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REVOLUTIONARI SOCIALIST PART

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Struggle to
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HAILGAIN

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of the **SOMALI-REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY**

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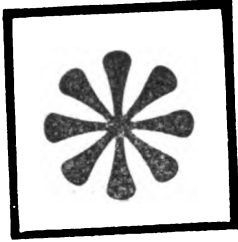
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EDITORIAL



FRUITFUL YEAR

The world of 1978 has been said farewell to, while the new year of 1979 is being welcomed.

It is natural then in this occasion to take stock of the old year and to express the hope that the new one will be a fruitful one.

In the year of 1978 the glorious Revolution of 21st October marked nine years of its revolutionary endeavours. Throughout the span of these years it has made tremendous achievements in all sectors of human endeavours; be it development in the economical, social and political fields. While in the new year of 1979, the Revolution enter the 10th years of its existence in the implementation of new tasks. That is the execution of the resolutions passed by the Extraordinary Congress of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) and the national-level conference for revolutionarising the administrative machinery of the nation.

Further, other important duties which the Somali people have to carry out in 1979 are an all out support for the Somali Liberation Fronts of Western Somali, Somali Abbo, Eritrea and others. The reason being that the struggle of all the colonised people of the World is one and their aim is the attainment of full freedom and independence. Hence, any victory scored by one particular liberation front is a victory for all others fighting against colonialism, apartheid and zionism. Furthermore, the building of a socialist society devoid of exploitation of man by man and the creation of a new society based on equality and social justice emains the dream illumining the path we are taking. It is to be noted that the building of such society is spell out in both the first and the second Charters of the 21 October Revolution of 1969.

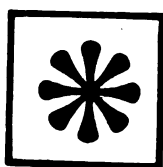
Likewise, in the economic field there is a plan of attaining sufficiency in food production especially in cereals by 1980.

On the other hand, the root of the present conflict in the Horn of Africa is a colonial one. Thus, victory is enevitable one specially for a highly motivated movements such as WSLF, SALF and Eritrea, over the colonial rule of the Ethiopian empire-state. However, it must be emphasised that such victory is contingent upon the crucial factor of time. Therefore, the only viable and lasting peaceful solution of the said question is the reco-

gnition of the inalienable rights of the peoples in the area for self-determination.

Needles to say, such solution would only be possible on the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops presently occupying major towns of Western Somali, Somali Abbo and Eritrea. Besides, there is an urgent need for the withdrawal of the said troops from the Horn, because their continued presence in the region does not only endanger peace and stability in Africa, the Middle East, but also the World at large. Consequently, let us hope that within the span of this year a positive peaceful solution will be found for the present conflict in the Horn, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Palestine Questions. Obviously, any solution of the above questions which does not take into consideration the true wishes of the peoples concerned in doomed to failure.

Lastly, let us hope that this year will usher a series of victories for all colonized peoples in the Third World against colonialism, apartheid and zionism.



GRADUATES FROM THE POLITICAL INSTITUTE.

Recently, a group of eighty three students graduated from Halane Political Institute. This group is the first of its kind to have completed University education.

This Political Institute was established on May 25, 1974 and the aim behind it was to produce cadres with a profound knowledge of the principles of scientific socialism and capable of following the particular circumstances of Somali society and the objective conditions of the country.

This will enable them to discharge their duties of leading their society and guiding the socialist community. The Institute was founded before the Party (SRSP). But the idea to produce the cadres who would lead the Party was there and the Institute became an organization which is part of the Party.

Any society needs a leadership which is devoted to it. This we have learned from the experience of human societies which have shown us that no class can do without a leadership which is devoted complete it.

And Jaalle Siad said «Every revolution should create the cadres that would lead it and should not seek support from those trained by the colonialists».

The need of the new Somali society to get revolutio-

many intellectuals has given birth to the institute.

During its existence 528 students graduate from the institute while others attended for one year at university level. The subjects taught at the institute are Philosophy, Political economy, the World Revolutionary Movement and Party Organization. However, in teaching these subjects the peculiar conditions of our country are stressed as well as those countries with which we share the same experience. Hence, several subjects are studied at the institute and in connection with the difficulties of our society.

This mean in practical terms that the graduates from the institute can participate in the economic development of the country and the improving of the political consciousness of the society striving to attain the goal of achieving a good life for the people.

This is because they are armed with a scientific view and knowledge of socialism and they are trained in the leadership of the new community imbued with the principles of the 21st October Revolution and of scientific socialism.

There is no doubt that there can be no revolutionary movement without a revolutionary ideology. That is why Jaalle Siad who was then President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council said «In this Institute will be trained revolutionary cadres».

As we have pointed out the Political Institute of Haldane will produce cadres who believe in scientific socialism without which no socialist society can be founded. Hence, the need for this has been met by the institute and there is no doubt that the target has been achieved.

Political, Economic and Social Affairs



Summary of Research on Maize in Somalia

Maize is one of the most important crops in Somalia. Improvement in the cultural practices and genetic are of fundamental importance in the economy of the country. In this paper a resume of the research on this topic is reported.

Maize and sorghum are two most important grain crops in Somalia. Maize is grown along the rivers Shabelle and Juba where supplement irrigation is available. The cultivated area is estimated to be about 150,000 hectare which is divided into two seasons. The area under maize is usually higher during the «Gu» season (April-July).

Due to the importance of maize in the Somali diet some attempts were made by Italian research workers to improve



maize through better cultural practices and genetic improvement (1, 12), however, the time devoted to it in comparison to that devoted to banana or sugar cane was not adequate to bring noticeable or sustained

progress.

Duksiyeh (2) reporting on the result of work done at C.A.R.S. in 1967 indicated the best plant population to be 33,000 plant per hectare with a row spacing of 100 cm., with a maximum yield of about 29 qt/ha. Two irrigations gave the best yield of 19.24 qt/ha and the response of maize to fertilizer was inconclusive. In the same study a note is made of the major maize pests.

Noor (3) conducted several international and regional maize nursery trial fertilizer experiments (N.P.K.), levels of N and P, the source of N and some herbicide trials. The result indicated that some improved exotic maize varieties gave reasonably high yields. There was a marked response to N and marginal response to P and K.





sponse to K. There was no difference between sources of nitrogen, and several herbicides gave satisfactory weed control.

Mohamed (4) studies the influence of space and N fertilizer on maize yields. The optimum plant population for most yield components was found to be between 40,000 to 50,000 plants/ha. Although there was no reduction in yield to populations higher than 50,000, there was significant increase in the number of barren plants and lodging. Yield increased with the increase of N upto 150 qt/ha.

Alio (5) obtained similar results.

Lazarevic (6) conducted experiments on insect control of maize and obtained significantly higher yield for treated plots. Here the major insect was the stock borer, and satisfactory control was obtained with DDT, Sevin, and granulated basudin.

Dastane (7) found that early planting during the «Gu, Der» seasons was more favorable than late planting. The best plant population was around

40,000, there was response to increasing levels of N and P and no response to K. Four irrigations gave the best yields for the «Gu» season, while 6 irrigations gave the best yield during the «Der». Aba Noor (8) has shown that in the «Der» 1976, interval of irrigation was more important than volume of irrigation. Intervals of 15 days or less gave the best yields.

The staff of the Agricultural Research Institute has put together a research circular (9) that was meant to include re-

commendations based on the best available information on maize cultivation in Somalia. The application of this circular to one hectare by the staff of the Faculty of Agriculture (10) gave a yield of 36 qt/ha. The application of at least some of the recommendation is now under way at Libsoma farm at Mordinle.

An attempt was made to form a composite in order to increase the yield over the existing local variety. The advantages if composite breeding are:

1. It has wide germ plasm from diverse resources, hence heterosis is not lost rapidly.

2. There are no seed agencies or companies capable of maintenance of large number of inbred lines, their testing, and hybrid production.

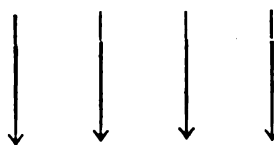
3. It has been shown that the composite can approach single and double hybrids in yield.

4. It requires the least man-power.

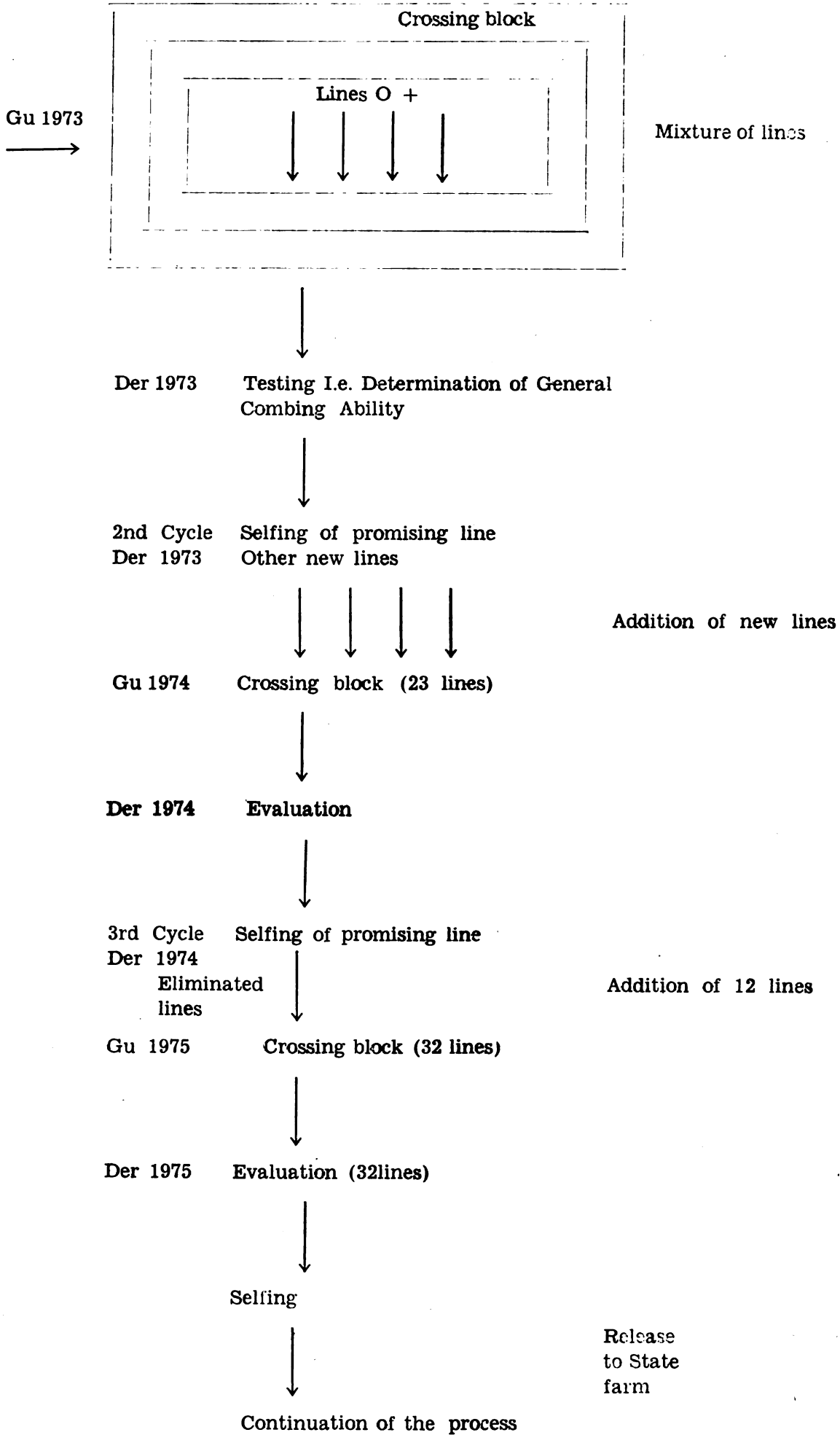
An outline of the methodology used is outlined below (11):

