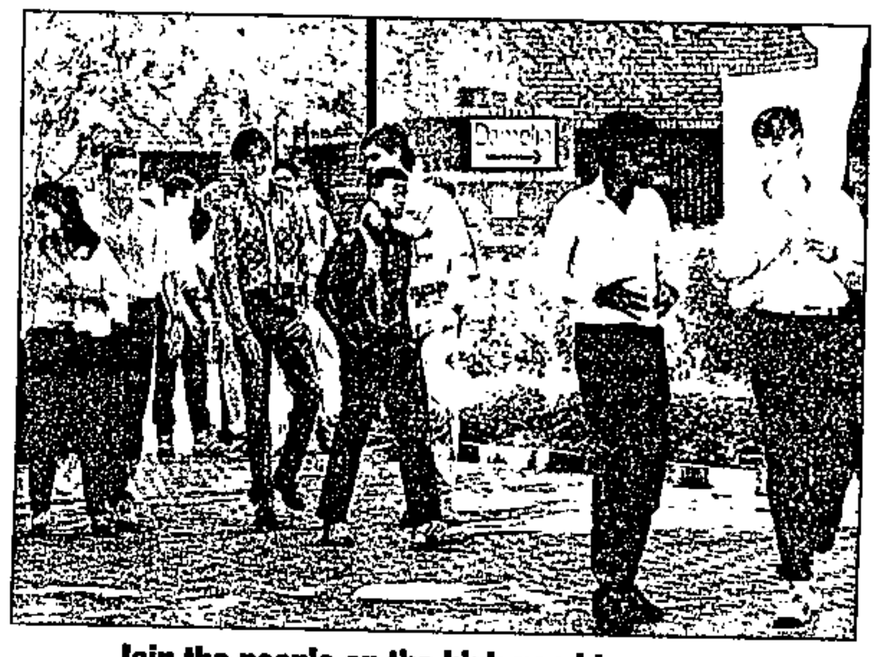

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P/J/PBS/93

TAXATION — 1993



ZACH'S PLAN: DP leader Zach De Beer, left, believes the party's economic strategy will provide the impetus to kick-start large-scale foreign investment and will generate internal stability and growth.

Easing tax burden gets high rating in economic 'rescue'

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

328
ARG 1/10/93

EASING the tax burden, privatising key state assets and introducing a lottery to fund welfare expenditure are among key points in a five-point economic "rescue strategy" unveiled by the Democratic Party.

DP leader Zach de Beer warned that while the lifting of sanctions, and South Africa's admission to the International Monetary Fund were welcome developments, these would not be enough to secure economic recovery.

"A sound and courageous strategy is urgently needed to create growth and jobs to take full advantage of the opportunity."

He believed the DP's strategy would "provide the impetus to kick-start large-scale foreign investment and will generate internal stability and growth".

The DP's five-point strategy would:

- Alleviate the tax burden on middle-income earners through greater efficiency in state spending, privatisation and by introducing a lottery to fund welfare expenditure;
- Initiate a massive labour-intensive housing and development programme in conjunction with the private sector;
- Establish export processing zones — where companies would be given tax or duty advantages for export manufacturing — and, at the same time, redressing imbalances in tariff structures;
- Implement deregulation and rationalisation to improve state expenditure efficiency by, among other things, reviewing — and where necessary mothballing — white elephants such as Mossgas; and
- Privatise key State assets, starting with Telkom and the South African Airways, to raise revenue, promote efficiency and roll back the deficit.

'Economy can't support punitive tax'

320

Business Staff

TAXES on capital were more or less inevitable, but were unlikely to be as onerous as people feared.

Syfrets tax expert Dale Lippstreu, speaking at a presentation last week, said that high taxation was not conducive to the economic growth desperately needed by SA.

"All political parties agree capital growth can only be achieved where investors feel capital is safe and can generate an attractive return." CT 4/10/93

A capital transfer tax was very likely and could be introduced as early as March 1994. Such a tax would "almost certainly discourage" the use of trusts and interest-free loans in estate planning.

Increased property and land taxes were likely at a regional level and could be used to cross-subsidise development in impoverished areas.

ANC tax adviser Prof Dennis Davis had recently indicated that a capital gains tax was not on the cards. It required sophisticated administration and real returns were difficult to establish in an inflationary environment.

Land: Wealth tax 'could help'

(320) ET 6/10/93

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A wealth tax — first raised amid a storm of protest by the ANC three years ago — could help solve South Africa's land redistribution problems, says the conservative-inclined Urban Foundation in two new pieces of research.

The research on land redistribution in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Germany notes the high cost, time, effort and generally unfavourable outcomes of land redistribution and compensation policies.

To illustrate the resources needed to try to return land to those from whom it was wrongfully taken, the researchers note that German land registers occupy 15km of shelving and it is only with a reading device, using different wavelengths of light, that a mere 60 of 1,3 million land claims can be processed daily.

The researchers recall that a loan levy of 50%, redeemable after 30 years, was imposed in June 1948 on German assets in excess of DM5 000 that had survived. The levy could be secured against fixed property, but was otherwise a charge on income from interest or profits.

"By the end of 1978, no less than DM110,4 billion had been amassed and redistributed among the ruined survivors of the war ... This measure did more to stabilise society and bridge the gulf between the propertied and the penniless than the fine phrases in the constitution or electoral promises by politicians."

TAXING FOREX COVER

Revenue's second try

Fin 8/10/93

Revenue is still struggling to refine its legislation for taxing unrealised profits and losses arising from forex transactions. The recent Revenue Laws Amendment Bill was designed to deal with several problems thrown up by the Budget-related amendments to the Income Tax Act. They were introduced earlier this year.

These imposed tax on notional profits or losses (in rand terms) calculated at the end of financial years on unrealised forex transactions. (320)

However, the latest amendments do not go far enough. Deloitte & Touche tax partner Anne Pappenheim says they perpetuate the impression, created by the original amendments, of hasty draftsmanship.

Take the important example of a concept called an "anticipatory hedge." To neutralise the risk of loss, from an obligation to pay an amount specified in a foreign currency (for imports), a party can take out a forward exchange contract or option. Commonly, the fixing of the price of goods — for example — takes place before the debt is incurred. Thus, the forward contract may be taken out when the order for the foreign goods is placed, while the debt is incurred only when the goods are shipped. Fin 8/10/93

From the accounting viewpoint, it has always been clear that the forward contract should be treated as a hedge. Consequently, the hedging transaction should not be dealt with in the books as an independent speculation in currency movements. A profit or loss should not be introduced as a separate item to the books but be taken into account as an adjustment to the rand purchase price of the goods imported.

