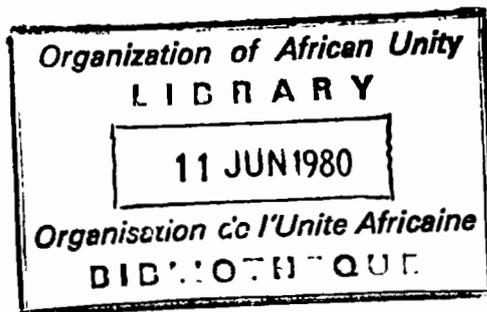


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S U M M A R Y

PANORAMA

Namibia : Tempo of the battle rising 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Brasilia : Brazil's African target 3

Veghel : Tiger lions 4

United Nations : Children's lot 5

Athens : Co-operative approach 6

Dakar : PANA postponement 6

Anguilla : Political future 6

London : Sugar : lower levy 7

Key West : 94,249 Cubans 7

London : Ali : lesions 7

Paris : Pope : "Save your sovereignty" 8

OIL & ENERGY

Abu Dhabi : Gas in line 9

MIDDLE EAST

Damascus : Struggle "sole means" 9

Tunis : OAU-league links 10

Cairo : Sadat pledges aid 10

Teheran : Combat fleet 10

Washington : Veto threat by Carter 11

Jerusalem : Begin takes Defence 11

Jerusalem : Forever Jerusalem... 12

Jerusalem : Harsh policies... 12

Paris : Colossal catastrophe... 12

NORTH AFRICA

Libya :
- 20 Britons out 13

Sahara :
- Fishing warning 13
- Obeid : "greater understanding" 14

Algeria :
- 24 for trial 14

Sudan :
- Southern ruler 15

WEST AFRICA

Gambia :
- Airport loan 15

Liberia :
- Lamizana : "dishonour" 16

Ghana :
- Limann takes over 16

Guinea :
- Partners for new aluminium plant 17

Senegal :
- Political violence 17

Nigeria :
- 17 die in crash 18

.../

S U M M A R Y (2)

EAST AFRICA

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| General Information : | |
| - The base danger... | 18 |
| - Diplomatic gift | 19 |
| - Refugee probe | 19 |
| Ethiopia : | |
| - Water project | 19 |
| Uganda : | |
| - Splinter party to fight Obote | 20 |
| - Embargo call | 21 |
| - Counter-rallies | 21 |
| - Moi for summit | 22 |
| - Astles expects death | 23 |
| Kenya : | |
| - University reopens | 23 |
| - More for Kenyans | 23 |

CENTRAL AFRICA

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Angola : | |
| - Back to private enterprise | 24 |
| Chad : | |
| - More isolated than ever | 25 |
| Zambia : | |
| - Fight for the big fellows | 26 |

SOUTHERN AFRICA

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| General Information : | |
| - Dutch hold back on oil embargo | 26 |
| Zimbabwe : | |
| - Nkomo : "All brothers" | 27 |
| - Mugabe : "attitudes" | 27 |
| - 99% back in jail | 28 |
| - Merit, equality | 28 |
| Republic of South Africa : | |
| - Newsmen barred | 28 |
| - ANC goes for SASOL plant | 29 |
| - Friendly ties | 30 |
| - Chilean trade | 30 |
| Namibia : | |
| - Global, obligatory... | 30 |
| - Zimbabwe-type | 30 |
| Mozambique : | |
| - Port improvements | 31 |
| Lesotho : | |
| - ILO member | 31 |

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P A N O R A M A

This section of the survey highlights one particular country, region, organisation or philosophy, updating the record of political, social and economic developments

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NAMIBIA :

TEMPO OF THE
BATTLE RISING

by Pierre Haski

JOHANNESBURG, May 31 - The Namibian conflict, which for years was limited to occasional skirmishes, is causing more and more deaths and increasing in intensity while a political solution appears far off.

According to South Africa's count, 432 South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrillas have been killed this year, a sizeable increase over preceding years. But the losses among the forces under South African command have also increased : 40 men killed this year, a count that dilutes the continual victory claims of the South African military communiqués.

Even with 25,000 or 30,000 men in Northern Namibia, armed with sophisticated equipment and backed by helicopters and jets, the South Africans are not proving able to hold back the tide of conflict, even if the nationalist guerrillas are not strong enough to defeat them

In recent weeks, SWAPO has carried out a few spectacular operations.

The most significant - the South African and Namibian press were forbidden to report it - was the mortar attack early this month on the air base at Onbangwa, the chief city of Ovamboland, in Northern Namibia.

No victims, no damage...

Admitting this attack Thursday, a South African military spokesman claimed there had been no victims and no damage except for one installation he refused to specify.

But other sources said the SWAPO guerrillas destroyed two French-made helicopters, a Puma and an Alouette, and an Impala jet plane assembled in South Africa under Italian license.

SWAPO, whose bases in Angola and in Zambia are regularly attacked by the South Africans, has only a few thousand guerrillas - Namibia's entire population is just a little more than one million, 10 per cent of it white. But Western diplomatic sources say the guerrillas get enough new recruits to replace the men they lose.

Diplomatic impasse

With the end of the Rhodesian war, many observers believe that attention will now focus on Namibia and that SWAPO will receive weapons of greater sophistication from East Bloc countries and Cuba, which support the guerrillas.

These military developments coincide with a new almost total impasse in political and diplomatic attempts to resolve the status of Namibia. The history of the mineral-rich former German colony over the past 30 years has been a long series of failures to bring independence through negotiation.

For many years, Pretoria tried to turn Namibia into a fifth South African province. After the independence of Angola in 1975, South Africa's aims shifted and it agreed in theory to let go of the territory. But it has never been prepared to accept a hostile regime in Windhoek.

The present impasse, which is preventing the implementation of the U.N. peace plan that calls for a ceasefire and internationally supervised elections, appears to stem from the election victory of Zimbabwe guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe over Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who was supported by South Africa and the Rhodesian whites.

South Africa is in a similar situation in Namibia : it supports the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a party of "enlightened" whites and African tribal chiefs, against SWAPO, which has wide support in the country, notably among the Ovambo people who make up nearly half the Namibian population.

For the moment, few observers believe that the guerrillas could be beaten in elections for which they would campaign as national liberators.

Social reforms...

Pretoria intends soon to give new powers to its supporters in Namibia, to let them carry out social reforms and gain the credibility that would allow them to beat SWAPO in an election. Meanwhile, South Africa is trying to weaken SWAPO militarily - hence the intensification of the war.

SWAPO has a diplomatic trump card - it is recognized by the United Nations as the sole representative of the Namibian people. Its President, Mr. Sam Nujoma, and the African states hope that economic sanctions will be imposed on South Africa for balking at cooperating with the U.N., but it seems unlikely that the West would back sanctions at present. (A.F.P.)

BRAZIL'S AFRICAN TARGET

by Jacques Hasday

BRASILIA, June 1 - Brazil and Africa, separated by the several thousand miles of ocean and a history of studied Brazilian neutrality in the face of Portuguese colonialism in Africa, face each other on the map like matching pieces of a prehistoric geological jigsaw puzzle.