AN OUTLINE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MAIZE COMPOSITE AT AFGOI

1st Cycle	Selection of promising germplasm
Der 1972	from FAO Régional Maize Trail and International Maize Adaption Nursery.



Selfing of individual entries



Further studies (14) on the influence of N and P fertilizers confirmed the findings of previous studies.

Nur (15) in a study of the biology and the control of spotted stock bores (*Chilo partellus* Swinhoe), has indicated that substantial yield increases could be obtained if the stock borer was controlled.

Granular Furadan 10G at the rate of 3.0 a. i/ha (one application), and granular Diazinon 10G at 0.5 i/ha (2 application), gave the best results.

CONCLUSION:

It is apparent from this review that:

1. It is possible to introduce or develop a germ plasm with higher yield potential than or local variety (hybrids and composites).

2. A nitrogen application of 50-75 qt/ha could be safely recommended. P results are inconclusive.

3. The control of the stock borers would result in significant increases in yield. Here the most effective and practical applications are granular formulations applied to the funnel (Diazinon) or applied to the soil in case of Furadan.

4. Forth-nightly (2 weeks) irrigation intervals are quite adequate.

5. The best plan population seem to be around 50,000 plant/ha.

6. Early planting is more appropriate than late planting, in order to get the full benefit of the rain as well as supplemental irrigation.

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1

MAIZE VARIETY TRIAL AT CENTRO AGRARIO GOVERNATIVO DI GENALE (AFTER BIGI 1962)

Varietà	Q.li/ha	Varietà	Q.li/ha
Funk's G 99	42.00	Funks's G 91	26.88
U 6	37.66	Funk's G 30	26.58
Embros 1SS W	35.80	Funk's G 144	26.43
Wisconsin 641 AA	35.55	U 28	26.13
U S 13	34.31	U 50	26.12
Famk's G 512W	33.95	Jowa 4316	25.95
Ohio C 92	33.36	U 32	25.91
Indiana 750 A	32.65	U 26	24.82
Funk's G 777 W	31.80	Funk's G 68	24.20
Funk's G 59	31.53	Maygold 99 A	24.05
Locale dentato	31.35	U 3	23.74
U 4	30.65	U 41	21.25
Funk's G 37	30.30	Wisconsin 464	19.99
U 59	29.88	Funk's G 19	18.88
Maygold 59	29.59	Wisconsin 355	18.38
Funk's G 77	29.52	U 22	18.30
Locale Vitreo	29.26		

TABLE 2.
MAIZE VARIETY TRIAL AT AZIENDA DELLA SOCIETA'
ROMANA IN JUBA (AFTER BIGI 1962).

Varietà	Media Q.li/Ha
Ascrow 420 A	20.0
Embros 101	15.0
Asgrow 44	13.3
Bianca Locale	16.6
Asgrow-Indian 750 A	16.6
Funk's 99	16.6
Embros 155	18.3
Embros 49	18.5

TABLE 3.
MAIZE VARIETY TRIAL AT AZIENDA S.A.I.S.
GENALE AREA (AFTER BIGI 1962).

Varietà	Media Q.li/Ha
Asgrow 420 A	24.25
Embros 101	26.17
Asgrow 44	25.95
Bianca Locale	22.72
Asgrow-Indiana 750 A	19.80
Funk's G 99	22.94
Embros 155	24.25
Embros 49	22.04

TABLE 4.
THE RESPONSE OF IRRIGATED MAIZE YIELD TO PLANT
POPULATION AT CARS-Afgoi, «DER» 1967
(AFTER DUKSEYEH 1968).

TREATMENT No. of P/Ha	GRAIN YIELD Qt/Ha
40,000	20.00
42,500	14.00
50,000	16.87
55,000	17.00
60,000	16.12

TABLE 5
THE YIELD COMPARISON OF THE 10 BEST VARIETIES OF
INTERNATIONAL MAIZE ADAPTION. NURSERY WITH THE
LOCAL VARIETY IN «GU» 1971 (PROG. REPORT C.A.R.S. 1971)

Variety	Yield in Qt/Ha
1. Pioneer X 304	104.36
2. Diacol H — 253	97.56
3. Ica H — 154	95.10
4. Inia H — 412	90.15
5. Kawenda Comp A	87.07
6. Salco	86.15
7. Ica H — 352	85.83
8. Sintetico Amarelo Maria 2	83.98
9. Comp. L (me) C — 5	83.98
10. DV. 351 SM 111 Ciclo	83.36
11. Local Check	54.34

TABLE 6

THE YIELD OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAIZE ADAPTION
NURSERY AT AFGOI, 1972 (AFER NOOR 1973).

Entry	Yield Qt/Ha	Origin 6
C.T.B.	37.1	Ivory Coast
E—H 4207	52.8	India
I CA H 154	45.1	Colombia
Sam 2	35.6	Peru
J.M. 222	23.5	India
H 101	55.0	El Salvador
Alato	33.3	Argentina
FM 211	37.0	Peru
Pioneer X 306	61.8	Jamaica
Ganga 4	58.1	India
PMS 263	19.2	Peru
Pioneer X 306 A	69.1	Jamaica
Pergamino Guazu	31.4	Argentina
PMC 1	26.4	Peru
E.H. 2365	57.4	India
Poey B — 19	27.2	Mexico
Pioneer X 306 B	56.2	Jamaica
C.D.N.	49.2	Ivory Coast
Poey B — 15	31.6	Mexico
ICA H 452	8.0	Colombia
PMC 2	39.5	Peru
Poey T — 80	38.9	Mexico
Pioneer X 352	33.4	Jamaica
D.H 352	17.3	Colombia
PMC 3	29.1	Peru
Poey T — 27	39.5	Mexico
Pioneer X 354	38.8	Jamaica
ICA HS 209	42.0	Colombia
Poey T — 31	22.2	Mexico
ICA H — 302	30.2	Colombia
PMC 4 —	33.4	Peru
Pioneer X B 101	37.6	Jamaica
ICA H 207	44.4	Colombia
PM 203	15.4	Peru
Poey B — 10	29.1	Mexico
D.H. 253	7.4	Colombia
Pioneer X B 101 A	22.2	Jamaica
PMS 264	18.5	Peru
H — 5	26.6	Salvador
Poey T — 84	21.6	Mexico
E to Planta Baja	18.0	Cimmyt
Tuxp CR. L. PI Baji	19.8	»
Inia San Juan	29.6	Mexico
Inia Copm. V	38.3	Mexico
H — /	22.2	El Salvador
Inia H — 507	27.2	Mexico
Inia H — 503	24.7	Mexico
Inia VS — 450	22.2	Mexico
Local	30.8	Somalia

TABLE 7

THE RESPONSE OF THE LOCAL MAIZE AND H-511 TO NPK
(AFTER NOOR 1973).

Treatment	Dose in kg/Ha	Local	Yield Qt/Ha H-511
NPK	100,50,50	29.2	23.2
— N	0,50,50	7.9	6.6
— P	100,0,50	24.0	21.9
— K	100,50,0	30.0	26.4
Control	0,0,0	24.9	6.0

TABLE 8

THE RESPONSE OF LOCAL MAIZE AND KATAMAN
COMPOSITE B TO DIFFERENT LEVELS OF N AND P IN
MAIZE/MAIZE ROTATION (AFTER NOOR 1973)

Treatment and dose	Yield in Qt/Ha	
	K.C.B.	Local
1. 0 — 0 — 0	12.5	13.8
2. 0 — 50 — 0	13.5	13.2
3. 0 — 100 — 0	14.0	13.3
4. 50 — 0 — 0	23.5	23.6
5. 50 — 50 — 0	23.0	21.2
6. 50 — 100 — 0	25.5	21.2
7. 100 — 0 — 0	22.5	20.4
8. 100 — 50 — 0	28.0	30.0
9. 100 — 100 — 0	29.5	30.4
10. 150 — 0 — 0	29.5	27.9
11. 150 — 50 — 0	31.5	30.6
12. 150 — 100 — 0	33.5	32.7

TABLE 9

THE RESPONSE OF THE LOCAL VARIETY TO DIFFERENT
LEVELS OF N AND P UNDER COMPEA/MAIZE ROTATION
(AFTER NOOR 1973)

Treatment	Yield in Qt/Ha
1. 0 — 0 — 0	18.9
2. 0 — 50 — 0	22.7
3. 0 — 100 — 0	21.4
4. 50 — 0 — 0	34.8
5. 50 — 50 — 0	39.6
7. 100 — 0 — 0	38.0
8. 100 — 50 — 0	44.9
9. 100 — 100 — 0	40.2
10. 150 — 0 — 0	40.8
11. 150 — 50 — 0	39.6
12. 150 — 100 — 0	35.9

TABLE 10

THE RESPONSE OF MAIZE TO DIFFERENT LEVELS OF P
(AFTER NOOR 1973)

Level of N	Level of P	Yield in Qt/Ha
100	0	37.0
100	50	39.5
100	100	39.5

TABLE 11
THE RESPONSE OF MAIZE YIELD TO N FERTILIZER
AND SPACING (Qt/Ha) (AFTER MOHAMED 1975)

N. Fertilizer in Kg/Ha	Spacing in cm.				Average
	15	20	25	30	
0	19.9	23.6	21.9	30.2	23.9 bc*
50	26.9	29.8	26.0	32.9	28.5 bc
100	34.6	35.2	34.4	32.4	34.5 ab
150	39.6	34.8	36.5	34.8	36.4 a
Average	30.2a	30.8a	29.6a	33.1	

* Figures followed by the same letter are not significantly different.