Regrettably, the wording of the original amendment did not take this matching into account. It decreed that — because the debt for the purchase price does not exist when the hedging transaction takes place — the amount stipulated under a forward exchange contract has to be notionally converted into rands, at the market rate prevailing at the end of the tax year, and any profit so generated subjected to tax. (320)

The new amendment brings tax treatment into line with accounting treatment in the case of loans or debts which relate to the acquisition of capital assets — a commonsense view. This is achieved by allowing the profit or loss on the forward exchange contract or option to be deferred. It is held in suspense and not taxed until the capital asset for which the loan or debt is incurred is brought into use.

But the amendment extends only to debts or loans to be used for the acquisition of plant and machinery, or incorporeal (non-physical) property such as patents or trademarks. It does not apply to the purchase of trading stock. In cases where the concession is not applicable, an unrealised profit or loss on the forward exchange contract will still have to be brought to account for tax at the fiscal year end. ■

ANC: Tax breaks for foreign firms

(320)

ARG 12/10/93

The Argus Correspondent

LONDON. — African National Congress president Nelson Mandela has held out the prospect of tax breaks for foreign companies investing in South Africa.

Mr Mandela said an ANC-led government would offer fiscal incentives to persuade investors to set up plants and joint-venture companies in deprived areas of South Africa.

Addressing business leaders in Birmingham, before a conference on the South African economy in London today, he highlighted the northern Cape and homelands such as Transkei as areas where international companies should launch subsidiary operations.

There would be tax incentives for the next five years and other strategies to ensure the benefits of investment were spread to the poorest areas, he said.

The investment code guaranteed that overseas companies could repatriate profits and dividends on earnings, Mr Mandela said.

Mr Mandela said the incentives, part of an investment code drawn up by the ANC, did not involve an obligation on companies to invest only in areas of high unemployment and social deprivation.

They would form the centrepiece of an appeal to foreign investors to help equalise economic disparities between black and white communities. — Financial Times.

TAXATION

Drawing a fine line

FM 15/10/93

The secondary tax on companies (STC) — Finance Minister Derek Keys's innovation for the 1993 Budget — bristles with traps for the unwary taxpayer. One pitfall affects companies that own residential property which they convert to shareblock.

KPMG Aiken & Peat tax partner Alister MacKenzie warns that companies which do this could give rise to a transaction that falls into the definition of a dividend for STC — which would require that 15% tax be paid on the value of the residential units they convert. (320)

This follows the wording of the Act which provides for a deemed date of accrual of any amount, in cash or assets, distributed to shareholders by a company (except by dividend). That deemed date is the date which the shareholders become entitled to the cash or assets and it applies if the distribution falls, wholly or in part, within the definition of a dividend.

The effect of a shareblock transaction is that the company is left with what lawyers call the *bare dominium*. That means the bald right of ownership, stripped of its usual correlated rights such as the use and occupation of the property. These would have been ceded to the occupant (invariably a shareholder) under the shareblock scheme.

Thus the value to the shareholder who obtains the right of occupation would be equivalent to the drop in the value of the property in the company's hands. Hence a conversion to shareblock carries with it a distribution of value — there is a distribution of the current value of the use and occupation of the property in perpetuity. This is analogous to granting traversing rights in a game farm. Though this is no more than a type of partial use, the value of the property can still be reduced drastically.

But many shareblock companies continue to show the value of the property either at original cost or, with subsequent revaluations, at a higher value.

MacKenzie notes property valuers tend to agree that the value of a shareblock unit, subject to the conventional user agreement, can be no more than nominal — say R1 per unit. He argues an amendment is needed to allow an exemption from STC to protect shareblock conversions. An amendment should also cover timeshare conversions. ■

Government controls on spending are paying off

Star 18/10/93

Fears of tax rise recede

320

■ BY CLAIRE GEBHARDT

Higher Exchequer receipts and a determined effort by the Government to contain spending has slowed the rate of increase in the budget deficit.

This lessens the spectre of tax increases to raise revenue to contain a massive budget deficit next year.

The better-than-expected figures could see the Government come close to its budgeted deficit of R25,3 billion for the 1993/94 fiscal year, economists say.

Figures show that the difference between Exchequer issues and recipts for the first six months of the 1993/94 financial year was R15,6 billion.

THE gap between state expenditure and revenue has narrowed sharply

Encouragingly, the gap between state expenditure and revenue has narrowed sharply with revenue collection in September 8 percent up on the same period last year.

This is attributed to recoveries of expenditure in previous financial years and surrenders of unspent funds voted for 1993/93 as well as revenue of the Own Affairs administration.

Expenditure issues for the first six months of 1993 now stand at 50,2 percent of total budgeted spending, which reflects good control, given higher transfer payments to Transkei, Venda and Ciskei and higher interest on public debt.

Afrikaanse Handelsinstuut (AHI) economist Nick Barnardt says the high expenditure in terms of transfers to TBVC states in September has unfortunately pushed up the overall percentage increase in Exchequer issues to 14,3percent for the first six months of the financial year (10,6 percent for April to August), "but hopefully this is a one-off item".

Estiaan Calitz, Director-General of Finance, says the accelerated transfers to the TBVC states was done to minimise interest on bridging finance.

Observers say this indicates these states have run dry and have had to find accommodation from banks.

The higher interest on public debt is attributed to the fact that more stock with a September interest date was sold in the first half of 1993/94, compared with the same period in 1992/93.

Revenue receipts to date are up by 47,5 percent, with the percentage growth year-on year in the first and second quarters 13,7 percent and 18,2 percent respectively.

Total income tax receipts for the first five months rose 5,5 percent, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year — still well below the budgeted increase of 11,7 percent.

However, income tax receipts in August 1993 were 23,9 percent higher than in August 1992.

The rise is attributed to the general salary increase in the civil service in July and the fact that receipts in August 1992 were particularly low, meaning the growth rate is calculated from a low base.

Vat receipts soared 49,7 percent (budgeted 43,1 percent), compared with the corresponding period last year.