In the early seventies, Brazil, the largest country in South America and the nation with the world's second largest black population after Nigeria, moved to bridge the gap separating it from the continent from which many of its people draw their roots.

Today, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, continuing this trend, begins a five-nation African tour spearheading a major Brazilian diplomatic drive. Mr. Guerreiro, whose visits to Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola, will take him to countries never before visited by a Brazilian foreign minister, has described 1980 as "an African year" for Brazil.

The key point of this diplomatic offensive, which is aimed in particular at English-speaking East Africa, could be a tour of a number of African countries next year by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo. There has, however, been no official announcement on this.

Brazilian overtures to Africa date back to the end of 1972 and followed a period in which Brazil had turned a blind eye to the colonial policy of Portuguese Prime Minister Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's government.

Solid pragmatism

After the revolution in Portugal in April 1974, the pace stepped up markedly and barely two months later Brazil cut the feet from under the Portuguese Government of General Antonio de Spínola by recognising the unilaterally-declared government of Guinea-Bissau.

Rapid recognition of the (MPLA) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Government in November 1975, several months before the end of the Angolan civil war, continued the trend.

The present Brazilian regime, which came to power with a military coup in 1964, has based its policy towards Africa on solid pragmatism. Neither the extreme left wing political views of the present Angolan regime nor the Cuban presence in that country have undermined good relations. This pragmatic attitude to Africa is central to the foreign policy of Brazil, a developing country that also produces computers, tanks, fighter planes, civilian aircraft and nuclear power stations.

.../

Cheaper and easier

Some of the products it exports to Africa, thanks to "intermediate technology", are also adapted for tropical countries.

The Volkswagen "Beetle" car, which is no longer constructed in Europe, is still produced in Brazil from where it is exported, in particular to Nigeria. Other sales to Africa include fighter-bombers to Togo, tanks to Libya, supermarkets built in Angola, roads in Mauritania and cars and lorries to a range of countries.

A number of states, once considered the private domaine of former colonial powers, are now turning towards Brazil for such products as tractors, which are both cheaper and easier to maintain than those built in Europe.

For its own part, Brazil, anxious not to simply look on Africa as a market, has indicated that its plans to increase oil imports, in particular from Nigeria and Algeria. In recent months, African heads of state and businessmen have made numerous visits to the Brazilian capital. Each of these visits could lead to major cooperation projects, a number of which could involve Brazilian aid in building dams.

Brazil might be on the road to establishing good relations with all African countries - even Mozambique, which remained cool towards Brazil at the time of its independence - but two delicate problems still have to be ironed out.

These problems, Brazil's attitude to the government of South Africa and the fate of Brazilian blacks, concern a number of African diplomats. But one diplomat here predicted that relations between Brazil and South Africa, already considerably diminished, could decline still further as South America's largest country forges closer ties with Black Africa.

Other diplomats meanwhile believe that closer ties between Brazil and Black Africa can only help improve the lot of Brazilian blacks. The blacks, shipped as slaves from Africa by the Portuguese, are still victimised at times today despite a law against racial discrimination. (A.F.P.)

TIGER LIONS

VEGHEL, Southern Netherlands, June 1 - A tigress in the Renz Circus today gave birth to two cubs, sired by a lion, a circus spokesman said, adding that this was the first birth of its kind, in captivity or in wild life. (A.F.P.)

CHILDREN'S LOT

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 2 - The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has committed 165 million dollars for 110 projects to improve the lot of children in the world.

The action, taken Friday, will allocate two-thirds of the funds for this year and 1981.

In addition, the UNICEF Administrative Council noted other aid projects, financed by 130 million dollars' contributions for special purposes, especially for rural projects for water purification and supplies.

The new UNICEF programs include a pledge of 7 million dollars during this year and 1981 and a recommendation, now being prepared, for 17 million dollars more between now and 1983 for China.

High priorities in these projects will be the extension of immunizations for children in isolated areas, production of food for infants in the Shanghai district, an increase in the quality and quantity of school and extra - curricular materials, and information exchanges with other countries on child development.

The promotion of scientific education in primary schools and the improvement in nutrition in rural and urban regions are the goals of long-term projects.

A three-year program involving 12 million dollars is intended to aid the Zimbabwe Government to overcome the effects of discrimination, war and social fragmentation through hygiene, education, training and community development.

Refugee mothers

During its meeting, the Administrative Council summarized emergency operations concerning the problem of refugee mothers and children in Asia, especially the humanitarian aid operation for Cambodia.

The program's committee, headed by Madame Maimouna Kane of Senegal, praised the fact that the financing of the Cambodian operation was assured in the near future because the gathering of contributing countries in Geneva last week. But several delegations said that the responsibility for emergency situations would be more widely divided and better assured within the framework of the United Nations.

Mrs. Kane said that UNICEF would examine its role in Cambodia this autumn, so as to revert to its normal role as an agency for development in "silent" emergency situations. UNICEF Director James Grant characterized in this way the fate of hundreds of millions of children who live in extreme destitution and called for a struggle against infantile mortality. (A.F.P.)

CO-OPERATIVE APPROACH

ATHENS, June 2 - United States Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick today called on the industrial countries to "put their house in order" so that the third world stood a chance of attaining its objectives.

During a visit here designed to boost U.S.-Greek trade, he said he would this week put a five-point plan to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris.

The five points were :

- 1) The industrial nations should have a co-operative approach to their economic problems.
- 2) There must be a joint effort to reduce inflation.
- 3) Conditions were lacking in many places for economic growth, and these should be restored.
- 4) Productivity should be raised.
- 5) Investments had to be stimulated.

On the gloomy future sometimes forecast for the dollar, Mr. Klutznick said the U.S. currency was backed by an American gross national product (GNP) of some 2,500,000 million dollars, which was one quarter of the entire world's gross product.

The United States could quite easily decide to live for itself, but at a time when half the people in the world could hardly subsist such a strategy would be "immoral", he said. (A.F.P.)

PANA POSTPONEMENT

DAKAR, June 1 - The Pan-African News Agency (PANA) has decided to postpone its launching - planned for next month's African summit in Sierra Leone - so as to build more solid technical and other foundations.

A meeting of the Inter-governmental Council of the agency which ended here Saturday resolved to continue studies aimed at setting up a solid telecommunications network between the news agencies of member states which would feed PANA. Too much haste would compromise PANA's future, it said. PANA Director Sheikh Ousmane Diallo said the agency had to be complementary to, and as competitive as, the major international agencies covering Africa. (A.F.P.)

POLITICAL FUTURE

ANGUILLA, June 1 - This small Caribbean island of 6,500 people plans to become an independent state, possibly before the end of 1981, according to the new Chief Minister, Ronald Webster. In a broadcast last night, he said the political future lay in complete independence. (A.F.P.)

SUGAR : LOWER LEVY

LONDON, May 31 - Zimbabwe has been offered membership in the International Sugar Agreement with a basic export tonnage of 230,000 tons for 1980, it was announced yesterday.