TABLE 12
MAIZE GRAIN YIELDS OF DIFFERENT INSECTICIDAL
TREATMENTS OBTAINED IN 1973 GU AND DER SEASONS
AT C.A.R.S. AFGOI (AFTER LAZAREVIC 1975)

Treatment	Yield in Kg/Ha	
	Der Season	Gu Seasons
1. Control-Unsprayed	2073	3178
2. DDT 1.5 Kg/Ha	2327	4350
3. Sevin 1.5 Kg/Ha	2198	4257
4. Basudin in Granules 0.5/Ha	2317	4371

TABLE 13
THE RESPONSE OF MAIZE TO: SOWING DATE POPULATION
VARIETY (AFTER DASTANE 1974) (IRRIGATION 4, N₈₀,
P₅₀ AND K₅₀ Kg/Ha) (YIELD IN Qt/)

Popula- tion/Ha	Pink Variety			White Variety			Mean
	15/4	1/5	15/5	15/4	1/5	15/4	
40,000	35.28	34.21	24.72	27.54	20.75	23.82	28.27
60,000	40.78	32.02	25.52	30.14	16.68	21.84	27.83
80,000	35.77	23.53	20.63	33.36	24.06	23.04	24.37
Mean	37.28	29.91	24.72	30.35	20.50	22.90	

TABLE 14
THE RESPONSE OF MAIZE TO N AND P FERTILIZERS
(AFTER DASTANE 1974)

P. Level	N-LEVEL IN Kg/Ha				
	0	50	100	150	Mean
0	17.84	27.52	32.18	33.96	27.87
50	23.38	34.18	38.98	41.31	34.46
100	27.32	34.98	43.20	46.17	37.91
Mean	22.84	32.22	38.12	40.48	

TABLE 15
THE EFFECT OF VOLUME AND INTERVAL OF IRRIGATION
ON MAIZE YIELD (Qt/Ha) (AFTER BANA ABA NOOR 1978)

Volume	600	46.01	45.10	28.57	39.89
in					
m ³ /Ha	900	49.56	45.22	39.35	44.71
Average		47.78	45.16	33.96	

N.B. (C.D. for volume is 4.172 Qt/Ha and for internal is 5.1)

TABLE 16

THE RESPONSE OF MAIZE YIELD TO LEVELS OF N AND P
(C.A.R.S. PROGRESS REPORT 1977).

Levels of N in qt/ha	Yield in Q/Ha Level of P ₂ O ₅			
	0	50	100	Mean
0	36.0	35.3	46.1	39.1
50	51.0	52.6	52.4	52.0 C.D. = 7.96
100	45.1	52.9	51.8	49.9
150	40.1	48.7	51.8	46.9
Mean	43.0	47.4	50.5	47.0

C D. = 6.9

C.D. (Body of the table) = 13.79

TABLE 17

THE RESPONSE OF MAIZE YIELD TO DEPTH OF
PLACEMENT OF P (AFTER C.A.R.S. PROGRESS
REPORT 1977)

Deghr in cm.	Yield in Qt/Ha				
	R I	R II	R III	R IV	Mean
5	48.7	55.1	55.3	51.4	52.75
10	59.2	58.2	58.4	53.9	57.42
15	59.6	52.8	48.5	59.0	55.00

TABLE 18

MAIZE YIELD OF DRY GRAIN IN Qt/Ha (DER 1976)
RESULTING FROM INSECTICIDE TREATMENT
(AFTER A.F. NUR 1978)

Product	Kg. a.i/ha	Yield in Qt/Ha
1. Carboryl 85% WP	1.7 (2Appl.)	23.3
2. Diazinon IDG	0.5 (1Appl.)	34.4
3. Diazinon IDG	0.5 (2Appl.)	35.6
4. Undertreated Check	None	13.9
5. Puradan 10G	0.75 (1Appl.)	30.0
6. Puradan 10G	1.5 (1Appl.)	32.0
7. Puradan 10G	3.0 (1Appl.)	40.0



Development of School Enrolment

BY: YUSUF OMER

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to highlight (a) Some of the most characteristic features of the quantitative expansion of our educational system during 1960-1975, and (b) continuation upto 1985. To give a long term perspective, projections are also made for the period ending at the 20th century. The objective of the projections presented here is to suggest what will happen if the trends observed in the enrolment indices were to continue along the main lines as defined by this model. The projections are thus conditional and the assumption is the continuation of the past trends.

I hope this short extract of the report will be of great help to those who are responsible for educational planning and unable to get enough time to

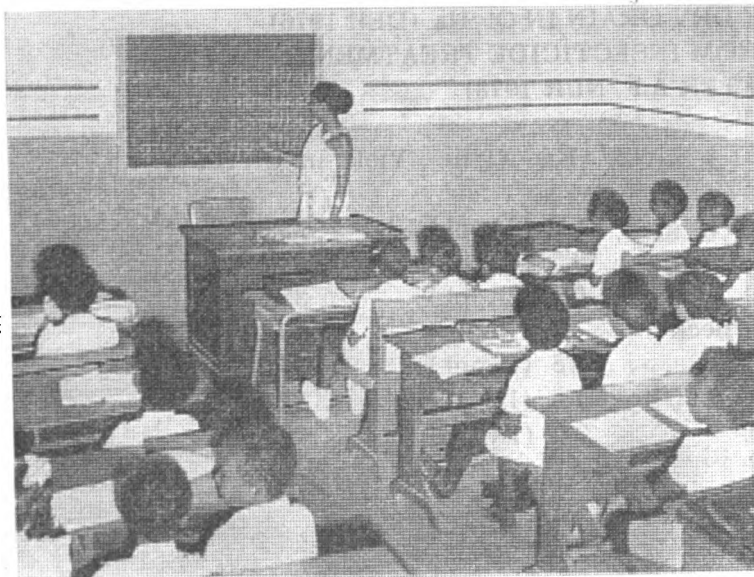


study the full text of the report. Also, this may be of some use for all those who are interested in both global and regional educational developments to obtain directives and guidelines in developing

their own national educational system.

EVALUATION OF EDUCATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

The rapid expansion of enrolment experienced during 1960's continued during the first half of the 1970's as a dominating trend in the educational development witnessed by most countries. However, the two main regions of the world-less developed regions and more developed regions-as they are known today - put their emphasis in different as-



Extracted from the report on «International Conference on Education 36th Session». Geneva 1977.

pects according to their need. In the less - developed regions (LDRS), serious efforts were made to each targets such as universal primary education, the eradication of illiteracy and the production of qualified manpower. During the period 1960 - 1975 their enrolment in primary education doubled, that of secondary education tripled and that of higher education was almost four and half times higher in 1975 and than in 1960.

Unlike the LDHs, the more developed regions (MDRs) gave priority to the enrolment in secondary and higher education. The main efforts of governments were directed towards promoting greater equality of educational opportunities between different groups of the population. For instance, in that period, the rate of increase in enrolment in primary education was 6%, that in the secondary education 68% and that in higher education 171%. By 1975, the MDRs were approaching universal enrolment for the two age groups 6 - 11 and 12 - 17 years and about 30% of the population aged 18 - 23 years were enrolled in the school. In the case of LDRs the enrolment ratio for the same age-groups were 62%, 35% and 8.7% respectively. However, there are variations between different developing regions of Africa, South Asia and Latin America.

ENROLMENT BY SEX AND AGE

The rate of enrolment of girls in MDRs, in Primary and secondary schools, were about the same level as that of boys during the period 1960 - 1975, however, the percentage of girls in institutions of higher learning increased from 35 to 44. In the ca-

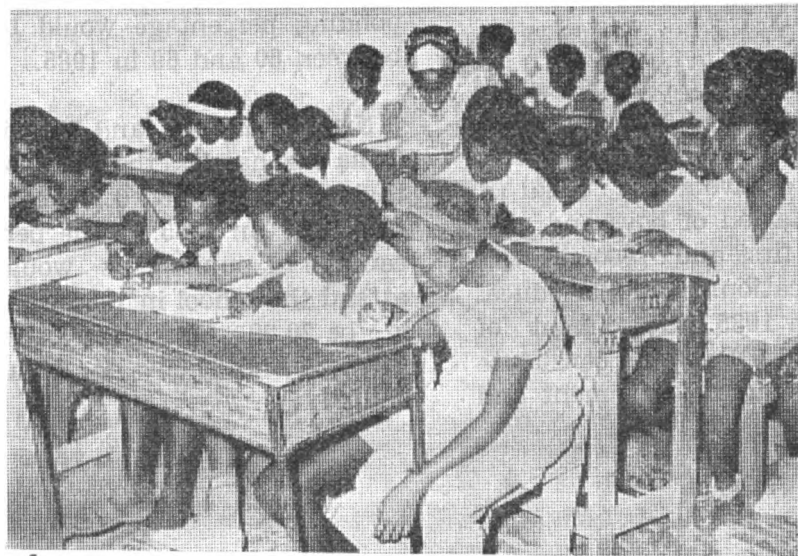
se of LDRs the enrolment of girls in 1975 was markedly lower than that of boys (i.e 43% of total enrolment for first level, 36% at the second level and 33% at the third level), despite the fact that the period 1960 - 1975 showed substantial improvement.