Economists are surprised by the increase, given that the VAT increase from 10 percent to 14 percent totalled 40 percent and many foodstuffs were zero-rated.

Most put the figure down to more efficient collections.

Clarity on definition of no-VAT transfers

BL Bow 19/10/93

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

TRANSFER payments from state departments or administrations such as drought aid, intergovernmental transfers and certain subsidies would be zero-rated for VAT, Inland Revenue said yesterday. (320)

A statement was issued to clear up uncertainty about what qualified as transfer payments, which are defined in the Manual on the Financial Planning and Budgeting of the State, Inland Revenue said.

A transfer payment refers to a payment made by a department or administration for which no goods or services are received.

Examples of transfer payments include subsidies under the General Export Incentive Scheme, the Innovation Support for Electronics Programme and the Support Programme for Industrial Innovation.

Other transfer payments are interest subsidies for farmers, co-operative societies and industrialists, drought aid, subsidies to prevent soil erosion, grants to welfare organisations under the Nutritional Development Programme and intergovernmental transfers.

Subsidies received under the Local Content Programme for the Motor Industry (Phase 6) do not qualify as transfer payments from April 1 1993 since government is no longer making cash payments under the scheme. Instead credits are given for exports, which are deductible from imports.

Deloitte & Touche associate director Ken Boggis said businesses that received money from government were not always sure whether it was liable for VAT.

"Inland Revenue is merely saying there is a subsidy if no goods or services are supplied to the state. However, the rule does not apply to subsidies paid by a local authority."

Boom for 20 years, given political peace

CT 20/10/93

By ARI JACOBSON

SOUTH Africa is in line for a 20-year economic boom — should the political situation in the country be resolved, said visiting UK academic David Llewellyn.

Llewellyn, a professor of money and banking at Loughborough University, was speaking at the opening of the 20th World Congress of the International Union of Housing Finance Institutions at Cape Town's Nico Malan Theatre yesterday.

Looking ahead Llewellyn talked of an upcoming 20-year period of "unprecedented world growth".

However this growth would not be orchestrated by the first world countries but rather from countries such as those within the Pacific Rim, Latin America, Eastern Europe, China as well as politically reformed states like SA.

He pointed out that SA had "enormous potential", which had remained essentially untapped because of a political situation that inhibited economic growth.

"As long as SA can encourage capital inflows (following from a positive political outcome) the country will enjoy a 20-year economic boom."

Llewellyn added that many more countries would start "industrialising over the next 20 years" and economic momentum would shift to these "new growth areas".

He said that the first world countries' contribution to gross world product would fall from 55% to 45% in this time period and China would provide some 16%.

The finance for these new regions of growth would not be in the form of loans that incur debt but would rather be based on the purchase of equity or portfolio investments in the relevant country.

"There will be an acceleration in the role of markets and the decline in the role of banks," he added.

Earlier German Savings Bank Association president Horst Koehler said that a stable monetary policy in a country created "democracy, social justice and led to a market-oriented economy".

Tax headache for SA

'Few incentives for investment, growth'

CT 20/10/93 320

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Business Editor

TAXATION in SA is too high, and is "a significant disincentive to investment and work effort and therefore a constraint on economic growth," delegates to the annual convention of the SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) at the Cape Sun agreed yesterday.

They called on the government to reduce the State's share in the economy "and to ensure greater efficiency in government expenditure."

The tax system, a resolution said, should be shaped to give rise to:

- Lower corporate and other direct tax rates;
- Reduced complexity in administration and compliance;
- Increased conformity with international tax systems;
- Greater transparency in policy formulation; and
- Greater certainty in the application of the tax system.

Sacob also urged that "discriminatory use of the tax system should be undertaken with the utmost care, in order to avoid undermining the objectives stated above and to limit the potential for abuse."

A background document from Pretoria Chamber of Business said total government absorption of the gross domestic product (GDP) was 30% or more. If local authority tax revenues were included, the figure rose to roughly one-third of national output.

This was roughly the same as in Britain, Spain and New Zealand, lower than in Germany and Italy but higher than in the US and Australia.

But in those countries a large proportion of government revenue consisted of social security taxes and expenditure was related to highly developed social services.

"It is not unfair to say that in SA we pay heavily but get far less social value for money than prevails elsewhere."

Corporate tax rates were very high. As from this year the company tax rate was 40% compared with 15% in Britain, Germany and the US and less than 10% in France.

Taxes on individuals would be 9,7% of gross domestic product (GDP) this year — three times the amount derived from companies. "At 43% the individual maximum marginal rate is reached at an inordinately low income bracket, and bracket creep with inflation continues to increase effective personal tax rates at medium and even low income levels."

Geoff Ashley, of Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said Sacob was calling for "sensible tax legislation which has been properly thought through"

Too many taxes and levies were causing an increasing administrative burden on the business sector. It needed a system which would besimple to operate and seen to be contributing to the good of all.

And there should be no retro-active legislation.

But Abri Meiring, market development manager at the Old Mutual, pointed out that any reform of the tax system must take into account the realities of SA — where the gulf between income groups was one of the highest in the world.

The Margo Commission had recommended that there should be a transfer of capital through tax.

But in fact, legislation since then had cut estate duties and tax on generation-skipping trusts. As a result of the reduction in death duties R71m had been collected last year when it would otherwise have been R600m.

And a more realistic tax on trusts would be far more effective than any capital gains tax would be.

It would keep "fiscal aberrations such as the recently suggested reconstruction tax off the agenda."

Sacob calls for tax cuts

320

Business Staff

THE South African Chamber of Business (Sacob) has called for cuts in the corporate and individual tax rates.

RMG 20/10/93

A motion presented on taxation at Sacobs annual convention in Cape Town yesterday stressed the need for greater efficiency in government expenditure.

"The tax system is a severe brake upon the economic growth that is so direly needed in South Africa."

The motion also called for reduced complexity in tax regulations (especially for small businesses), more conformity to international standards and greater transparency.

The motion also appealed for care in any discriminatory use of the tax system.

"While there may good reasons for according a measure of tax privilege to a small number of economic sectors, this should never be done without accurate assessment of the costs of giving such privilege."

Higher estate duty on the cards

Big tax rises seen as unlikely

Star 21/10/93

■ BY CLAIRE GEBHARDT

South Africans need not fear major hikes in corporate and individual tax rates under a new regime.