The International Sugar Council, meeting in London, also decided that the stock financing fund would come into effect from July 1 with the fee set at 50 U.S. cents/ton, levied on exports and/or imports of member-countries. This figure is well below the six dollars/ton envisaged when the agreement was drawn up 2 1/2 years ago.

But, as Council sources explained, with market prices much higher than the agreement's price range (currently New York quotes about 35/37 cents/lb, compared with the agreement's range of 12/22 cents), there is no urgent need to build up stocks at present.

Poland's application to join is still under consideration, it was added. Further discussions will be held by the special accession committee before the next full Council meeting in London in November. (A.F.P.)

94,249 CUBANS

KEY WEST, Florida, June 1 - A further 50 boats from Cuba had landed 3,013 more refugees here by last night, bringing the total of Cubans who have arrived in the United States by the so-called freedom fleet to 94,249 since mid-April, officials said.

But after two days which brought the largest number of refugees yet - 4,743 in 91 boats, 10 of which had to be abandoned at sea and their occupants rescued by coastguards - no more craft were spotted leaving the Cuban port of Mariel. The pause led coastguards to assume that the Havana authorities had called a halt to the departures. (A.F.P.)

ALI : LESIONS

LONDON, June 1 - Former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali is suffering from brain lesions and should not fight again, the Sunday Times reported today, quoting a London neurologist.

It said the neurologist had studied films of Ali made in 1970, 1978 and 1979 and these revealed that the boxer's "speech has deteriorated since 1970, so that he speaks with such a marked slur that he is often unintelligible".

"His speech disturbance is most likely to reflect the cumulative effects of repeated microscopic brain damage sustained in his career", the neurologist believed. (A.F.P)

POPE : "SAVE YOUR
SOVEREIGNTY"

PARIS, June 2 - Pope John Paul II, speaking at the headquarters of UNESCO today, told his largely third-world audience that every nation must protect its culture and sovereignty against "totalitarianism, imperialism and hegemony".

The Pope, borrowing the word "hegemony" that is used by China to mean the Soviet Union, seemed to link the cases of his own homeland, Poland, and other East European countries with those of lands still dominated by vestiges of colonialism.

He said : "Are there not, on the maps of Europe and the world nations which have a marvellous historic sovereignty coming from their culture and which are nevertheless at the same time deprived of their full sovereignty ?

"Is this not an important point for the future of human culture, especially important in this age, when it is so urgent to eliminate all remains of colonialism ?"

Pope John Paul spoke on the final day of his four-day visit to France.

At UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), he addressed representatives of 150 member nations and Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mvow of Senegal.

Also in the audience were President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, Amnesty International President Martin Ennals, Ulster peace leader Betty Williams and Sean MacBride, who headed the recent UNESCO study for reform in the flow of information in the world, with special emphasis on the third world.

Information picture

The Pope spoke on this issue, saying that since information media were means of "social communication, they cannot be means whereby others are dominated by agents of political power or by financial powers imposing their example and program".

"They must become the means... of expression of the society making use of them and assuring their existence", he said, adding that media must "take into account the real needs of each society".

Pope John Paul also dealt with food and capital.

"No man, no country, no system in the world can remain indifferent when faced with the 'geography of hunger' and the great danger arising from it, if the entire orientation of politics and economy and especially the hierarchy of investments do not change radically", he said. (A.F.P.)

GAS IN LINE

ABU DHABI, May 31 - The seven gas-exporting members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have decided to align prices with those they charge for oil, authoritative sources said here.

The decision, taken Wednesday night by representatives of the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and Indonesia, was in line with a resolution of a special OPEC meeting in Taif, Saudi Arabia, in March.

Until now only the United Arab Emirates had re-aligned gas prices.

The seven countries also decided to increase cooperation with gas-exporting countries which are not OPEC members, with a view to unifying export prices. (A.F.P.)

MIDDLE EAST

STRUGGLE "SOLE MEANS"

DAMASCUS, June 2 - The fourth congress of the Palestinian Fatah group, the major group within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), concluded here this weekend with the publication of a militant political program calling for "armed struggle as the sole means for the liberation of Palestine".

Elaborated during the ten-day Fatah congress that ended yesterday, the program also called for continuing "the diplomatic offensive toward Europe, Japan and international organizations aimed at reinforcing the gains of the past few years".

Aimed at maintaining Fatah's predominant position within the Palestinian resistance movement, the new political program rejected "any settlement of the Palestinian people outside of Palestine".

It described Fatah's goal as both assuring the cohesion of the Palestinian movement and "increasing armed struggle in the occupied territories and at all points of confrontation with the Zionist enemy".

Before concluding today, the congress elected a new, expanded Revolutionary Council of 80 members. Doubled in size from the previous 40 members, the new Council includes Fatah central committee members as well as soldiers affiliated with Al Assifa, the group's military wing.

Yesterday, PLO executive committee leader Yasser Arafat was elected Commander-in-Chief of Al Assifa ("The Tempest"), and a new central committee composed of 15 rather than the former 10 members was set up. (A.F.P.)

X
OAU/LEAGUE LINKS

TUNIS, June 1 - The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Arab League should combine efforts to help bring a just peace to the Middle East based on recognition of Palestinian rights to an independent state, Arab League Secretary Chedli Klibi said here.

Mr. Klibi's comments came during two days of talks here with OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo on political and economic cooperation between Arab and African countries.

The two officials met yesterday in the presence of the chairman of the African Economic Development Bank and officials of Arab and African economic organizations.

Mr. Klibi spoke of "the close links and political solidarity" between the OAU and the Arab League, which had supported each other against "the racist regimes in Africa" and "Israel's expansionist policy". For his part, Mr. Kodjo stressed the "important" role that the two organizations had to play "in boosting and bringing about fruitful Arab-African cooperation".

The OUA Secretary-General added that such cooperation "can help a new world order to emerge in the relations between states". Speaking of "the support given by the Arab and African peoples to the just causes of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Palestine", he said that this spirit of solidarity between the two communities had to be strengthened. (A.F.P.)

X
SADAT PLEDGES AID

CAIRO, May 31 - President Anwar Sadat today called for American intervention in the stalled talks on Palestinian autonomy, and promised Egyptian military aid to oil-producing countries in case of an intervention in the Persian gulf.

Speaking to an interviewer from the International Herald Tribune, Mr. Sadat said a trip to Washington by his Vice-President, Hosni Mubarak, had resulted in "good news" about a possible American intervention, but he declined to elaborate until Mr. Mubarak returned. (A.F.P.)

COMBAT FLEET

TEHERAN, June 1 - President Abolhassan Banisadr has appointed a captain as Chief of Staff of the Iranian Navy, and ordered him to reorganise the fleet and prepare it for combat, the daily Islamic Revolution reported here today.

The captain, Bahram AzaliKhochk Bijari, replaced Admiral Tabatabai, the paper added. Another captain, Mostafa Madani Nejad, would be Deputy Chief of Staff, it said. (A.F.P.)