By 1985, the MDRs would have achieved universal enrolment in the age-group 6 - 17 years and would have about 36% of their population aged 18 - 23 years in school, if the trends observed were to continue. The enrolment ratio for LDRs would be 68% for the age-group 6-11 42% for the 12-17 and 12% for the age-group 16-23. The ratio in the case of Latin America and South Asia will continue to increase for all the age-groups. In Africa, enrolments would continue to grow faster than in South Asia, with the consequence, by the age-group 6-23 years would be higher in Africa than in South Asia. However, disparities in enrolment ratio within Africa will increase.

In 1985 the 25 least - developed countries (of which 16 are African) as well as the six Sa-

hal countries will further lag behind the average enrolment of the continent registered in 1975. By 1985, 17 of the 24 Latin American countries (constituting 82% of the continent's population) would have more than 80% of their children aged 6-11 years in school. In Africa the number of countries having passed this level of enrolment would be 18 out of the 46 countries (constituting 23% of the continent's population). Finally, for South Asia 13 out of the 17 countries in the region (constituting 12% of the regions population) would have crossed this level of enrolment.

In 1985, the primary school enrolment in the LDRs would represent about 84% of their population aged 6-11 years, assuming that there will be no repeaters. The corresponding figures would be 75% for South Asia, 28% for Africa and 12% for Latin America. In South Asia the capacity would be slightly higher since about 68% of the regions population are in countries where the primary education consists of only five years and it would be lower in Latin America where about 40% of the population belo-



ngs to countries where primary education runs for eight years. By this year, Latin America would be the only one region capable of offering universal primary education.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND AN INCREASE OF ENROLMENT OF LDRS

In order to maintain their 1975 enrolment ratio for the age group 6-11 years the LDRs would have to increase their enrolment by 25% during the period 1975-1985 if the population were to grow according to the «Low» variant of U.N population projections, 30% in the «Medium» variant and 33% in the «High» variant. For the period 1975 - 2000 it would be 50%, 73% and 93% respectively for the three variants. In attaining the enrolment ratio projected for the age-group 6-11 in 1985, the enrolment increase would be 39% for «Low» variant, 44% for «Medium» variant, and 47% for «High» variant, while the corresponding increase for the year 2000 as projected would be 84%, 118% and 140% respectively.

VARIATIONS OF ENROLMENT BY SEX AS PROJECTED IN 1985

As regards the disparities in enrolment by sex, the MDRs and Latin America would continue to have about equal representation of boys and girls in the first and second levels of education. In higher education in 1985 the enrolment of girls in MDRs would constitute 45% of total enrolment and

that in Latin America would constitute 41%. For South Asia the enrolment in Primary classes would be 42%, in the secondary and post-secondary levels 35 percent each. For Africa the representation of girls would be 44%, 38% and 30% in primary, secondary and post secondary levels respectively.

PUPIL / TEACHER RATIO

In order to maintain pupil/teacher ratio existing in 1975 at primary levels, LDRs would have to increase their stock of primary teachers by 3 millions between 1975 and 1985. At the secondary level they have to increase the stock of teachers by 2.3 millions between 1975 and 1985. This is in contrast to the MDRs situation in the sense that MDRs will require only minimal increase in their stock of teachers at both primary and secondary levels.

RAPID PROGRESS OF ENROLMENT FOR SOMALIA

If we estimate the trends of development in Somalia along the same line we find that Somalia had less than 10% of its children aged 6-11 years enrolled in school in 1965. Should the trend continue the corresponding percentage would be between 60 and 69 in 1985.

Niger, Ethiopia and Muaritia also had less than 10% of their children aged 6-11 years in school in 1965. The percentage of pupil that would attend the school in 1985 would be 20-29% for Niger and Ethiopia and 30-39% for Muaritia.

African countries like Upper Volta, Mali, Gambia, Sudan, Guinea, Burundi, Chad, Senegal, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Benin, Mozambique, Nigeria and Tanzania who had higher percentage of enrolments of between the ages 6 - 11 years in 1965 would all have less percentage than Somalia in 1985.

This means, that Somalia will register a rapid progress of enrolment in schools for the age-group 6-11 years and for both sexes between 1965 and 1985. It also means that Somalia will be ahead of other African countries in terms of the school attendance at the primary levels.

CONCLUSION

The considerable quantitative success as projected here may mislead many countries and make them forget to improve the qualitative aspect of it which is equally important. This is particularly the case for developing ones where the educational needs of increasing number of young people were not met by the regular systems. Consequently, much hope is placed on various forms of non-formal education. The developing countries are with inequalities of educational opportunities and the need to introduce reforms in content and structure. They also face demand for life-long and adult educational programmes. Furthermore, both developed and developing countries are increasingly concerned about employment opportunities for the school leavers.

PARTY LIFE



First Anniversary of the Somali Cooperative Organization

BY: Mohamed Dahir Afrah

On 8th January of this year the first anniversary organisation of the Somali Cooperative Movement was observed, and thus a year has elapsed since that body's establishment.

Delegates from all the cooperatives and from all the regions and districts met at the Police Academy in Mogadishu. The organization of these cooperatives has new features. First it is a social political organization, second, it belongs to the working class of the country and is characterized by production. Third it has united the farmers, the fishermen the skilled labourers and all these who lived in the past under the oppression of colonialism and the reactionary regimes that followed.

Every society is based and its life is directed by material production. The October Revolution bearing this scientific truth in mind, gave priority to those who are directly tied to material production or let us say the producers of food, these being in great demand by the rest of society and the ones to have been exploited for a long time. The creation and the encouragement of the cooperatives was one of the steps undertaken by the Revolution for the welfare of such people.



When the Revolution had come and the Public Relations Office, later to become the political office had been established, measures were taken in hand to mobilise the small workers that included peasants, fishermen, goldsmith, tailors, the black smiths etc.

After much orientation and constant training on 24th December 1974 the first cooperative of Somali farmers was founded at the village of Ugunji of Merca District in accordance with LAW N. 40. The cooperative was named «Kulmis» and it enrolled 3640 peasants as its members. It was thus that the realization of cooperatives was put into effect..

blessings of the political office of the Presidency and the support of some government departments began their struggle to liberate themselves from the exploitation of the bourgeoisie. They succeeded concretely in their fight and in being free from the parasitism in which they had lived. Secondly, their struggle gave them the confidence that they could from now on rely on their own resources. Moreover, they came to realise the value of Cooperation and to understand the role they can play in the remaking of society as workers dismissing the former image of themselves as worthless a false propaganda spread by their exploiters.

The cooperatives with the

The Somali Revolutionary

Socialist Party (SRSP) came into being when the political maturity of these workers had reached good level and consequently it appreciated the need for creating one unifying organization for the various loose cooperative.

In Socialist countries where a Party of a new type leads the destiny of given to the cooperatives

In Socialist society where private exploitative property is combated, there are two types of property:

1. State property that represents the interests of the people.
2. Cooperative property that belongs to the small workers where people of the same calling or occupation get together and pool their production and the state subsidizes them so as to increase their production and live a better life free from parasitism. From this it is apparent how socialism attaches great importance to cooperatives

in the interests of the workers and the welfare of the toiling masses in general.

The Bureau of Cooperatives of the SRSP takes the responsibility of improving the position of the cooperatives and to establish an independent organization that would unify the various cooperatives in the country. This objective has born fruit and steps have been taken to obviate future difficulties.

The Chairman of the Organization of Cooperatives Movement, Jaalle Warsame Abdullahi told «Halgan» in an interview «Experience has shown us that a society cannot be fruitfully guided without an organization which can effectively rally the masses».

On the question regarding the victories achieved by the cooperatives he pointed to the maturity and self-confidence acquired by those who belong to it, the farmers and fishermen, which shows that today they are no more the trodden class of yesterday but bear the responsibilities of the people and they are the po-

licy makers and the representatives of the masses abroad. Jaalle Warsame pointed out however, that there are real difficulties among which there is a scarcity of cadres and a low level of political consciousness among the people whether it be among the cooperatives or others.

Today membership of the cooperatives has reached 33581 persons and they are divided into 337 cooperatives as shown here below.

- Farmers 253 Cooperatives
- Fishermen 18 Cooperatives.
- Commerce 28 Cooperatives.
- Livestock and Forests 12 Cooperatives.
- Skilled labourers 16 Cooperatives.
- Construction and Transport 7 Cooperatives.

Under construction just at present is the Food Cooperative.

We congratulate the Organization of the Somali Cooperative Movement and all their branches on their first anniversary, wishing them success every year to come.

Celebration of 11th January

On the night of 11th January the inhabitants of Hamar Jajab district participated in celebrations held in memory of the day 11th January which is of great historical significance to

the Somali people.

Members of the executive committee of the Somali Women's Democratic Organization took part in the

event and made speeches. Other participants also were members of the political Committee of Benadir Region.

The event was not observed only in Hamar Jajab district but also in the other districts of the Benadir Region and the other districts of the country and people all over commemorated this

great day with great pomp, this day which coincides with several other historical events.

For to begin with this great day marks the occasion when the struggle «Hannoolaato» was waged, the freedom - struggle of the Somali people led by the SYL Party. It was on this day that the Somali masses

engaged the Italian colonial enemy in a bitter fight sacrificing the lives of several heroes including Hawo Isman (Tako) who by her valiant deeds testified to the role of women in the freedom-struggle.

With Janauray also marks another important event and that is the day when

in 1974 the equality of women and men was declared and the family law was promulgated to show the right way to realize this equality. This new law did not give practical effect to the dignity of women but also became instrumental in transforming the family life and all the social relations in

general.

For society is made up of individuals, and the family is made up of these individuals. Therefore, in order to transform society it is first essential to reform the family. It is on this premise that the Somali Revolution has based itself in formulating the family law.

Solidarity of the Somali Workers

A big demonstration was held on the 10th of January 1979 at the town of Jowhar in commemoration of the 4th Anniversary of the solidarity day between the Somali farmers and workers. Starting from the 10th of January 1976, it has been acknowledged every year as a day of solidarity between the above segment in the Somali society.

Hence the observation of this day is devoted to the staging of activities such as, procession, parades befitting the occasion. That is the creation of unified opinion among the Somali workers and farmers. Also it means raising the level of their class consciousness. However, the second anniversary of the above occasion was held in 10th January 1977 at El - Jaalle on the outskirts of Merca, the capital of lower Shabelle Region. The participants in the said function were 1500 workers who came from the various regions and districts of the Somali Democratic Republic. While the third Anniversary in 1978 was held at the Police Academy in Mogadishu.