And the reconstruction levy, "which put the fear of God into South Africans", and which remained on the debating agenda, was likely to be replaced by a tough capital transfer tax.

That's the view of ANC tax adviser Professor Dennis Davis, who is also the Director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Davis said yesterday an ANC-led government would probably focus on narrowing the gap between effective and nominal rates of company tax and a capital transfer tax as a way of funding social, educational and health expenditure.

He said it was doubtful whether the old system of taxation of dividends beyond the "strange" Secondary Tax on Companies (STC) would be reimposed.

THE focus will be on narrowing the gap between effective and nominal rates of company tax and a capital transfer tax as a way of funding social, educational and health expenditure 320

"If we have a commission of inquiry into the tax system, the STC will probably be replaced by the English version of advanced corporation tax (ACT)."

Davis was addressing delegates at the Price Waterhouse Meyernel conference on "Doing Business in South Africa", which was held in conjunction with the South African International Trade Exhibition (Saitex).

Davis said though company tax rates were nominally 40 percent, most companies paid only about 20 percent.

Narrowing the base of incentives would collect more money without raising taxes.

Davis said fiscal drag would also have to be addressed as Cosatu would be exerting pressure on government to ensure that its members, who fell into the R20 000 to R80 000 bracket from which the major portion of taxes were collected, were not overburdened by taxes.

Davis said the Tax Advisory Committee had rejected a capital gains tax. However, estate duty would probably be raised.

VAT would stay unchanged unless poverty relief structures proved inadequate. In that case, a multiple VAT rate would be introduced.

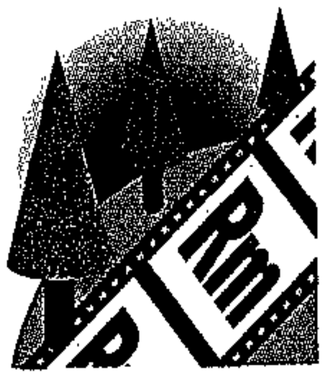
TAX

Fm 22/10/93

A harvest of antagonism

Certainty, the foundation of a good tax system, is lacking

320



Income tax, always an emotive subject, has once more been thrown into disarray. The can of worms known as *en commandite* partnerships, particularly those involving film schemes, which Finance Minister Derek Keys thought he had brought under control with an Offer of Settlement, appears to be clamouring for attention again.

The immediate cause for Pretoria's alarm is the newly controversial case known as Fenton, in which the Appellate Division has reversed an earlier decision of the Transvaal Special Income Tax Court. The judgment raises issues about the behaviour and approach of Inland Revenue and calls into question once again the structure of the country's Income Tax Courts, increasingly considered by many businessmen to be partial and biased in favour of Revenue.

The Fenton case finds common cause with others heard recently — such as plantations and films — in its use of *en commandite* partnerships. In all three cases, an argument advanced by Revenue is that these are purely investments by taxpayers, acting together with persons they claim are partners — but whose identity they don't know, whose number is also unknown and who never meet for normal partnership meetings. This leads to Revenue's claim that these taxpayers are not carrying on a trade and, therefore, can't be allowed to claim the expenditure incurred as being deductible for tax purposes.

Fenton was unusual in that the case related to the purchase of a short-period endowment policy paid for through a single premium. The *en commandite* partnership borrowed the principal, secured against a cession of the policy and its guaranteed surrender value. Interest on the borrowing was levied over a year at 12,5%; conversely, the return was guaranteed at 4%.

The argument revolved around whether the loss on interest owed could be deducted from income for tax purposes. The Commissioner for Inland Revenue argued it was a pure investment, trade had not been conducted and, in those circumstances, interest owing was not deductible. Judge David Melamet agreed with the Commissioner's argument — a decision reversed unanimously in June by a full bench of the Appeal Court.

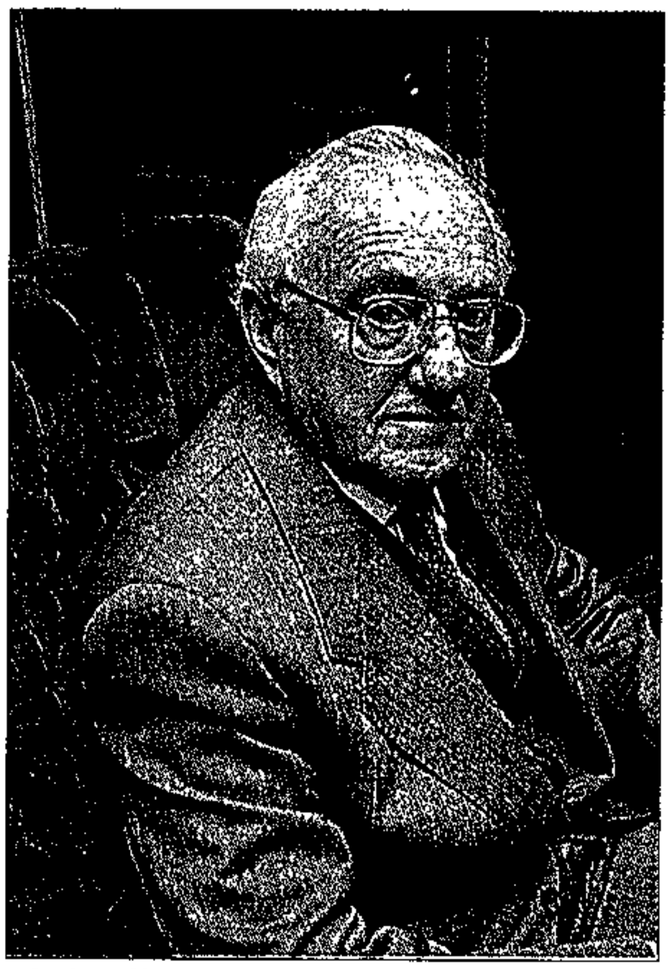
However, the Fenton judgment, which tax attorneys concede is narrow in scope, does not address many of the issues raised in relation to the structures used in *en commandite* partnerships, such as those applied in the plantation and film judgments. The Fenton argument turned on trade; in the plantation and film cases, the Income Tax Court, in both cases presided over by Melamet, invoked S103 of the Income Tax Act — that section for which taxpayers reserve their most vigorous displeasure.