VETO THREAT
BY CARTER

WASHINGTON, June 1 - President Jimmy Carter today gave his second warning to Western Europe in 24 hours on the Palestinian question, saying that any effort to circumvent or replace the Camp David process would be a mistake.

In an interview with the CBS television network, Mr. Carter said the United States would not permit such an initiative and if necessary would act within the United Nations Security Council to prevent any changes in resolution 242 on the Palestinian question.

In an earlier television interview, Mr. Carter said the U.S. would not hesitate to use its veto to stop destruction or upset of the Camp David process.

European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers are expected to discuss the Mideast at the Venice summit on June 11 and 12. British leaders, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and some Mideastern countries have supported the idea of a European initiative on the Palestinian question.

Mr. Carter told CBS that the Mideast efforts were now centred on several very serious and well-defined questions concerning the nature of the Palestinian entity, water and land rights and other problems on the West Bank and in Gaza.

Broad-based pressure

On the question of the American hostages in Teheran, Mr. Carter said that "to some degree the circumstances have changed and to some degree the emphasis must be changed".

"After the unsuccessful rescue operation, it became then better for us to concentrate on a broad-based international economic pressure to be exerted against Iran", he explained.

Referring to allied sanctions against Iran, Mr. Carter said: "While I would rather they be much more severe, in their minds they are adequate. We can't control those allies. They're independent nations". (A.F.P.)

BEGIN TAKES DEFENCE

JERUSALEM, June 1 - The Israeli Government today officially approved Prime Minister Menachem Begin's temporary take-over of the duties of Defense Minister, thus permitting his coalition to remain afloat.

The post became vacant after the resignation last week of Ezer Weizman. (A.F.P.)

FOREVER JERUSALEM...

JERUSALEM, June 2 - Prime Minister Menachem Begin today categorically rejected a proposed European initiative to solve the deadlock between Israel and Egypt over Palestinian autonomy, after delivering a blistering attack against France and West Germany in a speech in the Knesset (Parliament).

Mr. Begin also rejected any attempts to change Jerusalem's present status. "Jerusalem is the unified and forever indivisible capital of the State of Israel", he said.

He also invited Pope John Paul II to visit Eretz Israel, or biblical Israel, which includes Israel, the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza. (A.F.P.)

HARSH POLICIES...

JERUSALEM, June 3- Mayor of Bethlehem Elias Freij and his Town Council resigned today in the wake of yesterday's bomb attacks on three other Israeli-occupied Jordan West Bank mayors.

Mr. Freij, who was considered by the Israeli authorities as one of the more moderate West Bank leaders, said on Israeli Radio that his resignation had been prompted by "the harsh policies" of the Israeli Military Government and the "disdainful attitude" of Israeli authorities towards elected local representatives in the West Bank, as well as yesterday's incidents.

The Mayor of Gaza, Rashad Shawa, resigned yesterday only hours after the car bomb attacks which seriously injured the Mayors of Nablus and Ramallah. The third target, the Mayor of El Bireh, escaped. (A.F.P.)

COLOSSAL CATASTROPHE...

PARIS, June 3 - A "colossal catastrophe" could loom in the Middle East if Israel continues "marking time" over the Palestinian problem, Saudi Arabian Information Minister Mohammed Yamani said in an interview published here Monday.

The Arabic weekly Al-Nahar Arabe et Internationale quoted Mr. Yamani as recognizing that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had done "all in his power" to solve the crisis, but adding that he was now in a "difficult position".

The Saudi Minister said that, in his Government's opinion, the problem of Palestinian claims could only be solved by returning to suggestions put forward before the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David peace, notably the Geneva conference.

Noting that "nobody is suggesting pushing Israel into the sea", Mr. Yamani said Saudi Arabia demanded that the Palestinians be granted the same right to a land of their own as the Israelis. (A.F.P.)

Libya

20 BRITONS OUT

LONDON, June 2 - Libya is expelling 20 Britons, including three diplomats, the Foreign Office announced here Sunday night.

It said Tripoli had given no reason for the expulsions. But a well-informed source here said the move was probably in retaliation for Britain's call to Libya to withdraw four of its diplomats based in London, following the murder of two Libyan nationals here.

The four had been accused of "unacceptable activities".
(A.F.P.)

Sahara

FISHING WARNING

ALGIERS, May 31 - The Saharan Polisario guerrillas announced yesterday the destruction of a Spanish boat off the Western Saharan port of Dakhla and the capture of its crew in what may be a warning to Spain not to change sides in the war in Western Sahara, according to observers here.

The boat, the Alvarez En Trenas, whose size, function and number of crew members were not given, is the third Spanish vessel seized by Polisario in the four-year-old conflict between the guerrilla and the Moroccan occupation there. The crew of the last boat to be seized, three years ago, were held for several months.

The Polisario statement yesterday said the ship had strayed into the territorial waters of the guerrilla-proclaimed Saharan Arab Republic, whose authorities had repeatedly warned all foreigners not to fish there or to "collaborate with our enemies in the war zone".

Spain recognised the guerrillas nearly two years ago, and Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez had talks in Algiers with Polisario Secretary-General Mohamed Abdelaziz in April last year.

But Polisario leaders have been disappointed by Spanish ambiguity toward them since then, including Spanish abstentions in recent United Nations votes on the Saharan question.

Spain has also been under pressure from Morocco in recent weeks to recognise Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara's territorial waters.

On Thursday, Polisario said its forces had killed 137 Moroccan soldiers in an attack on the Moroccan garrison at Abettih in Southern Morocco last Tuesday, as well as several dozen killed or wounded in attacks a few days earlier on Smara, the religious capital of Western Sahara. Morocco counter-claimed that 176 guerrillas had been killed in the Abettih clash. (A.F.P.)

Sahara

OBEID : "GREATER
UNDERSTANDING"

KUWAIT, June 1 - Moroccan Prime Minister Mohti Bou Obeid today said that the resumption of mediation by Saudi Arabia in the Western Sahara conflict "does not mean that Morocco is relinquishing its rights over the Sahara", the Kuwaiti daily paper Al-Anbaa reported from Rabat.

Mr. Mohti Bou Obeid added in an interview that "the position of Morocco with regard to the Saharan conflict is unalterable and not open to any discussion".

He said that "in the past, mediation by Saudi Arabia has been hampered and frustrated by the lack of desire shown by Algeria to want to settle the difference between us".

The Moroccan Army is fighting a war in the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara, annexed by Morocco, against Algerian-backed guerrillas of the Polisario Front, which has declared an independent republic in the territory.

The Moroccan Prime Minister said that Saudi Arabia had recently resumed its efforts and was trying to speed up events "having found evidence of greater understanding on the part of the Algerian authorities".

Autonomy...

"For our part," he went on, "we consider that Arabs must avoid secondary conflicts in order to devote ourselves to the essential battle (against Israel), which is why we welcome any mediation, from whatever quarter it comes".

Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Bin Faisal last week paid visits to Rabat and Algiers.

The Kuwaiti daily Al Rai Al Aam said yesterday that the Saharan conflict would soon be solved by a proposal from Prince Fahd to give autonomy to the territory while keeping it under Moroccan sovereignty. (A.F.P.)