In contrast, the fourth A-

nniversary was held at Jowhar the capital of the Central Shabelle Region. The reason for choosing Jowhar as the venue of the above anniversary was made possible by the predominance of farmers in the area as well as the presence of sizeable number of workers in the sugar factory of Jowhar and other projects in the area. However, this year the Anniversary was the biggest one due to number of participants in the festivities held for the occasion. The total number of workers who participated in the affair were more than ten thousand. As was stated earlier the paramount aim of the commemoration is the creation of class consciousness as well as cementing solidarity between the Somali workers and farmers.

Above all, this year function was an important one due to the participation in the affair by the Assistant Secretary General for SRSP and Vice-President of the Somali Democratic Republic Bridg. Gen. Ismail Ali Abokor, and other members of the CC of SRSP.

In an address made by Jaa-

lle Ismail he spoke about the important value attached to the solidarity between the Somali workers and farmers further he talked about the plight of the Somali workers before the birth of the Revolutionary era such as their participation in the administration of their respective establishments though the medium of workers committees.

Furthermore, Jaalle Ismail emphasised the due importance which the Revolution attached to the Somali farmers in the utilisation and the concentration of their energies in the building of cooperatives. This the role of the farmers in the edification of the national economy entails them to increase their productive capacities.

On the other hand, before Jaalle Ismail delivered the speech a short speech was delivered by the chairman of the Somali Cooperatives Movement Organization Jaalle Warsame Abdullahi. He spoke about the role of the cooperatives in the building of the national economy and the edification of a socialist society.

Co-operation Among the Districts of Benadir

In the first week of January, a programme of cooperation for the thirteen districts of Benadir Region was initiated. The Districts on the Eastern part of Benadir are Shangani, Abdulaziz, Shibis, Karan, Yagshid and Bondeere.

The programme was the outcome of deliberations held recently among the district Party secretaries on the 26th of December, the aim being to formulate a plan for uniting the revolutionary forces of the districts that are within the same neighbourhood.

The plan was made up like this:

a) A meeting was held among the district party committees and all the cells of the various quarters of the districts. This was on 1st January.

b) On the 2nd January

a meeting was held in Yagshid District among the social groups of the districts.

c) On the 3rd of January a meeting was held among the women and among the various cultural and folklore groups of the districts.

d) In Shanganni a seminar was opened for the Party committees of the six Eastern districts; this was on the 4th of January. Other Participants in this seminar were the committees of the Gulwade (Green guards) and the training lasted until the 9th of that month. The seminar was inaugurated by Jaalle Ahmed Shire Mohamed Chairman of the Bureau of investigation and Defence of the Central Committee and the Party's representative of Shangani. The seminar was concerned with the

party programme and the execution of the duties of the Party in general.

Jaalle Ahmed talked on the need of cooperation among the progressive forces of the districts in regard to the aim of the party and requested the participants to realize this programme and the aspirations of the Somali people.

There is no doubt this programme of cooperation undertaken by the Eastern districts will bear fruit if the cadres of these districts make the necessary efforts and the seminar will enable them to know each other and to exchange experience among themselves. And they will be a good example for the rest of the districts of the region and the other districts of the country.

WORLD AFFAIRS



NICARAGUA: The People Against A Dictator

by, Hussein M. Adan

Nicaragua is situated in the Central America with Honduras to the North and Costa Rica to the South of its borders. Nicaragua covers an area of 57,143 square miles with a population of 2.2 Million.

Previously inhabited by various Indian tribes, Nicaragua was conquered by Spain in 1552. After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, Nicaragua was united for a short period with Mexico, then with the United Provinces of Central America before finally becoming an independent Republic in 1838.

The majority of its over 2 Million people are of mixed blood, commonly termed «mestizos» (about 70 per cent); 20 per cent are whites and 10 per cent of the people are blacks from Africa. The national language is Spanish and over 95 percent of the people are Roman Catholics. Nicaragua emerged from Spanish Colonial rule under the leadership of dictatorial cliques bent on preserving the territory under the neo-colonial umbrella of the United States. Between 1938 and 1950, FOR EXAMPLE, Nicaragua has had 9 constitutions. As in other Latin American countries during the past, United States marines constantly intervened and occupied the country, the last time from 1926 to 1933.

Us marines helped put the

Somoza family in power during those years. The elder general Anastasio Somoza reigned for over 20 years as a classical neo-colonial dictator. He was assassinated in 1956.

The current dictator, Somoza-Debayle, is reported to have accumulated a vast personal fortune estimated at 500 Million dollars. While the Somoza clique enjoys fabulous wealth, the majority of the people of Nicaragua have to endure poverty, disease, ignorance and countless hardships. The illiteracy rate is as high as 60 per cent, primary schools run for only 2 or 3 years and they are hardly sufficient for the population. There is very little welfare legislation and even the few laws that exist are rarely enforced.

The dependent economy of Nicaragua is mostly based on agriculture. Among the country's chief crops are:- Cotton, Coffee, Bananas, Fruit, Sugar, Rice, Corn, Cocoa and Tobacco. Cotton and Coffee make up the greater part of Nicaragua's exports. United states and Canadian firms are also involved in the mining of gold, silver and copper.

Nicaragua has experienced serious natural calamities in recent years. The 1972 earthquake devastated the capital city of managua, killing 10,000 and leaving 250,000 people homeless.

Somoza allowed his cronies and the National Guard to loot reserve supplies intended for the victims of the earthquake. He was severely criticised and his regime suffered a minor jolt. He resigned in 1972 and was succeeded by a 3-man National Junta. However, he managed to get himself «re-elected» as President again on September 1st, 1974. He continued to impose strict censorship of the press and to imprison, torture and even kill all political opponents.

Radical opposition forces to the Somoza dictatorship are grouped around the Sandinista National Liberation Front, named after general Augusto Cesar Sandino, a guerrilla leader who fought the United States occupation of Nicaragua in the 1930's. The people see the Sandinistas as liberating heroes.

Other opposition groups have formed the Democratic Liberal Union (UDEL), a coalition of labour unions and middle class political parties of the left and center.

In 1977, Nicaragua's Roman Catholic bishops charged that the Government had tortured, raped and executed civilians in the vicious campaigns it waged against the Sandinista guerrillas. A ruling class imposed its dictatorship by maintaining ideological hegemony coupled by military force. The

crisis between the Somoza regime and the official spokesmen of the Catholic Church. The Church, the mainstay of the religious-ideological apparatus of state power, deprived the regime of all support of the religious-ideological apparatus of state power.

Liberal opinion was shocked by the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, editor of Nicaragua's only opposition newspaper and critic of the regime. Most people believed that it was Somoza's henchmen who assassinated the opposition editor in January, 1978.

The January 1978 murder touched off massive demonstrations and rioting against the regime. Then came the events of August - September 1978, unleashed when the Sandinistas seized the National Palace in late August eventually making off with 500,000 dollars in ransom money and securing the freedom of 59 political prisoners.

The Sandinista's daring action stirred popular passions and Nicaraguans resumed marches and demonstration. Deprived of all semblance of authority, Somoza resorted to the use of brutal, naked force. He unleashed the 7,500-Man National Guard, which serves as the President's personal police force. By the time the popular struggles quieted down early in October, Somoza's planes and heavy artillery had destroyed five cities, and over 3,000 people had been killed.

During the fighting, general strike was called. This was supported even by the moderate bourgeois-oriented Federation of Chambers of Commerce. Thus the world was presented with spectacle of a dictator viciously at war with his own people. At one point, a spokesman of the regime announced that an anti-Somoza Plot within the National Guard's ranks had been crushed.

The dramatic isolation of the Somoza dictatorship within Nicaragua has led other «Liberal» Latin American regimes to condemn it. Thus the United States cut off military and economic aid to Nicaragua and behind the veil of the organization of American States (OAS) entered into negotiations aimed at terminating the Somoza dictatorship.

Nevertheless, it is up to the people of Nicaragua to overthrow an oppressive dictatorship and to bring into power a government that is prepared to solve their political, cultural and economic problems. Their struggles against the Somoza dictatorship are part and parcel of the worldwide democratic, revolutionary process.

The Somozas have dominated Nicaraguan politics for four decades their inevitable destruction marks the end of era of classical Latin American dictators.

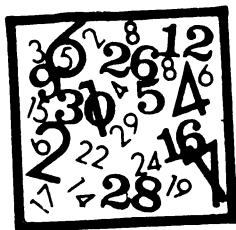
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MONTHLY BULLETIN



Jaalle Ismail On Party Congress

Vice-President and Assistant Secretary General of the Party Jaalle Brig. General Ismail Ali Abokor said on the eve of the Extraordinary SRSP Congress, that, preparations have been completed.

The Extra-ordinary Congress opened on 20th January as scheduled.

Speaking to reporters on the 18th January, the Vice-President Jaalle Ismail said that the preparations were started soon after the General Secretary Jaalle Siad disclosed that there would be an Extra-ordinary Congress of the Party in his nation-wide address on the 9th anniversary of the October Revolution and added that the Extra-ordinary Party Congress at the district and regional level have already been concluded.

He said that representatives to the Extra-ordinary Congress have been elected during the Regional level Party Congress in accordance with the SRSP statutes.

Jaalle Ismail, while answering a question on the agenda of the congress, said that the country has ente-

red new problems, since the foundation of the Party, which have led to the convening of this Party Congress, and added that since the Party shoulders a heavy responsibility as the vanguard of the nation's policies and stands to translate the people's aspirations into reality, it should outline the political strategy of the country.

«In accordance with the Party Constitution this strategy should be jointly formulated by the Party Membership since the rule of the Party is based on Democratic Centralism. It therefore became essential that an Extra-ordinary Congress be held to Study the current situation of the country, lay out a clear strategy to follow in the future and search for solutions to our current problems» the Vice-President said.

Answering a question of a constitution and a parliament for the country, he said that they were included in the agenda of the Congress. He said that the constitution provides articles for the establishment of a parliament and detailed guidelines related to it and went on to say that «when the constitution is appro-

ved, the parliament will be established in accordance with the constitution.»

