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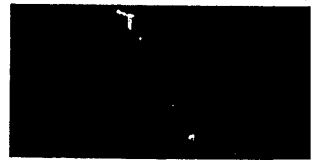
JPRS L/8495

4 June 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
FOUO No. 638



AFRICA



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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

EGYPT SAID TO HAVE SUPPLIED TANZANIA WITH ARMS

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 18 Apr 79 p 30

[Article by Francisco Mergara: "Who Is Arming Tanzania?"]

[Text] For two months now the Tanzanian army has been fighting in Uganda. Even if it seemed to be well equipped with fighter aircraft and tanks before the war, no African army has sufficient ammunition reserves to undertake so long a campaign. The United States, Great Britain, and the Scandinavian countries, who don't hide their sympathy for Dar es-Salam, assert, however, that they are not furnishing arms. Then who is providing the munitions and the logistical means which Tanzania is using to conduct this war 1500 km from its capital?

A confidential British source recently revealed that Egypt was furnishing Tanzania material and military advisors. President Sadat would be using this means to counteract the Libyan and Soviet influence in Uganda.

According to the same source, Idi Amin would have let guerrilla bases be built along the Sudanese border from which operations would have been conducted against the Khartoum regime.

Ever though this information is hard to confirm, President Sadat has at least two other very serious reasons for helping Tanzania. On one hand, the severe defeat that the Libyan army apparently sustained could only have delighted the Egyptians. On the other hand, by furnishing arms to Tanzania, Egypt keeps this country from becoming totally dependent on the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, it seems that Tanzania itself had until now financed the essential part of its war expenses (\$1 million per day, of which half is for direct military expenses only). The Tanzanian foreign exchange reserves, which were \$250 million 15 months ago, have fallen to \$25 million.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ESTABLISHMENT OF MULTINATIONAL MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS REPORTED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Apr 79 pp 920-921

[Text] The UNCTAD Commission on Economic Cooperation Between Developing Countries has been presented with a report commissioned from a consultant on certain aspects of the creation of multinational marketing organizations in Africa. This report complements those already done for Asia and Latin America. It was compiled on the spot in 11 African countries: Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Sudan, Egypt, and Morocco, which constitute a fairly representative sample of the different economic systems and the principal subregions of Africa.

With few exceptions, the idea of establishing multinational marketing organizations (EMC) is well received. Certain observations have been raised, notably on the following points: lack of capital and trained staff, difference in levels of development and production costs, special position of certain products in the economy of certain countries, control of production and marketing channels by foreign capital which ensures the predominance of powerful international companies, and transportation problems.

Nevertheless, the African countries have already establish various multinational enterprises at the regional level or within the framework of sub-regional economic groupings: West African Cement Company (CIMAO), Air Africa, African Development Bank, and African Insurance Company, to name a few.

As concerns export products, the necessity of concerted action has led the African countries to set up producers' associations at the subregional, regional, and even interregional levels: Inter-African Coffee Organization, African Wood Organization, African Peanut Council, Alliance of Cacao Producing Countries, Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries, etc.

Among African exports other than petroleum products, in 1975 raw materials represented nearly 77 percent of the total value of exports; raw materials of agricultural origin constituted 80 percent of the total raw materials.

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The greater part of the African countries' exports go to the developed countries at the market rate. In the African producer countries that have established national centralizing agencies, sales follow the traditional channels in which the producing countries have no share.

To establish multinational marketing organizations, the consultant recommends several measures: taking majority stock in subsidiaries of transnational companies operating in the developing countries, cooperation of the traditional sales channels with the marketing organizations of the PVD [developing countries], agreement with the distribution chains already established in various industrialized countries by certain African producer countries, strengthening the producer associations, search for new markets in eastern Europe, and suppression of commercial and tariff barriers set up in various industrialized countries against agricultural and manufactured products exported by developing countries.

In Africa the problem of transportation assumes prime importance; the inadequacies of the road and rail networks constitute a veritable stranglehold on export activities. A substantial reduction in the freight rates on outbound cargo on air and sea transports must be obtained.

The establishment of multinational marketing organizations will open up a new path in the search for economic independence of the African countries, according to the report, which contains a number of observations on the products of interest to Africa:

Coffee

In certain East African countries, coffee is sold at auction on the spot. In West and Central Africa, marketing organizations effect sales abroad directly. The creation of an interregional EMC would allow the producer countries a publicity campaign in favor of African coffee and enable them to install processing units on the spot to stabilize production and create a common African brand.