Algeria

24 FOR TRIAL

ALGIERS, May 31 - Twenty-four persons arrested and charged in riots in Algeria's Tizi-Ouzou region last month will be tried by the State Security Court "with all constitutional guarantees", according to Higher Education Minister Abdelhak Brerhi.

He was speaking to a meeting of some 5,000 students on Thursday after a call for release of the 24. The arrests followed unrest in the Grand Kabylie region arising out of demands for official recognition of the ethnic Berber culture and resistance to "Arabization".

Algeria

Calm & collected

The legal authorities would not drop charges against the 24, but they would be "calm and collected", Mr. Brerhi said. He added that a delegation of students, teachers and parents had recently visited the accused in detention and asked that they be accorded clemency by President Chadli Bendjedid.

The Minister also called on the students to act to "isolate the troublemakers and the enemies of democracy" in the universities.

Mr. Brerhi asked them to "clearly point out extremists of all sorts" in an apparent allusion to Moslem fundamentalists, supporters of total and immediate "Arabization" and Berber activists who have clashed in recent days in the Universities of Bab Ezzouar and Ben Aknoun on the outskirts of Algiers.

Mr. Brerhi said that Algeria was "undergoing its apprenticeship in democracy" and that it was "with the weapon of democracy that we will resolve the problems".

"The isolation of these extremist currents must be carried out on the basis of intangible principles, that is, that Algeria is Arab, that it has its own cultural heritage and that the socialist option it has chosen cannot suffer in any way", he added. (A.F.P.)

Sudan

SOUTHERN RULER

KHARTOUM, May 31 - Sudanese Vice-President Abel Alier has returned to power as ruler of Southern Sudan by being elected chairman of the autonomous regional government based in Juba, the Sudanese News Agency said yesterday.

It said members of the newly-elected Regional People's Assembly chose Mr. Alier, who was the first Regional Governor in 1972 following the agreement ending 17 years of resistance to the Khartoum Government, by 67 votes to 35 for Samuel Aro. Mr. Aro was arrested three years ago and accused of plotting to seize power in the region.

Mr. Alier succeeds Gen. Joseph Lago, a former military commander in the southern civil war, who was dismissed last January by President Gaafar Nimeiry. Gen. Lago was involved last year in a scandal over embezzlement of state funds. (A.F.P.)

WEST AFRICA

Gambia

AIRPORT LOAN

ABU DHABI, June 3 - The Abu Dhabi Arab Development Fund has granted the Gambian Government an 800,000 dollar loan to finance the third phase of the construction of the airport in the capital, Banjul, an authoritative source said here. (A.F.P.)

Liberia

LAMIZANA : "DISHONOUR"

OUAGADOUGOU, May 31 - Events in Liberia had gone "beyond the bounds of good behaviour", Upper Voltan President Sangoule Lamizana said here in an apparent reference to executions of former officials of the William Tolbert regime in Monrovia.

General Lamizana was speaking on his return from this week's summit meeting in Lomé of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) about the exclusion from the summit of the new Liberian Head of State, Master Sgt. Samuel Doe, He led the military coup on April 12 that overthrew and killed Mr Tolbert.

The Upper Voltan ruler said : "Liberia as such is not being threatened because Liberia's foreign and finance ministers took part in the ministerial proceeding (prior to the summit). But we unanimously agreed we wanted to make the present Liberian officials wait.

Everybody's concern

"A certain number of countries (Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Togo, Guinea) were assigned to follow with the present Liberian Government what is happening in the country at the moment, in order that there be some understanding of that country, because what happens in Africa concerns everybody.

"Everybody can change their regime, but the methods used in Liberia are a dishonour to Africa and we wanted to show that".
(A.F.P.)

Ghana

LIMANN TAKES OVER

ACCRA, June 3 - President Hilla Limann has dissolved the central committee of Ghana's ruling People's National Party (PNP) in order to head-off an "imminent" party split and has taken over direct control of the party himself, the Ghanaian press reported Monday.

The move came at the party's first congress since last year's return to civilian rule. It was held at Kumasi, 250 km (155 miles) north-west of here, over the weekend.

The decision came after a compromise between former party President Nana Okutwer Bekoe and the party's founder, Alhaji Imoru Egala, who have been at odds for the past few weeks.

The PNP won 71 of the 140 seats in Parliament at the general election last June. There are four other parties in Parliament.

Meanwhile, teachers at three of the country's universities - Cape Coast, Kumasi and Legon - went on strike Monday in protest against the Government's failure to take promised action on pay and problems of staff recruitment. (A.F.P.)

Guinea

PARTNERS FOR NEW
ALUMINIUM PLANT

DAKAR, June 2 - Bauxite-rich Guinea has signed agreements with several Western and non-aligned partners to build an aluminium production plant at Ayekoye in the northeast, Radio Conakry announced in a broadcast monitored here.

The radio said the partners were the Governments of Algeria, Nigeria and Rumania, two U.S. companies and companies from Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The broadcast did not say how much the plant would cost nor when it would go into service.

According to earlier reports, the plant is to process bauxite from the Akekoye deposits, estimated at 500 million tons, into 1.2 million tons of alumina and 150,000 tons of aluminium.

Power to run the plant will be generated at a hydroelectric dam on the Konkoure River. The French state electricity company is planning the installation, which is to have a capacity of 300 megawatts.

A joint concern formed in 1976 by Guinea, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates will mine the bauxite.

(Guinea has about 9,000 million tons of bauxite deposits, between one-third and one-half of the world's reserves. Last year, it was reported that about one-third of the output of the big Kindia deposit in Western Guinea was being exported to the Soviet Union at well below world prices.

(Over the last three years, Guinea has been trying to lessen its dependence on the Soviet Union and cultivate nearby African states and other countries). (A.F.P.)

Senegal

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

DAKAR, June 2 - Four people were killed and more than 20 wounded in a fight between villagers supporting different political parties in the village of Medina Gounasse in Casamance, Southern Senegal, reliable sources said here today.

The sources said that the two parties were supported by different ethnic groups, and the police had to be called to end the battle.

Local elections in March last year were won by the Senegalese Democratic Party, the national opposition party, which was running the local cooperative. The sources said that the Rural Council running the cooperative had now been dissolved. (A.F.P.)

Nigeria

17 DIE IN CRASH

LAGOS, May 31 - Seventeen people including Nigerian External Affairs Secretary of State Abubakar Usman died in a plane crash on Monday off the coast of Nigeria, an official report here said.

The twin-engined Fokker 27 Nigerian Air Force plane crashed into the sea soon after takeoff from Lagos, initial inquiry reports said.

It was taking a Government party to Sao Tome.

Reports here said that it ran into bad weather and went out of radar contact while off the Escravos oil terminal, in Bendel State in Central-Southern Nigeria.

The dead included five Foreign Ministry officials, Army Brigadier Umaru Muhammed, the former Military Governor of Sokoto State in the north of Nigeria, a Defence Ministry representative, Army, Air Force and Navy officers and three Nigerian television journalists. The delegation was going to Sao Tome to study implementation of cooperation agreements between the two countries. (A.F.P.)