The Vice-President, while answering another question on rumours that some Party-members will be expelled from Party membership, said that it was normal to dismiss members and added this was not the concern of the Congress.

«The Party is an organization which can be joined by new members and left and by others in line with Party life and activities. How a new member is recruited and old member dismissed has been clarified in its constitution.

Party cells and Party Committees at the district and regional levels effect these activities», Jaalle Ismail stressed.

He noted that a Party member who violates the Party's discipline and fails to abide by its rules and attempts to frustrate or undermine its programmes is not an issue which has to wait for a Party Congress.

Such a member will be dealt with according to the Party's constitution.

Information Minister Briefs the Press

A delegation headed by the Minister of Information and National Guidance Jaalle Dr. Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein woud-up a fortnight tour to the Gulf States.

During his tour to Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq, Jaalle Abdisalam held talks with his counterparts on ways of further strengthening cooperation in Information Service between Somalia and their respective countries.

While briefing the press, shortly after his return on 1st Jan. the Minister said his tour to the Gulf States was a complete success, and added that during the fortnight he toured those countries he was warmly received and that his talks with the officials he had met were crowned with full understanding.

He declared that the agreements reached with the countries he toured inclu-



ded the establishment of wide colour Television network reaching all parts of the country to be jointly implemented by Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the united Arab Emirates. A survey team from the three countries will be sent to Somalia, the Minister said.

Jaalle Abdisalam also pointed out that the Iraqi Government made the commitment to sat up black and white Television network limited to the capital city

of Mogadishu within the next six months.

An agreement on exchange of news, programmes, technical training and skills has been reached with Qatar information officials, the Minister said.

The Minister expressed his heartfelt thanks to the officials he met during his tour who, he said have shown the need to further strengthen cooperation in Information service among the Arab States.

Foreign Office Issues A Statement

A statement issued by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SDR, on January 7, 1979, states:

The threats directed by the Ruler of Addis Ababa against the Somali Democratic Republic on the 2nd, January 1979, is yet a further manifestation of the provocative designs and impending plans of aggression against the peoples and

countries of the Horn of Africa in general and the SDR in particular.

The above threat was made by the Dergue Chairman Mengistu in a statement in which among other things, he said, «Other big powers are determinedly on our side to die our death and to do our struggle so far they have gone beyond giving us moral and material support and indeed many

have laid their lives we are sure to count on them to day.

This statement is not only a challenge to the African dignity, but openly contradicts to resolutions of the Organisation of African Unity rejecting foreign interventions, particularly super powers in the Africa's internal affairs. The arrogant words of Mengistu furthermore reveal to the

international community, that those powers who protect his puppet regime in Addis Ababa in its colonial rule over the people of Western Somalia, Abbo and Eritrea who are struggling for self-determination, have now given the green-light to Mengistu to unleash naked and full-scale war of aggression against the SDR in an attempt to turn the Liberation struggle into a confrontation between two states.

The recent continuous violations of the Somali air space to Cuban manned Ethiopian war planes conducting bombardment of towns and villages in the Somali Democratic Republic causing loss of lives and considerable damage of property are in the light of Mengistu's statement a prelude to a planned full-scale aggression against our country. In this connection, it is obvious for all to see, that Mengistu is «crying wolf» in order to mislead the international community by falsely and maliciously accusing Somalia of imaginary «aggression and nasion» which indeed, is an insult to the intelligence of the international community, who no doubt, realise that recent bombardments of Somali towns and civilian targets and the so-called «final warning» to Somalia are no accident.

Having claimed a temporary «gain» in certain cities of Eritrea, the puppet regime in Addis Ababa and its allies intend to embark upon an aggressive and senseless venture against the SDR hoping to divert the world public opinion from their continuous de-

feat at the hands of the Liberation movement. By so doing, Mengistu is serving his masters strategic designs in the region and also diverting the attention of the Ethiopian people from the massacre he had committed against them in the name of «Red Terror», from the famine which is taking its toll and the miserable neglect and disaster which has befallen them. Even the assistance given to the famine stricken people of Ethiopia by the international organizations and charitable bodies, are being used for war logistics.

The Government of the Somali Democratic Republic has on many occasions communicated to the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and also informed the international community at large, of the violations of its space by Ethiopian war planes and their bombardments of Somalia cities and villages causing death and destruction.

The SDR view that this hostile and threatening unholy preparations are all intended to take the situation beyond our control.

It must be made known

to the international community that this renewed declaration of intent to commit war of aggression emanating from the colonial administration of Addis Ababa clearly indicates Mengistu's puppet regime is acting on behalf of certain super powers whose hegemonic designs and strategic interests are far beyond the region of the Horn of Africa.

In the event that such grave development, materializes, the Somali government is duty bound to take all the necessary measures to ensure the sanctity of its sovereignty and of its people and country against any aggression from any quarters.

In conclusion, the Somali Government takes serious view of Mengistu's statement and strongly warns that Ethiopia and those who are instigating her to wage a war against the SDR will be held responsible for the consequences of their actions which can only precipitate a catastrophic end of unknown dimensions in the region. Mengistu should know that to invade the Somali Democratic Republic will not be a journey of happiness and will be doomed to failure.

OSCM'S First Anniversary Marked

A ceremony was held at the National Theatre on Jan. 9 to mark the first anniversary of the foundation of the Organisation of Somali Co-operative Movement (OSCM.)

The Party General Secretary and President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre speaking on the occasion emphasized that

the OSCM was established to safeguard the interests of the Somali society, particularly the working force which the co-operative members form an important section. He stressed that development was possible only through co-operation, unity and hard work and added that advanced countries attained their Develop-

ment through the same process.

Jaalle Siad pointed out that the Somali people should be more active and co-operative in order to develop the country's economy, «we should» the President said, «discard the notion of I and speak of we if we are to attain our developmental that we should demonstrate patience, persistence, bravery and honesty in all goals». He went on to say our activities and do away with prejudice, jealousy and lies. He said that the true, patriotic and revolutionary Somali should distinguish between the interests of his people and those of its enemies.

It is the responsibility of the Somali Co-operatives, he stressed, to produce the nation's requirements of all imported goods which are paid for with hard earned foreign currencies. The Party General Secretary called on the co-operatives to fulfil their national obligations with diligence and



vigour and further double their activities towards this goal.

While speaking on the duties of the SRSP and its activities, Jaalle Siad noted that the Party has to orient, Organize, and lead the masses towards progress and prosperity.

The President took the occasion to award honorary certificates to several Co-operatives in the coun-

try and members of the OSCM.

The OSCM, founded a year ago, consists of 337 co-operatives with a global membership of 35.581.

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the OSCM, wreaths of flowers were laid at the monuments of the city by the Chairman of the OSCM Jaalle Warsame Abdullahi Ali and the regional Party Secretary Jaalle Warsame Ali Farah.

The Budget for 1979

According to an announcement released by the Ministry of Finance the 1979 budget amount to 2.127.997.398 Somali Shillings by 350'145'925 Somali Shilling which means an increase of 20% (Twenty percent). meeting held on 21st December 1978.

The budget is divided into the following parts:-

1. The Central Government
2. The Local Government
3. The Autonomous Agencies

In an interview on January

with Newsmen the Director of the Budget Department said that the 1979 budget exceeded the 1978 budget which as 1'777'851'4681 Somali Shillings by 350,145,925 Somali Shilling which means an increase of 20% (Twenty Percent).

The Director added that the amount of the budget allocated to the 1979 development programmes is 461.680.677 Somali Shillings while that of 1978 was 263.996.400 Somali Shillings, which in an increase of 197.684.267 Somali Shillings on equivalent of 74% increase

The Director Jaalle Abas Yasin Ahmed, also added that, among the establishments given priority in the budget are agriculture with an allocation of 61'787'67 Somali Shillings, animal Husbandry 47'227'870 Somali Shillings and the industries, 39, 744.600 Somali Shillings.

The Director also noted that in this year a priority has been given to fisheries which is a major factor contributing to our economic development, the amount allocated to being 27.070.000 Somali Shillings.

Agreement Reached

The Somali Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany signed an agreement on aviation at Uruba Hotel in Mogadishu on January 6.

On the Somali side, the agreement was signed by the Director of Aviation Department of the Ministry of Transport, Air and Land Jaalle Aden Bile Jama and on the part of the Federal Republic of Germany by the Director of Aviation Laws Department of the Ministry of Transport Dr. Walter Schmenk. The agreement which will become effective early February this year follows talks between the two sides from the 2nd to the 6th of January.

Present on the occasion were the President of the Somali Airlines Jaalle Abdul

lahi Ahmed Shire, advisor to the Director of the Aviation Department, Jaalle Ahmed Dahir Shikh and Mr. Helmit Schol and Dr. Frits Schmits representatives of the Lufthansa Airlines.

Meanwhile, the Somali Democratic Republic and United Nations Development programme signed on Jan. 10, an agreement on Range projects at Juba Hotel in Mogadishu.

The Range projects which cover all the regions of the country has an estimated expenditure of 15 Million Dollars.

It was signed on Somalia's behalf by the Chairman of the National Planning Commission Jaalle Ahmed Habib Ahmed while for the UNDP it was signed by the Presi-

dent representative in Somalia.

On 4th January, the Chairman of the National Planning Commission Jaalle Ahmed Habib Ahmed accepted 2000 tons of cement from the Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Somalia, Mr. A. H. Brind.

This was the first consignment of a 10,000 ton cement donation extended by Britain to the SDR. This assistance which follows an agreement signed between the two governments in May last year includes the construction of 30 residential houses for the technical staff of the Juba Valley Sugar Projects in Jilib, fishing equipment for the Fisheries Resettled communes and ranges and forests survey equipment at a cost of 2 Million pound sterling.

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CULTURE AND ART



Further Development of Art

By, Rashid Sh. Abdullahi

The Somali art had passed through different stages, and nowadays we observe many different, art groups in the country. It is worth mentioning that not many of these groups were in existence before 21st October Revolution of 1969.

Though their development is at different levels all groups are involved in different branches of art. It is true that the work and efficiency of art groups are determined by their size and their economic base.

With the exception of Wa-beri group, the oldest, other groups are more or less the same, though their production differs.

Recently, our art underwent some sort of transformation and experience shows us that at this stage our art needs to be armed with knowledge and expertise. It is necessary to upgrade certain parts of the art that lag behind in order to create a balance and equilibrium among different parts of the art, and to create at the same time work opportunities in its different parts.