The plantations judgment, when it was handed down by Melamet in October 1990, shocked the business community to its core. These projects were actively promoted by reputable firms of leading accountants as being legal; they were also supported by written rulings from Inland Revenue relating to the tax treatment to be applied.

On the face of it, nothing could have been more straightforward. The confidence of the professionals in the strength of the case encouraged businessmen to believe their position impregnable — a conviction shattered rudely by the judge's ruling.

This particular case revolved around the issue of promissory notes to a commercial bank, in a principal sum of R100 150 on which interest of R113 522 would be paid over five years. The partnership claimed the full interest which it owed as deductions in the 1988 tax year, on the grounds the amount was known and would be incurred.

Initially, the claim was allowed by the Receiver; however, it was re-examined and the earlier assessment reversed as a scheme which IR was satisfied had as its sole or main purpose the avoidance or postponement of a tax liability (S103). What was interesting, the shock value of the judgment aside, was that the project had been examined exhaustively by accountants and attorneys since 1983 and it was based on written rulings made by the Johannesburg Receiver confirming the tax treatment to be applied.



Judge Melamet ... *decision reversed by Appeal Court*

As it turned out, the appeal against the Income Tax Court judgment was due to be heard in May this year, a few days after the Appellate Division considered argument in the Fenton case. Intriguingly, the plantation appeal was apparently settled only hours before it was due to be heard. Accountants Deloittes' (intimately involved in the case) national tax director Larry Kritzinger says he finds himself "in a difficult position. I really can't comment on the case."

Perhaps not, but the *FM* understands the settlement provides for the taxpayer to claim all interest payable as tax deductions, together with all maintenance and capital charges in the years in which these fall due. "Effectively," says tax attorney Henry Vorster, "the Commissioner has abandoned the judgment given in his favour by the Special Court. That's pretty unusual."

A more recent excitement has been the case of the *en commandite* film partnership which financed the production of the film *Jake Speed*. The partnership comprised SA companies and individual taxpayers; the film was shot on location in 1986/1987 in SA, Zimbabwe and France and was distributed by a US company based in Los Angeles. Tax deductions were claimed against written rulings given by Inland Revenue in 1985.

An assessment issued against one of the partners was the subject of an appeal to the Tax Court which heard evidence and argument over five weeks. In March, Melamet ruled the Commissioner was entitled to apply the sweeping avoidance provisions of S103.

The partnership was held to have been a phantom and the judge treated it as a tax avoidance scheme. The Commissioner wasn't bound by his own written rulings, said Melamet, because there were material changes in the financing structure and the partnership had failed to disclose these. Hofmeyer Van der Merwe tax attorney and adviser Fiona Peart disputes this.

It is this case which prompted Keys to acknowledge in his 1993 Budget that relationships between IR and taxpayers "are sometimes strained" — a nice way of describing extreme antagonism. For his part, he intended to turn his back on the past and to "approach the matter in a spirit of partnership with taxpayers." He instructed the Commissioner formally to introduce an offer of settlement for film scheme deductions.

This offer, which sets out the terms for

THE LAW

Rash and ignorant counsel

Helen Suzman describes in her memoirs the day in September 1966 that Hendrik Verwoerd, then at the height of his powers as National Party PM, was fatally stabbed in the House of Assembly:

"I sat down in my front bench, and a messenger handed me a letter, which I began to read. Suddenly I heard a strangled cry and looked across the aisle of the House, only a few yards from my seat, where a small group had crowded around the Prime Minister's desk ... I wondered for a moment whether one of the United Party members had gone crazy, leaped across the floor and punched Verwoerd on the nose ... I then heard another strangled cry, and as the group opened out I saw somebody being dragged along the aisle of the House by a few Members. It was the man who had attacked the Prime Minister, not an MP but a parliamentary messenger ... he was dragged out and presumably handed over to the police in the lobby of parliament." (The assassin, Demetrio Tsafendas, was declared mentally unfit to stand trial and detained as a State President's patient.)

Suzman recalls how P W Botha, then Minister of Defence, came down the aisle towards her, "arms flailing and eyes bulging. He stopped opposite me, shook his finger at me and yelled in Afrikaans, 'It's you who did this. It's all you liberals. You incite people. Now we will get you.' And he blundered out of the House."

Suzman, furious, told the Secretary of parliament about the incident and he reported it to the Speaker. The next morning both Suzman and Botha were summoned to the Speaker's chambers, and Botha was ordered to apologise — which he did in a manner which Suzman describes as "unsatisfactory," though she accepted it.

The National Party was, of course, deeply shocked at the violent death of its leader and father figure. This shock was expressed most extremely in Botha's remarkable outburst. But shock and grief form no excuse for intemperate behaviour, which is why Botha — a senior Minister of the governing party — was ordered to apologise. There are some things that are bigger than anger.

The ANC leaders who made intemperate remarks at the conclusion of the Hani murder trial should ponder the lessons of this tale. We can understand why the mob outside the court howled its delight when informed — by a man excitedly drawing a finger across his throat — that Janusz Waluz and Clive Derby-Lewis had been sentenced to death: mobs are like that.

But leaders are not supposed to be like that; they are supposed to urge restraint. Instead there were inflammatory statements questioning the acquittal of Gaye Derby-Lewis, with allegations about a wider conspiracy in which she was involved. There were dark hints about what the convicted men might expect when an ANC government takes office. In short, the mob was encouraged to question justice.

The ANC should not allow its leaders to hold the law in contempt, or they may find that, when they need the law most, it will not be there to protect them. Men like Tokyo Sexwale, apparently unable to separate his understandable grief at the loss of a friend from his position as a senior political office-bearer, should ponder the fate of Robespierre, who encouraged the mob only eventually to be consumed by it.

These are dangerous times. Leaders must take every opportunity to channel passions, to douse flames rather than pour petrol on them. It will not do for the ANC to claim, in mitigation, that its leaders can speak publicly in their private capacities. They would not tolerate that argument for a second if it were tried by a Nat Cabinet Minister. One of the burdens of being in public life is that it cannot be shrugged off whenever you feel like it. To argue otherwise is to make nonsense of that concept so dear to the ANC, accountability.

Judging by the behaviour of some ANC leaders, they have still not realised that many of them will soon be in office. They must stop responding to every crisis with whatever emotion happens to well up, or they will find their populism turned against them in the not too distant future.