EAST AFRICA

General Information

THE BASE DANGER...

ADDIS ABABA, June 1- The Somali Government's offer of a military base to the United States has endangered the peace and security of other countries in the Horn of Africa, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle Giorgis said here today.

His comments, reported by the Ethiopian News Agency, came during a first round of talks here with Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah who arrived earlier today for a four-day official visit.

Colonel Feleke said that the offer to the United States by Somalia of the Soviet-built base at Berbera on the Indian Ocean was of "grave concern" to countries in the region where the situation was already "more precarious than ever".

He also accused Somalia of continuing to infiltrate soldiers into Ethiopia "to commit acts of sabotage". The Somali authorities had learned nothing from their defeat in the recent Ogaden war with Ethiopia, he said.

Colonel Feleke further accused the Mogadishu Government of "concocting" a propaganda campaign on refugees to attract international financial support to fight its internal economic problems.

The Ethiopian authorities have repeatedly rejected Somali claims that there are more than a million Ethiopian refugees in Somalia. They say these refugees are in fact Somali nationals being paraded as Ethiopians for aid purposes.

General Information

Identical views

Colonel Feleke today said that the Ethiopian Government regarded support by "imperialist circles" in helping spread such propaganda as interference in Ethiopia's internal affairs.

For his part, the Djibouti Foreign Minister was reported as saying that his country and Ethiopia shared "identical views" on safeguarding their border security and on economic, political and technical cooperation.

Describing the development of relations between the two neighbour states as satisfactory, Mr. Farah said Djibouti would keep its doors open to socialist Ethiopia in order to enhance economic cooperation, the agency said. (A.F.P.)

DIPLOMATIC GIFT

ADDIS ABABA, June 2 - Ethiopia has given Djibouti two buildings which once housed a diplomatic mission from Somalia, the Horn of Africa neighbour with which it broke diplomatic relations at the start of the Ogaden war in 1977.

The gift followed the arrival here yesterday on a four-day official visit of Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah. The buildings on the prestigious Africa Avenue here will house a diplomatic mission from Djibouti. (A.F.P.)

REFUGEE PROBE

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 31 - Two U.N. missions will go to Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti next month to investigate the refugee problems there and decide what help is needed by local authorities, it was announced here yesterday.

The missions are being sent following resolutions in the U.N. Economic and Social Council which said the refugees had created major problems for Djibouti and that some half a million refugees had fled to Sudan from the Horn of Africa fighting. (A.F.P.)

Ethiopia

WATER PROJECT

ADDIS ABABA, May 31 - West Germany will grant Ethiopia 3 million dollars to equip and run a Water Resources Institute, the Ethiopian Water Resources Authority said.

The Institute, based in Awassa, capital of southern Sidamo Province, is also to receive 150,000 dollars from the European Economic Community (EEC). The West German grant will cover equipment and operating costs over five years for the Institute, which is expected to start training engineering assistants, drillers, pump attendants and maintenance technicians at the end of next year. (A.F.P.)

SPLINTER PARTY
TO FIGHT OBOTE

KAMPALA, June 1 - A new political party, a splinter group from former President Milton Obote's Uganda People's Congress, will be formed here to fight the Ugandan general election this year, sources said here.

The new party would contain elements of Dr. Obote's UPC opposed to a return to power by the former President, who returned to Uganda last Tuesday after nine years' exile in Tanzania, they added.

Former Defense Minister Yoweri Museveni, one of the six-man ruling Military Commission, was the man behind the formation of the party, which has yet to be named, the sources said. Commission Chairman Paulo Muwanga and Army Chief of Staff Brigadier David Oyite Ojok are both staunch supporters of Dr. Obote.

Uganda Law Society Chairman Sam Njuba, detained without charges for a month last year by ousted President Godfrey Binaisa's administration, has meanwhile been arrested again, Law Society sources said.

Kampala advocate Mr. Njuba, "lying low" since the overthrow of President Binaisa three weeks ago, had been taken to Makindye military barracks by Ugandan troops who stopped his car as he went to attend a rally here yesterday by the Democratic Party, the major opposition party to Dr. Obote's UPC, which attracted 30,000 people.

Eight rallies

No official reason has been given for the arrest of Mr. Njuba.

The sources close to the proposed new party said several Cabinet Ministers were probable members including Communications Minister Akena P'Ojok and Regional Administration Minister Bidandi Ssali.

An announcement concerning the new party was expected soon, they added.

Dr. Obote, now joined in Kampala by his wife Miria and their four children, has meanwhile announced that he will hold a rally in Kampala next Saturday. He would then tour the country holding eight rallies at major towns within twelve days, he said.

In another development, Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi has left for Libya, where he will give Libyan leader Moamar Kadhafi a message from Mr. Muwanga.

Ministry sources said the Foreign Minister would also have talks covering the return of a Uganda Airlines Boeing 707 which had been in Libya since the war to liberate Uganda from Idi Amin. President Amin had some Libyan support. (A.F.P.)

Uganda

EMBARGO CALL

NAIROBI, May 31 - A Ugandan political movement opposed to former President Milton Obote has called for a trade embargo to be imposed on the country pending the eventual arrival of a Commonwealth neutral force.

The Uganda National Union (UNU), in an open letter to the governments of countries surrounding land-locked Uganda, said: "We pray you not to open up passages in your countries through which should pass merchandise to Uganda, in particular fuel, to help the regime strengthen its hold on us".

UNU accused Tanzania, which still has some 10,000 troops in Uganda following last year's Tanzanian-Ugandan operation to remove President Idi Amin, of wanting the return Mr. Obote as President. "We are warring against the Tanzanian armies which are in occupation of our country, setting up a Marxist government", the open letter said.

The National Union was set up last year and is strongly opposed to a comeback by Mr. Obote, who spent more than nine years in exile in Tanzania after his overthrow by Idi Amin. UNU leader Lamech B. Ntambi recently described Mr. Obote, who returned to Kampala Thursday, as the "cancer" of Uganda. (A.F.P.)

COUNTER-RALLIES

KAMPALA, May 31 - More than 30,000 people packed City Square in Central Kampala today for a rally organised by the Democratic Party, the major opposition party to former President Milton Obote's Uganda Peoples Congress.

As drums beat and supporters waved flags and banners in the party's green and white colours, party leaders from all over Uganda spoke of victory in general elections due in the country before the end of this year.

The rally by the Democratic Party, which was banned in 1969 by Mr. Obote, came four days after a rally by the former President's party at Bushenyi in South-West Uganda on his return from nine years' exile in Tanzania.

Mr. Obote's party rally was attended by some 10,000 people, many of whom had been provided free transport to the remote area.

Democratic Party member Antohony Ocaya, who is Uganda's Economic Planning Minister, told the crowd that power in Uganda should now be taken from the National Liberation Front, the multi-party exile group that took over Uganda's affairs at the fall of the Idi Amin regime in April last year.