Though at present the number of art groups exceeds seven (those are on the national level and officially recognised), yet there is no relationship, neither horizontal nor vertical, among the groups.

This lack of relationship among art groups is the main set-back that hinders the transformation and development of our art.

It is an indisputable fact that many weak points that our art suffers from would have been eliminated if there were fruitful ties and better coordination among art groups who are now characterised by separate pursuance of artistic work operating thereby in conditions of isolation. Members of art groups like artistic creators, composers, musicians, singers, actors and folklore players are more than 400 persons. Among the 400 very few have attended art schools. And there is no doubt that many of them would have improved their artistic efficiency and would have left a rich legacy of art for the coming artists if they had attended art schools. Groups who underwent training in art (most of them are musicians) are very few; or the training courses are limited in number not exceeding two or three.

It is too difficult for a group to organise a comprehensive training programme, on the other hand the organisation of such a programme would have been easy had there been a relationship among different art groups.

The old proverb says «Teeth could grind only when they

are together». And our art groups could surmount many difficulties facing our art only if they had strong ties and relationships among themselves.

Experience shows us that our artistes are badly in need of an art school that will make a great transformation in our art.

Till today most of our art is not recorded in writing. The main component parts are plays, songs and poems that after presentation to the public are at best recorded in a tape. This system of storing does not guarantee a long lasting preservation of art works. Moreover, our art works that have been displayed to the world public are only one or two folklore bits.

The causes of the difficulties facing Somali art are many but the main one is lack of knowledge (academic knowledge) of the artists. Therefore, it is a matter of necessity to create an organisation that will integrate the efforts of all art groups. This organisation will be responsible for the following.

- To perform and present for the public theatrical works and the functions of other art branches generally.
- To improve the artistic skills.

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THEORETICAL ISSUES



Present Day Theories of the Transformation of Capitalism

by, BAYR

The universal practical experiences of man and the whole course of social development testify to us that the world we live in is continuously undergoing substantive and structural change. In other words change is the natural and inevitable order in all spheres concerning nature, man and his thought system. Correspondingly, since change is endemic in the physical world, that is the reality outside us, our thought processes, and the conceptual framework which expresses and explains it ought to continuously change. Only the world outlook that objectively and scientifically compasses an open and non-dogmatic attitude to life is equipped with the capacity of laying down a theoretical basis beneficially guiding our practical activities. Be that as it may, a scientific world outlook is not a given thing, which at one moment is provided us, only through a painful, and discriminating process of approximating our ideas to truth, of shifting fact from illusions, and applying this into social life enables us to lay the foundations for a true theory of knowledge, which coming generations contribute and elevate it to higher summits.

In the search for truth one has to wage relentless war against false theories which come up in all kinds of scientific garbs, and this battle of hearts is the order of the

day in the world we live in.

All theories, on whatever sphere they deal with, in the final analysis, express and consolidate the interest of one class, social group or an opposing class or social group. There is no system, particularly in the social arena which is value free, non-partisan or neutral. In one or another sometimes, in a hidden or concealed manner, the propositions, ideas and categories used by a particular philosopher, social scientist justify and prop up this or that class, who at that juncture of time happen to be contending classes. Let us amplify on this by taking as a case study the strongly entrenched bourgeois theories which today lay claim that capitalism has been transformed and is no longer what it has been known to be.

THE GENESIS OF THESE THEORIES

Ever since the bourgeois order and its capitalist system felt threatened, chiefly due to the intensifying struggle of the working class, and generally because capitalism lost its progressive essence, once socialism came into the world arena, bourgeois ideologies have been masterminding theories to defend obsolete system. At first it was the vulgar theories of Alfred Marshall, John Bates Clarke, Kerry and Malthus that gained currency and were heavily drawn upon. Such propositions as the three factors of production (that is Land, capital and labour) equ-

ally contributing to social wealth, and correspondingly sharing it according to the magnitude of their contribution, were put up as adequate criterion to explain the internal nature of the system, but failing in this bourgeois theoreticians had no option but to come up with theories on eternal changeable human nature to, for a good measure, consolidate the pillars for a system which alone can synchronise with the nature of man. Malthus not satisfied with this, bandied about his theory of over population, i.e. the geometric progression of man's numbers, whereas food production is only arithmetical. The dogmatic and unscientific views of Malthus heighten the human predicament. The logical consequence of his ideas are such that we can only be saved first by war, pestilence, and secondly birth-control, etc. Vulgar bourgeois political economy was not confined to the ideas briefly above surveyed, but used all kinds of sub-theories and categories to hammer home the point that man has to content himself with an eternal existence under the capitalist order. This is vitally an important point since it underscores the similarity of all bourgeois theories: Old and new since their point of departure is the unquestionable allegiance to their system, and accordingly they marshal facts, figures, and propositions to substantiate and defend it. They do not care a damn if

their propositions fly in the face of reality and of course.

PRESENT DAY BOURGEOIS THEORIES OF «THE TRANSFORMATION OF CAPITALISM»

The untenable nature of classical vulgar political economy, its incapacity to answer today's practical problems of the dynamic evolution of capitalism has led to the need to furnish new theoretical pillars for the state monopolistic stage which capitalism has attained. The Keynesian theory of state intervention and its regulation of the economy, the integration of both private and multinational corporate property with that of the state and the emphasis to raise effective demand, to doctor capitalism back to life and finally to bring to an end the series chain of Capitalist crises where downswings alternated with upswings, and boom with depression. The years of construction in the aftermath of the 2nd world war momentarily and deceptively showed a rejuvenation of the system and a dilution of the class contradictions thanks to the relative upswing of the economy, and impressed on some bourgeois academicians that capitalism has at last stabilised itself, and the chances of its demise have imperceptibly vanished. It is at this time that the theories of capitalist transformation were strongly advocated and given scholarly respectability.

The rationale of these theories hinges on a supposed capitalist revolution, which has already taken place or is in progress, and as its proponents argue this revolution has brought essential changes in the very nature of capitalism. Such terms as people's Capitalism, the welfare state, the affluent society are put forward. A criticism of such concepts

will appear in our concluding remarks, suffice to state these concepts symbolise new ways and methods by which the system is whitewashed and beautified. It is more fruitful to now deal with the larger concepts on which the supposed transformation of capitalism are pinned on. Such theories are: The myth of the «Democratisation of Capital», the myth of the «Managerial Revolution», and the theory of convergence. Now we will separately deal with each.

1. THE MYTH OF THE DEMOCRATISATION OF CAPITAL. Some American, German and other European economists, of whom the American A.A. Berle is a distinguished figure advance that private ownership of the means of production has disappeared in capitalist societies. They attribute this to the fact that since share ownership in joint stock companies can easily be bought by any member of society we cannot then speak of private property, but of democratisation of capital as all are equal to its ownership. That this argument is both facile and spurious is apparent to the intelligent and critical mind. The point is that in Capitalist societies people are not equal in the ownership of the means of production (factories, banks, wholesale trade, land, etc), and it is here that the main inequality is born. Income differentials and special privilege are mainly entrenched by this, and no one can ignore it. How can an American worker who get just under 10,000 dollars a year be equated to the Rockfellers, Dupont's and Fords who own properties totalling over billions of dollars? If that worker succeeds to buy one or two shares in a given joint stock company, and his thousand shares in that same Company, could they be equal

in their voting rights, and is there democratisation of capital here? Thus economists like A.A. Berle completely ignore the quantity and value aspects of property shares. Progressive American economists have estimated that over 70% of the shares by value are in the hands of those receiving large incomes (Capitalists, Landowners, and the like).

The Critical-minded American sociologist (C. Wright Mills) rightly noted in his book the «Power Elite» that the Idea of diffusion of ownership, «Through the sale of shares was a cultivated illusion» and at the very most 0.2 or 0.3 percent of the adult population own the bulk, the pay off shares, of the corporate world. Similar conclusions were reached by the British Sociologist T.S. Bottomore regarding the British society. In respect of the profit sharing system lately employed by a number of Western Capitalist countries, and pioneered by the Federal Republic of Germany, there is no doubt that the diffusion of property, and the dispersal in ownership is highly minimal: The fact, which needs underlining, is working class, with relatively low incomes are incapable of saving large funds to allocate to share buying. Accordingly, characteristically in Capitalist societies we notice greater centralisation of capital in fewer hands. It is thus a delusion to anticipate a democratisation of capital in the exploitative system of capitalism, and practice so far has consolidated this conclusion.

2. THE MYTH OF THE MANAGERIAL REVOLUTION: This theory finds strong advocacy in James Burnham who in his book the Managerial Revolution predicted that, «a period of social

transition to a type of society called the managerial revolution». He talked of economic democracy and the influence of «Public opinion» on the behaviour of managers. The tenor of his arguments is to prove that capitalists have been deprived of their right to control the economy, since allegedly control has been transferred to the hands of hired managers. J. K. Galbouth stands, in his book *The New Industrial State* posited his theory of techno-structure whereby a complex set of managers control the economy. This techno-structure has five circles, whose centre is occupied by the hired managers-president, Vice-Presidents, followed by regional chiefs, then the professionals or people with specialised knowledge (Scientists, Lawyers, advertising men, and then White-collar workers, and lastly the blue collar workers. Each circle has his own specific function, but the inner circle lead in the collective power which the techno-structure implies. However, ownership lies outside the structure. Surprisingly, bourgeois economists derive their authority from K. Marx who in his third Volume of *Capital* predicted a possible separation of ownership and management.

A critique of this theory draws on the confusion of bourgeois theoreticians between the form of management and that of ownership. But the logic and character of an enterprise is determined by the form of ownership, and not by the management, and that is the point which precisely has to be borne in mind. Ford management may well be in the hands of hired managers, and there may well be over 2 Million shareholders, but in the final analysis it is Henry Ford II, and a small Coterie of

his family associates and friends who own it and decide the crucial issues touching the fates of so many.