Already there are signs of this happening. The union federation Cosatu, increasingly nervous of its future role and sapped of skilled leadership by the needs of the election, is talking of strike action in support of constitutional objections. Indications are that the ANC was surprised and annoyed — and it won't be the last time.

Both the ANC and Cosatu have to accept that not every battle has to go to the barricades — and not every battle can be won.

We need no more reckless playing to the crowds. Wild words and sympathy for the mob may not stop the ANC taking power — but at what cost? They might find themselves in the position of the French revolutionaries, as described by Edmund Burke: "Laws overturned, tribunals subverted ... they have found their punishment in their success." ■



P.T.O.

GERMANY

The burden of past costs

Europe's biggest economy looks inward and acts ruthlessly

The restructuring of the German economy after unification has required massive investment in eastern Germany and has helped push the enlarged economy into its worst recession in decades.

Despite the inevitable social costs — from which even western Germany, with its social welfare system, is not immune — the task of transforming the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) from a centralised command economy to one that is market-driven is being tackled energetically. And, it seems, with minimal fudging or dithering about the direction in which things had to go.

In its dismantling of statism, the German government is carrying out what is almost certainly the biggest and fastest privatisation programme in world economic history.

International recession has made the rebuilding process more difficult. Aside from the demands in the new eastern States, industrialists are very aware that German labour has become the most expensive and among the most coddled in the world after years of prosperity. Now employers are placing new emphasis on the need to improve productivity in western Germany and, for multinationals, in their foreign operations.

Germany, of course, is not only the largest economy in Europe and, therefore, one of the keys to recovery in the international economy; it's also one of SA's biggest trading partners. Imports from Germany last year were worth about R8,5bn. SA's exports to that country totalled R6,2bn. And it has remained a large presence in SA: direct investments exceed R5bn and more than 320 German companies have subsidiaries or joint ventures in the country.

Unlike most other industrial economies, it was only last year that Germany's began to slide into recession. Unification in mid-1990 was followed by euphoria and a mini-boom, soon replaced by the reality of the massive rebuilding that lay ahead.

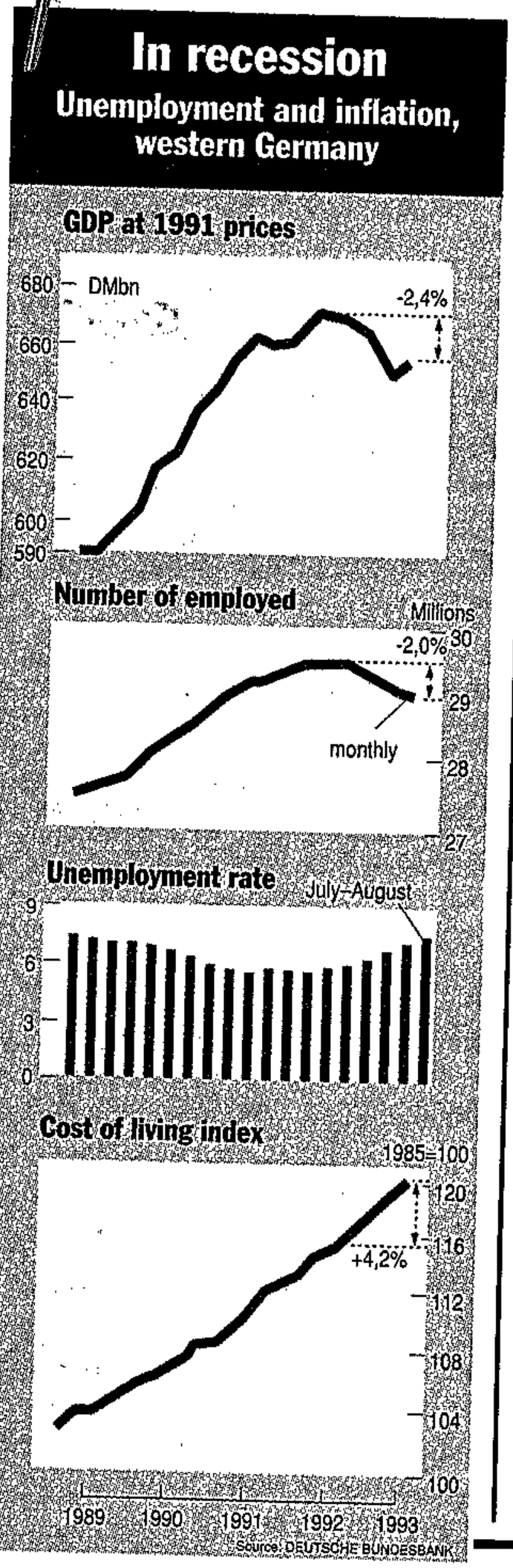
When the downswing arrived (which new Bundesbank boss Hans Tietmeyer has called a trough, not a recession), it was severe. GNP this year could fall by more than 2%, unemployment has ballooned and the Federal budget deficit is rising steadily.

It's forecast that the interest component of Federal spending will double from about 11% in 1991 to more than 20% in 1995 (see chart). Despite reduced activity, the inflation rate is unusually high. The CPI is up about 4,2% this year.

It is a combination that has forced the Bundesbank to maintain policies aimed at monetary stability. This has meant interest rates higher than in most other industrialised countries and a strong DM, with resultant strains on the European Monetary System.

These dour statistics can be blamed partly on the cost of political and economic restructuring. It is now accepted that there was far too much optimism in the early stages of unification. Both the costs and the time that would ultimately be needed for the restructuring were widely underestimated. When unification was agreed on, many thought the standard of living in the former GDR would be equal that in the West by about 1997. Nobody believes that now. Businessmen and politicians talk of 10-15 years or even a generation before the process is complete.





The public and private sectors are spending heavily in the east. Annual transfers by the public sector — including the federal government, the German Unity Fund, the federal states and the Treuhand — exceed DM150bn (more than R300bn).

Investments are being made in infrastructure such as roads and other services, as well as in homes and productive technology. According to official estimates, 1m new homes are needed in the new states, while 3m need renovation. When businesses are commercialised, the technology usually needs to be renewed if the firm is to be competitive.