Uganda

Pressure and strain

He said he had been "under pressure and strain" to change his party allegiance and been threatened that if he did not he would have to "face the consequences".

Another representative, from Western Uganda, told the hushed crowd that he and other party members had been arrested by soldiers and taken to a barracks on their way to Kampala in what he said had been an attempt to prevent him getting to the rally.

Democratic Party Chairman Paul Ssemwogerere asked for a minute's silence to "remember the friends of democracy who had died in recent years". Among names read out was that of party founder Benedicto Kiwanuka, who was murdered by the Amin regime.

"We have not been able to gather like this for a long time", Mr. Ssemwogerere said. "The last time we met here we heard shotguns. Today we meet in peace with police guarding us".

The party's official election candidate is to be chosen at a later party congress. (A.F.P.)

MOI FOR SUMMIT

NAIROBI, June 1 - Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi today announced that he will take part in a four-nation East African summit in Tanzania on Friday to discuss the future of Uganda.

Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda itself will also be represented at the summit in Arusha, Northern Tanzania.

(In Khartoum, the Sudanese Government newspaper El Sahafa said the leaders of the four countries would meet to discuss ways of achieving stability in Uganda ahead of general elections next December.

(The summit, a Sudanese suggestion, would consider a Sudanese document on steps to achieve a suitable election atmosphere in Uganda, the paper added).

In a speech here, President Moi said he was "far from happy with the pattern of events in Uganda :

"Only a few months ago, it seemed that things had at last started moving along the right lines. But most recent happenings and circumstances have now added to a lengthy catalogue of difficulties".

He was apparently referring to the ouster by a Military Commission nearly three weeks ago of Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa, since when former President Milton Obote has returned to the country. Mr. Moi added he was sure that any solution for Uganda imposed from outside the country would not work and would not in any case be "right". (A.F.P.)

Uganda

ASTLES EXPECTS DEATH

LONDON, June 1 - Bob Astles, imprisoned British-born former white adviser of ousted Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, expects to be executed, he said in the British Sunday newspaper News of the World.

"Many of us here feel our lives are in constant danger", he told the paper, which carried a picture of a haggard Astles photographed through his cell bars.

Mr. Astles, who described himself as the innocent scapegoat for the former regime, said he had used his position to help his fellow countrymen in Uganda. He said Idi Amin had saved his life on several occasions - once by disguising himself as a priest to rescue him from Belgian mercenaries - but he denied taking part in massacres organised by the ousted dictator. (A.F.P.)

Kenya

UNIVERSITY REOPENS

NAIROBI, June 2 - The University of Nairobi reopened today after being closed for almost three months following violent student demonstrations and a boycott of lectures in protest against poor catering facilities.

The Feb. 27 closure of the main campus at the edge of the city was the second loss of study time during this academic year, following an earlier series of demonstrations last October. On that occasion students were protesting the barring from the November general elections of former Vice-President Oginga Odinga.

The February demonstration was the fifth by the university students since President Daniel Arap Moi became Head of State following the death of the late President Jomo Kenyatta in August 1978. (A.F.P.)

MORE FOR KENYANS

NAIROBI, June 1 - President Daniel Arap Moi announced today that foreign companies doing business in Kenya would be expected to allow the participation of more Kenyan capital, and that work permits for foreigners would be granted in a "more effective" way.

He said his Government was not planning new laws obliging foreign companies to sell interests to Kenyans. But he added that if persuasion failed to bring substantial progress "we shall certainly use other instruments to achieve the objective".

Mr. Moi's remarks came in a speech delivered on the 17th anniversary of Kenya's grant of internal self-government from Britain. (A.F.P.)

Angola

BACK TO PRIVATE
ENTERPRISE

LUANDA, May 31 - The central committee of Angola's ruling party has decided to resort to private enterprise because of the country's "preoccupying" economic and financial situation.

A special two-day meeting of the ruling Angolan People's Liberation Movement (MPLA) central committee which ended yesterday also decided to reorganize Angola's government system.

A statement said that "the preoccupying economic and financial situation of the country is fundamentally due to the fall in production and productivity as well as conjunctural, structural and organizational factors".

The world political and economic crisis and attacks by South African forces in Angola were additional difficulties.

The committee had therefore decided to instruct its executive bodies "to make moves to revise government structures and to make the changes imposed by the present economic and financial situation".

It was not known what form the reorganization would take. Some observers suggested it would be aimed at making the activities of the Internal and External Trade Ministries coincide better.

The communique said the decision to "study supportive moves to be given to private and individual enterprises in the economic field and principally in the animal-raising sector... and internal trade" was in line with policies laid down by the late Angolan President Agostinho Neto, who led the MPLA's fight for independence.

Education, recovery...

In fact, numerous private concerns have already opened in Angola, particularly in the clothing trade.

The central committee also stressed the need to support the rural sector "to increase the standard of living" and also urgently to take measures "to normalize supplies to the population and some socio-economic sectors".

It further recommended the Government to "reactivate fields of production aimed at the education and recovery of compatriots practising sabotage and destroying state goods", such as automobiles, for example.

The special meeting took place in the presence of several members of the Government, including the Planning, Agriculture, External and Internal Trade and Oil Ministers. (A.F.P.)

Chad

MORE ISOLATED
THAN EVER

NDJAMENA, June 1 - A new offensive by Chad President Goukouni Weddeye's forces and their allies against the rebel army of Hissene Habre apparently has made no change in the positions held by either side in the urban civil war that is in its third month.

But Ndjamenas is more isolated than ever.

Since Tuesday, boats crossing the Chari River between the Chad capital and Northern Cameroun have been fired on for the first time since the fighting began on March 21, and the river traffic has been blocked. About 60,000 Chadian refugees have fled to Cameroun since then, but some of them had been able to return to Ndjamenas from time to time by the river.

Tuesday evening, the Chadian Press Agency - which reflects Mr. Goukouni's viewpoint - announced that the river route to Cameroun had been closed by firing of the "forces of legality" because it had been used as the "economic and military supply route" for Mr. Habre's men.

The forces of the former Defence Minister - who contests the Cabinet decision that discharged him in April - hold the African quarter in the south of Ndjamenas. The President's army holds the former European quarter and the administrative areas.

The pro-Goukouni offensive this week does not appear to have affected that balance, which has held from the beginning of the fighting.

Cross held up

Fighting reportedly was continuing at the Chagua Bridge in Southern Ndjamenas, held by Mr. Habre's men against attacks and artillery barrages by the forces of Vice President Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, who are allied with those of Mr. Goukouni.

There were reports of numerous deaths, but no more precise estimate could be made.

The firing on the river traffic has prevented the Red Cross from evacuating wounded to its aid station at Kousseri, in Cameroun.

Meanwhile, Chadian refugee children are continuing to die of measles in Kousseri. Agence France-Presse counted 19 burials of measles victims on Wednesday and Thursday alone.

Despite some efforts by the Cameroun authorities, the sanitary conditions of the refugees are poor and many are hungry, having received none of the sorghum that has been distributed for several weeks now.
(A.F.P.)