Furthermore, bourgeois economists who advocate this theory ignore the issue of which class the managers belong to. At the lower rungs of management happen to belong to the intelligentsia, who basically are salaried workers. Normally, they do not participate in the company's policies of decision making and profit distribution. As far as the big bourgeoisie are concerned they are part and parcel of the big monopolistic bourgeoisie, i.e they happen to own large or medium sized block of shares, or by virtue of their position in production they partake in the companies profits, thus their interests become intimately interwoven with those of the big bourgeoisie whom they serve. All in all the theory does not correspond with reality but is masked way of laying great emphasis on a fact which is increasingly becoming manifest, i.e the distinction between capital in its functioning form, and its property form. However, they misinterpret this, and accordingly derive wrong conclusions which, of course, are meant to find new justifications for a system which is fast losing respectability in the eyes of the wider public. J.K. Galbraith a strong advocate of the theory in one of his last books expresses certain doubts on the very theory he has championed, and more importantly on the state of the capitalist system. Anthony Sampson, a British social scientist who in the 1950s was predicting the erosion of class differences in the British society, had no other option but to honestly declare that class differences were rampant in

his society in the 1970s, and sorrowfully for his society the gap was getting wider, i.e greater iniquity now than before.

CONVERGENCE THEORY :. A third bourgeois economic theory which is being pushed forward is the theory of convergence. The theory derives its justification from certain common features which are to be found in both capitalism and socialism, such as large scale production which is engendered by the scientific and technological revolution. The further socialisation of production in capitalism is seized upon by bourgeois theoreticians to draw similarities between capitalism and socialism, in all material and super-structural fields. D. Snider, J.K. Galbraith, Francois Perroux, Pitirim Sorokin and others are the proponents of the theory of convergence. Underlying their propounding of the theory of convergence is the belief that the more the pace of industrialisation intensifies the greater becomes the similarities between the two systems which initially started from opposite ideological poles. D. Snider argues that the capitalist system more and more departs from its emphasis on laissez-faire market economy, while socialism realises the limitations of centralised authoritarianism.

J.K. Galbraith discovers the seeds of convergence «in the development of a similar technological basis, which is found in the growth of large scale production, the development of technology the retention of autonomous agencies, state regulation of aggregate demand, and the training of specialists». His conclusion is that convergence between the two systems occurs at all fundamental points. The A-

merican sociologist Sorokin, formerly a Russian emigre who left the Soviet Union, and in a way regarded as the father figures of the convergence theory gives factors operating in the natural, technical, social sciences, law, education, art, religion, marriage and the family, economic system, social relations, and political system to substantiate his arguments hinging on the mutual convergence of the two systems all across the board. He accordingly states that an intermediate society, differing from both puritanical, communism and capitalism, has come into the historical stage. Other bourgeois proponents of this theory refer to the practice of greater planning, equalisation of incomes, revolution of ownership under capitalism to prove how close it has travelled to the ideas once propounded by socialism.

The fundamental flaw of this system is its attraction to the formal approach and worship to be taken in by superficial features between the two

systems. The theory disregards the basic distinctions between social socialist ownership and private capitalist ownership. The social purpose to which social production is directed is always a distinguishing factor inasmuch as in the case of capitalism the motive force remains to be the maximisation of profit while in the case of socialism it is the safeguarding of social needs. Accordingly neither the development of technology, or common features in the forms of organisation and management of production does eliminate the fundamental differences, inasmuch as the basic distinction hinges on the system of social relations. As a vivid example under capitalism increased automation, as is attested to by the recent examples of the times magazine in the U. K, results in greater unemployment, while under socialism it leads to a lightening of physical burden and better social services. Fortunately, under the all spices of bourgeois admission that the

theory of convergence is an illustrative example that socialism is ultimately the better and governing creed to the extent that socialism since it exemplifies social character of production, is a better system satisfying human needs at the historical period in which humanity finds itself in.

CONCLUSION:- The capitalist system has found itself on the defensive. Neither Keynesian economic philosophy, or even in its neo-keynsian advocacy of economic growth could salvage it. The return to the classical model, or its admixture in the form of Samuelson's harmonic blending could save a system which is condemned to death. The theories of the transformation of capitalism are theories based on the transitional safeguard of a system which humanity can no longer tolerate. Capitalism as system is bedevilled and beset by contradictions hinging on the rising star of socialism and the crumbling of the colonial system and this is a tide that cannot be overcome.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF ART

Cont. from page 28

- To encourage Somali people and groups engaged in art works in Somalia and abroad.
- To store and preserve in a good method theatrical works.
- To use art functions for educational purposes and for the development of the country.
- To see that different art

groups exchange their experiences.

These objectives and others could materialise if a viable relationship was established among different art groups existing in the country today.

And it is beyond doubt that there would have been a better change in the living conditions of individuals who are engaged in art works in Somalia.

BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS



Problems of Socialist Orientation

PART 2

BY BAYR

In our second review of the book «On Problems of Socialist Orientation», Pravis Khalatbari's article is a milestone that has to be compulsarily covered. This is due to the fact that it is one of the best three articles that appears in the book. Khalatbari addresses himself to an important sphere regarding the future of socialist developments in Africa. One can never discount the relevance of this article, as increasingly its meaning will, sink into the hearts and minds of African intellectuals, who evince an inclination to socialist progressive trend. As a thoroughgoing marxist, comrade Khalatbari tries to work out a model to which third countries are subject, and as a marxist he reaches the relativity of this process, thus he states that, «That these models are abstract pictures of reality which do not show all aspects. They present a reality from a quite a definite and essential perspective. Comrade Khalatbari thus, uses economic models, knowing full well their limitations. For him there are economic processes which are law governed and which essentially cannot be superseded.

Comrade Khalatbari realises the complexity of finding a model which offers a uniform solution to all problems of third world economies. Thus as an objective and dialectically oriented intellectual he addresses himself to a simple model, which harmonically meets the

requirements of the multidimensional economic reality prevailing in the third world, particularly Africa.

Khalatbari accordingly brings before us the true nature of African economies, which in their essential properties are dualistic, ie, capitalist and pre-capitalist relations deducible from the essential nature

C

E P
KE (Commodity

SO

E = harvest

«C» = advance capital

Ke = effective consumption of producers.

So = economic surplus (as rule a rent of products).

Comrade Khalatbari confines himself to one aspect of marxist analysis of the reproduction process, ie the simple reproduction which of course logically and dialectically leads to the next stage, ie extended reproduction. The contradictorily developing economies, ought to naturally be found in the more developed economies. All the same the virtue of Khalatbari's economic analysis is that he shows the essential contradictions to be found in capitalist economies, while those of a developed capitalist economy is unitary, and a socialist

of such economies is that a stagnating and dynamic systems exist next to each other. For him truthfully agriculture, or in terms of our country both agriculture and livestock are stagnating sectors. Essentially, this stands for simple reproduction of commodities, a process which can best be illustrated as follows:

C

E P E
KE

SO

economy is far more unitary and harmonic, third world economies are characterised by a duality whose bridge cannot be crossed, ie the stagnating or traditional sector remain outside, and non-symbiotic with the capitalistically developed modern sector, which in thousand and one way is connected to the international capitalist market.

Comrade Khalatbari from a marxist perspective tries to connect the marxian departments I and II, but then he comes across that the relationship between the two is not as unitary as it is in industrialist countries, ie in third world countries due to the relationship between the metropole and periphery, the metropole or foreign trade is more dominating. Comrade Khalatbari goes into certain essential

weaknesses of an economy which is sub-divided into the stagnating and dynamic. He shows that the surplus produced by third world economies is one which does not take us much further into economic development, i.e such an economy subdivides into:

I) Raw materials for services.

II) Foodstuffs for the working people.

III) Surplus for export for the sake of importation, this is the part where the newly rich African bourgeoisie tries to catch up with its counterparts. Instead of the accumulation of capital which is needed the third world bourgeoisie spend so much on goods which are not for the benefits of the people. In the agricultural or nomadic circle, as is the case with us, redistribution which along with production is an essential factor for development takes on a role of retarding economic growth rather than encouraging it. Comrade Khalatbari goes exhaustively to discuss and analyse the factors that inevitably contribute to this.

Peter Mandi, from Hungary discusses an important topic with the title, «The Non-capitalist Path and the New Economic Order». The non-capitalist path, of course, is the socialist orientation that we are addressing ourselves to, but as regards the new economic order, it is a concept which third world countries have introduced for the sake of combatting the ini-

qualities existing in the real world that we live in, and of course this is engendered by the exploitative system of capitalism, to which Africa is subjected. The new economic order belongs to the second phase of liberation, i.e the disillusionment with flag independence, resulting as it did in the neo-colonialist domination, has resulted in an atmosphere of fighting for economic independence, which partly is met by the economic order. Obviously, the new economic order does not all-roundedly meet our requirements to attain full economic independence, but it goes some way to meet the democratic demands of the people.

As behoves or befits him Comrade Peter Bandi goes into the progressive and middle of road strands of the call for new economic order. As he sees it, and this is absolutely true, some of the advocates remain within the framework of Capitalism, thus showing how limited the economic order is, i.e interpret it in terms satisfactory to the internal bourgeoisie, who want to rid themselves of expatriate capital, but who want to retain the exploitative social relations which essentially is engendered by capitalism. Others, and this includes the marxist-leninist elements and along with them the democratic forces, who are a strong contingent of the progressive currents, went to overstep the new economic order, and think of realising an independent economic order, free of both foreign and local exploitation which

accordingly, and (necessarily) takes a socialist orientation.

Comrade Peter Mandi from his analysis derives certain conclusions which lead him to state the non-capitalist countries Vis-a-Vis the world economy are more stringent than, and in fact, quantitatively different from, the demands of those who tend to the capitalist order.

CONCLUSION: There are extremely important points deserving regard to be found in most of the article, particularly in the articles of Parviz Khalatbari, Tozef Nowicki and Peter Mandi are relevant as critical material on socialist orientation. However, the papers suffer some fundamental weakness amongst which the seeming brushing of the efficiency of socialist orientation is a notable feature. Somehow in their articles there are the seeds of an ultra leftist stand which lays too much emphasis on the shortcomings of socialist orientation, rather than seeing its essential positive contributions. Of course innovative and novel contributions to the practical courses that social development has to take place comes up against immense concrete problems. Instead of dwelling too much on the drawbacks of socialist orientation we have to discover the essential and inevitable law governed orientation that this new development process heralds.

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Folklore Regional dance take a Revolutionary upturn.



* Termite Hill (Anthill) near Beletwen.