This has stimulated activity in the eastern states, where, according to the latest forecast by Deutsche Bank, GDP could grow 6,5% this year and 8% next year, but it has been accompanied by dwindling investment (and private consumption) in western Germany — a response to tightening recession, wilting confidence, revenue transfers and a decision by some businesses to give priority to capital projects in the east.

In the old states, the construction industry is operating well below capacity. In its September economic report, the Bundesbank estimated that in the second quarter of 1993, capital spending in western Germany was 12% lower than in the same period of 1992. Official concern about the slide is shown in the Bank's comment that it is "of paramount importance to overcome the weakness of investment in the west German economy."

Notably, the restructuring does not consist simply of pumping money into the former GDR. Since unification, the policy has been that businesses should be made commercially competitive or cease to exist. By the end of July, the Treuhand — the government's privatisation agency — had privatised 12 806 eastern German companies in less than three years.

Privatisation is not a mere transfer of control. There is no price control and markets are open, so companies have to compete. Yet equipment in the former GDR companies was in general obsolete and overmanning common. Many companies had little or no prospect of survival in a competitive market. Hundreds of these have been closed. The policy is to avoid keeping lame ducks alive artificially through subsidies.

Those which have been privatised have usually needed capital expenditure by the new owners, reduction of jobs and, where possible, an infusion of new management.

FM 22/10/93

taxpayers who have invested in film schemes to settle their liabilities, includes allowing deductions of 1,5 times the net amount invested. Peart says that compares with deductions claimed legally in some instances of as much as eight times the amount invested "based on written rulings from IR."

To implement the Minister's offer, IR has been obliged to prepare regulations which gives the department the authority to enter into a global settlement. Their promulgation has been delayed and a complete about-turn is now evident: "First, it was an offer to taxpayers," says Peart. "Now, it's become an application which taxpayers must submit to the Receiver and which he can reject. It doesn't say much for the Minister's new spirit of partnership."

Criticism of the role and structure of the Special Income Tax Courts has intensified. The attitude of Johannesburg businessmen is that they perceive the Transvaal Income Tax Court as favouring IR. "The only reason I would appeal to the Court," says a businessman who won't be named, "is to get the judgment overturned subsequently by a superior court. And since that's an unbelievably expensive process, I would need to feel very strongly about an issue."

The extraordinary costs involved in litigation of this kind can be gauged from the recent *Jake Speed* appeal. Total cost, including fees for counsel, auditors and comprehensive research facilities, was probably about R3m — of which, ironically, half will be borne by taxpayers to finance the Commissioner's case against a fellow taxpayer.

Special Income Tax Courts were established originally as part of the income tax legislation of 1914 when the tax rate was six pennies in the pound, on a minimum of £1 000 of taxable income. At the time, SA's economy wasn't particularly sophisticated and income tax wasn't a major issue. The Courts were established, says Vorster, to provide an informal airing of grievances. "Formal procedural rules, such as those which apply in superior courts and whose purpose is to ensure fair play, weren't adopted."

Over 80 years, however, the character of the Court has changed. "Originally, the onus of proof fell on the Commissioner," says Vorster. However, subsequent changes to the Income Tax Act place the onus of proof on taxpayers to show their assessments are incorrect. At the same time, the procedures of the Court weren't changed.



Vorster ... *the onus is now on taxpayers*

The rules of the Special Court are now considered so weighted in favour of the Commissioner that many lawyers of standing doubt whether a fair hearing is possible. "Pleadings in the Court aren't permitted," says Vorster. "That means the Commissioner isn't obliged to limit his argument in any manner. The taxpayer, however, is confined to arguing within the limits of his objection."

As though to confirm taxpayer fears, a recent Tax Court judgment given by Melamet in the Commissioner's favour has been repudiated — by the Commissioner. In what the August 1993 edition of *The Taxpayer* calls "an unprecedented step", the Commissioner has issued a practice note (number 20) which specifically repudiates a decision in his favour, the effect of which would permit him to override the limitation on the re-opening of assessments. This is an extraordinary rebuttal.



Katz ... *the rules do require revision*

Tax Advisory Committee chairman Michael Katz concedes "the rules do require revision." Katz says the committee is formulating recommendations which, if adopted, will achieve greater equity and efficiency. "If issues such as pleadings and discovery are improved, the result could be the early and amicable resolution of contentious matters," he says. And to get around the problem of high costs, Katz says the committee is recommending the choice of applying the ordinary rules of the Supreme Court — which ensure equity and fairness in pleadings and discovery — should be left to the taxpayer's discretion in each case.

There's general consensus among attorneys and accountants that tax morality in SA is pretty appalling. "But," says Jowell, Glynn & Marais senior partner Don Jowell, "if you are in the group which bothers about tax schemes and projects, then you are also one of those who play the game by the rules. It is this group which has been alienated by the recent approach of the Commissioner."

A sea change in the key area of government revenue has become vital. "We all know," says Jowell, "that taxes have to be levied and collected. What's important though is that collectors must harvest only that to which government is entitled and no more — and it must be done in a manner which no longer postulates every taxpayer as a potential criminal."

Unfortunately, the business community at large perceives that many senior IR personnel believe tax collections must be maximised at all costs. That is an adversarial approach guaranteed to reap a rich harvest of taxpayer antagonism.

Meanwhile, Vorster confirms he has filed notice of intention to appeal the Income Tax Court's judgment in the film case and this raises an important issue of timing. Keys's settlement offer has tight deadlines attached to it. Inevitably, these will overlap the time required for the appeal to be heard.

As Peart says: "Taxpayers' affairs are in an unholy mess because of the way IR has handled what it calls tax avoidance schemes. In some cases, people haven't been assessed since 1986." About 38 000 taxpayers are said to be involved in tax-efficient projects. These include plantations, aircraft and bloodstock ownership. Since certainty is the essential pillar of taxation — missing now in many cases in SA — it is important taxpayers should not be stampeded into making decisions they may later regret.

Because of the large numbers of citizens involved, the substantial sums (hundreds of millions of rand) attached, considerable public interest and the importance to the nation's economic welfare, it is vital the matter should be resolved finally and without equivocation by the Appeal Court.

The *FM* believes the Chief Justice should give prompt consideration to an urgent hearing by the Appellate Division. ■

P.T.O.

Taxman to reap bonanza

ARG 23/10/93

■ Several gold mines have "pawned" tons of gold and hope to get record earnings.

TOM HOOD, Business Editor

THE taxman is about to rake in a bonanza from the country's gold mines.