FIGHT FOR THE
BIG FELLOWS

LUSAKA, June 1 - Zambia is to launch a three million dollar scheme with the help of the World Wildlife Fund to save the country's dwindling elephant and rhinoceros populations from poachers, the Zambia Mail reported Saturday.

The paper quoted a Fund spokesman as saying that in the Luangwa Valley alone, in the east of the country, poachers were killing 600 elephants and 240 black rhinos a month.

The slaughter of the rhinos was caused by the huge price - up to 20 dollars an ounce - fetched by their horns which were seen as an aphrodisiac, the spokesman said.

The paper said the Fund would contribute one million dollars to the scheme and the Zambian Government the rest. (A.F.P.)

SOUTHERN AFRICA

General Information

DUTCH HOLD BACK
ON OIL EMBARGO

THE HAGUE, May 31 - Holland, home of the petroleum giant Royal Dutch Shell, has held back from declaring an embargo on oil exports to South Africa because of lack of support from other countries and because such a ban might endanger peace in Southern Africa, the Dutch Foreign Minister said yesterday.

The explanation by the Minister, Chris Van Der Klaauw, came in a letter to Parliament, which last November called on the Government to consult with its Common Market partners about a possible embargo.

The Minister said an effective embargo would not be possible unless the United Nations added a mandatory oil embargo to its existing mandatory ban on arms shipments to South Africa.

Hopeful prospects

An oil embargo might also set back the hopeful developments in Southern Africa centred on the recent independence of landlocked Zimbabwe, which imported most of its oil through South Africa, Mr. Van Der Klaauw said.

(The oil pipeline from the Mozambican port of Beira to the Eastern Zimbabwean city of Umtali - a line owned by the British-based Lonrho conglomerate - was closed during the Rhodesian war and has not yet reopened). (A.F.P.)

NKOMO : "ALL BROTHERS"

SALISBURY, May 31 - Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo has made an impassioned plea for whites to stay in Zimbabwe and work for the future of the new nation.

Faced with mounting white emigration figures, the Minister told a meeting of blacks and whites yesterday : "It was the system we fought against, not the whites. You must not run away now. If something is wrong, say so, for this is your country. You cannot run away from your own country".

Mr. Nkomo was cheered when he said : "There is no point in going to South Africa or Australia or somewhere else. Stay to strengthen your Government, which has no colour. Governments are not coloured

"To the black people I say - you cannot say you are the bosses now. We are all brothers. We were strangers to each other. A stranger is a friend you do not know. Now we have the chance to know each other." Mr. Nkomo said this was a lesson that South Africa would have to learn. (A.F.P.)

MUGABE : "ATTITUDES"

SALISBURY, May 31 - Britain has been asked to send more military instructors to Zimbabwe in a bid to speed up the difficult integration of guerrillas of different ethnic groups and former Rhodesian security forces in a new National Army.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe told Parliament here yesterday that he wanted the job completed rapidly because he saw a threat from South Africa.

The extra instructors would help prepare an army against "those enemies who are trying to sabotage us", he said.

"We have to have an army capable of defending our new country. We must not be complacent. Even if there were not enemies planning sabotage, we would still need an army", Mr. Mugabe said. He did not refer directly to South Africa, as he did in a recent BBC interview

He admitted that integration among members of his old guerrilla army, former guerrillas loyal to Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo and the former black members of the Rhodesian Army, was not going well.

"I'm afraid its a question of attitudes", he said.

Mr. Mugabe has told his commanders he wants a properly-integrated and smooth running army by the end of the year. (A.F.P.)

ANC GOES FOR
SASOL PLANT

JOHANNESBURG, June 3 - Security will be reviewed and beefed up at all strategically important sites in South Africa following a spectacular, damaging guerrilla operation against oil-from-coal installations two nights ago by the banned African National Congress (ANC).

(In London, a spokesman for the ANC said today that it was claiming responsibility for the attacks on the installations of the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation, known as SASOL. Yesterday South African Police Minister Louis Le Grange said that the ANC had made the attacks with planning assistance from the Russians and the South African Communist Party).

South African newspapers published front-page color photos today of the leaping flames that, for more than 18 hours, consumed seven fuel storage tanks after explosions at the SASOL-1 plant in the Orange Free State and at the nearby Natref refinery.

The saboteurs missed damaging two other targets : the SASOL 2 plant, under construction in the Eastern Transvaal, where seven bombs exploded without much effect, and the offices near Johannesburg of the U.S.-based international construction company Fluor. The company is building SASOL-2 and SASOL-3. In the Fluor offices at Springs, three bombs were found by children and defused by police.

Seven-week boycott

The SASOL attacks coincide with the largest wave of civil protest since the bloody riots that began in June 1976.

The seven-week-old class boycott by mixed-race, Indian and some black high school students against apartheid in education is spreading. In the Transkei, the so-called independent black tribal homeland, university students went on strike yesterday and 12 schools were closed by the authorities.

In the Cape peninsula, the black and mixed-race people are supporting two boycotts : one of red meat, in solidarity with slaughterhouse workers who were fired for having gone on strike, and one of buses, to protest fare increases.

Black and mixed-race butchers have stopped selling red meat, while the buses have been running 80 per cent empty since yesterday.

The authorities, meanwhile, continued making arrests. Sixteen Indians were arrested yesterday at dawn in Lenasia, near Johannesburg, bringing to 23 the number of residents of that Indian township who have been detained since the start of the current protests. (A.F.P.)

FRIENDLY TIES

BLANTYRE, June 1 - Malawian President Kamuzu Banda, whose country is one of the few Black African states to have diplomatic relations with South Africa, said here Saturday that he hoped friendly ties with Pretoria would continue to flourish.

He expressed the hope in a message to South African President Marais Viljoen on the occasion of South Africa's national day. (A.F.P.)

CHILEAN TRADE

SANTIAGO, May 31 - The creation of a Chilean-South African Chamber of Commerce to study and promote trade between the two countries was announced here yesterday.

Presently, the trade balance favours South Africa. In 1979, South Africa exported 20 million dollars worth of goods - mainly minerals, machines and equipment - to Chile, while Chile's exports to South Africa - mainly raw materials - were worth 4 million dollars. (A.F.P.)

Namibia

GLOBAL, OBLIGATORY...

ALGIERS, June 2 - The United Nations Council on Namibia has called on the U.N. Security Council to hold an emergency meeting with a view to imposing "global and obligatory sanctions" against South Africa for its refusal to withdraw from the disputed South-West African territory.

The Council, at the end of a five-day special session yesterday, strongly condemned what it called the "systematic pillaging" by foreign economic interests, in collusion with South Africa, of the territory's resources. (A.F.P.)

ZIMBABWE-TYPE

LUSAKA, June 2 - The front-line states would like to achieve a Zimbabwe-type solution in Namibia, Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere said at the conclusion of a six-nation summit meeting here today.

Mr. Nyerere acted as spokesman for the meeting, for which no communique was issued.

"At every stage", he said "South Africa keeps raising issues. But we believe that what is important is that the Namibian people should be given an opportunity to elect a government of their own choice under U.N. supervision". (A.F.P.)

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