Profits at several mines soared in the September quarter, helped by a combination of higher international gold prices, astute forward selling by mining companies and a lower rand rate boosting earnings.

And even more tax could be raked in even if gold prices drop, because mines this week revealed the huge amounts of forward production they have sold at sharply higher prices than today's.

Tax paid by Anglo American's Free State gold mines, for example surged by 33 percent or R41 million to R167 million in the quarter after allowing for a drop in tax paid by some mines.

But individual mines paid whopping increases.

Freegold paid R78,4 million — a jump of 18 percent on the June quarter.

Vaal Reefs paid almost R49 million — a leap of 83 percent and Western Deep paid R30,9 million, up 37 percent.

Chamber of Mines figures show the gold price averaged $375 an ounce in the September. This represented a $25 percent or seven percent premium on the $350 average for the June quarter.

With the lower rand boosting export earnings, Anglo's Free State mines received an average of R39 320 a kilogram for their gold — up a whopping R2 993 or 8,2 percent.

And this was achieved while gold production dropped two tons (3 percent) to 65,8 tons.to

However these mines have sold forward 17,75 tons at prices between R40 157 and R44 994 a kiolgram.

This amount of gold equals about eight months of current production.

Freegold, the world's largest gold complex, disclosed this week it had sold forward 92 000kg of its production at prices of up to a record R47 000 a kg.

September quarter's production was 28 820kg.

Vaal Reefs hedged 52 242kg against production of 18 708kg in the last quarter.

Western Deep hedged 26 113kg (10 755kg produced in Septemeber quarter).

Part of these sales consists of US dollar-priced spot deferred contracts which had been converted to rand prices at a forward rand value based on a spot rand/dollar exchange rate of R3,38 available on 1 October 1993, said Freegold's directors.

Additional short-term trading positions were not included. In the event that such positions were converted into outright forward sales, they would be included in future reported hedged figures.

"The previous quarter was really outstanding," gold division chairman Clem Sunter said. "It was difficult for us to improve on that, but we have done it and that's due to the gold price."

However, he warned of continued volatility in the gold price as investment demand from the United States would remain stronger than fabrication demand from the Far East.

"We're feeling good about the gold market, but it would be nice if the Far East came back into the market, particularly China, with jewellery demand."

Wiles to fox the taxman

ST Times (Buss) 24/10/93

FEW people are aware that they need sound advice about tax when signing an employment contract or setting up a company or a close corporation.

Pride Consultants adviser Mark Colley says an employee should structure his pay-package as tax efficiently as possible when joining a company.

A large car allowance may suit a salesman who can claim mileage. However, a businessman travelling to and from work may find he owes the Receiver money if he takes a large car allowance.

"The Receiver allows car allowances only beyond 12 000km and under 32 000km a year unless the person keeps a log book."

A way to reduce an employee's tax is for a company to pay a lower salary, but foot the bill for medical-aid subscriptions.

This is tax efficient for both parties. It is tax deductible for the employer and it reduces the employee's taxable income.

An employee can avoid tax by foregoing a large salary in favour of a bigger contribution to a pension or provident fund by the company.

Bottomline financial consultant Faizal Mahomed says an individual may not contribute more than 7,5% of his salary to a pension fund. However, the employer may pay up to 20% of the employee's salary to medaid, health insurance, pension and provident funds.

By TERRY BETTY

Reducing the cash salary and paying larger amounts into the funds reduces the employee's taxable income and is tax deductible for the employer.

Retirement annuities (RAs) are also a favoured method of foxing the Receiver.

Mr Colley says the amounts paid into an RA that qualify for deduction are R1 750; R3 500 less contributions made to a pension fund; or 15% of non-retirement funding income. (320)

Non-retirement funding income is that which is not part of pensionable earnings. It is income from sources other than salary, such as rent or freelance earnings.

Mr Colley says people should try to set up tax shelters in which to place the proceeds of these funds.

Mr Colley says other things people wish to deduct from income received, such as entertainment and clothing costs, are looked at askance by the Receiver.

"The taxpayer has to prove these expenses are not of a capital nature and are incurred directly in the production of income."

It is an advantage to an employee for the employer to pay his club or gym membership fees. However, many companies are reluctant to do this because they cannot provide the benefit for all staff members.

The taxpayer has to prove that these payments on his behalf are essential in the generation of income.

The Receiver has also become stricter with those who claim household expenses as a deduction on the grounds that they sometimes work from home.

Mr Colley says that to ease matters, it should be written into an employment contract that an employee is obliged to work at home.

If the office space comprises 10% of the household area, the person may claim 10% of the bond interest as an expense.

Mr Colley says taxpayers will find it difficult to succeed in a claim for 10% of the running costs of the house and a servant's salary.

When an individual decides to set up a business, whether or not it be from home, he or she should consider the tax implications of the various entities.

Mr Mahomed says many people set up as a sole trader. But from a tax point of view, this is not always the best option.

Mr Mahomed says a sole trader is not recognised as a separate legal entity to the individual. However, a close corporation and a limited liability company are separate legal entities.

They are a help, for example, because an individual is not allowed to deduct more than 7,5% of his salary for contributions to a pension fund. But a company is allowed to deduct up to 20% of the salary for pension-fund contributions.



New SA not such a taxing issue

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27/10/93

By ARI JACOBSON

JOHANNESBURG. — SA will be guided by "less restrictive taxes than many predicted" under a new government but a more onerous capital transfer tax is possible, according to political consultant Denis Davis speaking at the Personal Trust seminar held yesterday.

Davis said that the new SA would not mean "radical changes" in the tax system.

He came out against the likelihood of a capital gains tax, a wealth tax or a land tax but said that the latter may be permissible as a property tax in individual federal states.

He said that corporations in SA were at present paying an effective tax rate of about 20% to 25% and by making this tax more efficient, extra revenue could be generated.

In addition, he said a social security tax could allow for a reduction in the rate of income taxes.

Davis said the current VAT rate would not rise much above its present level. Its implementation and collection was considered as the one of the most efficient worldwide.

Davis said "the general consensus on estate duty was that the present position of high abatements and low duty will not prevail in the new SA and could be replaced with a more onerous capital transfer tax."

He said that the capital transfer tax rate at its present 15% was "far too low" — a 35% rate was a possibility.