Cacao

The Alliance of Cacao Producing Countries, which includes Brazil, Ecuador, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Gabon, and Togo, is already a very positive factor. Multinational marketing organizations could raise capital to manufacture chocolate in the producing countries under a common brand name.

Tea

The reluctance shown to forming an association of African producers is the result of the very great diversity of the qualities that enter into the mixtures and of the control of production, processing, and marketing by specialized transnational companies. Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Malawi could establish a joint processing organization and market the mixtures under a common African brand name.

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Oil-Seeds

The African Peanut Council probably constitutes the best framework for working out a policy of cooperation on marketing. The prospects for co-operation are favorable, especially between Mali, Senegal, and Niger, where there is a state monopoly for purchases from the producers, a system that could later be extended to Gambia, Nigeria, and the Sudan. As far as the other oil-nuts are concerned, the project of establishing an African oil-nut organization is fairly well along.

Wood

The African Wood Organization has been established too recently for its effect to be evaluated. The search for new markets in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the campaign to promote African essential oils should be intensified.

Cotton

A joint action of African producers of long-staple cotton--Egypt, Morocco, and Sudan--would be beneficial, but it is of greater importance to make sure of foreign markets and to fight the competition of synthetic products.

Sisal

Because of the collapse of the world demand for raw sisal, the African producer countries must devote themselves to processing into finished products on the spot. Establishment of an EMC seems to be the answer to large-scale production and marketing of such products.

Meat

At the moment exports of fresh or frozen meat from African countries to developed countries are practically nil, because of the barriers and phytosanitary regulations decreed in the consumer countries. In East Africa, Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, and Swaziland are studying the possibility of establishing a subregional cooperation in veterinary inspection and marketing. Kenya has succeeded in exporting beef to Switzerland after inspection at the slaughterhouse by a team of Swiss veterinarians on the spot.

Fruits and Vegetables

The African banana is encountering difficulties in access to markets in the developed countries; establishment of an EMC would contribute to intensification of advertising campaigns and the search for markets in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe under an African brand name. The flow of off-season tropical fruits and vegetables would be facilitated by agreements negotiated with the distribution chains in the developed countries, each African producer making deliveries in turn.

Phosphates

Consultations among African phosphate producers should be carried on until an association is established. Morocco's marketing experience in

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the field might serve as an example and lead to the creation of a joint sales agency which would have the effect of reducing marketing costs.

Copper

The Intergovernmental Council of Copper-Exporting Countries (CIPEC) could be transformed into a real business of common marketing of the member countries' copper. The limited actions undertaken thus far should be repeated on a larger scale. At the beginning, an association with the transnational companies that control the market in the metal will probably have to be considered.

Bauxite and Aluminum

An International Association of Bauxite Producers exists, with its headquarters at Kingston, Jamaica, embracing the principal producers among the developing countries, among them Ghana, Guinea, and Sierra-Leone. The constitution of an EMC at the African regional or interregional level will have to take account of the powerful transnational companies that control the aluminum market. Guinea, which has the biggest proven bauxite reserves in the world, is considering a joint project of exploitation of one of its deposits with other developing countries for production of alumina and aluminum.

Manufactured Products

For the moment, the only manufactured products for which there seem to be good prospects for marketing cooperation are textiles and ready-to-wear clothing, leather goods, and canned meat and fish. Certain African textiles have found outlets in Europe and the United States.

The leather goods (shoes and luggage) have a big market in the developing countries. Establishment of an EMC would make it possible to supply this regional market better and to gain access to the industrial countries.

In the case of canned meat and fish, multinational marketing organizations with common brand names would open up to the participants all of the restricted markets to which each of them now has access.

Handicraft Products

An EMC established with capital from different African countries would market the handicraft products of the member countries on a large scale. The experiment could be tried immediately in North Africa for rugs.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON FRANC ZONE NATIONS IN 1977 RELEASED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Apr 79 pp 924-925

[Text] The Monetary Committee of the Franc Zone has recently published its report on the year 1977.

Besides France and the overseas departments and territories, the franc zone includes the following African states: Benin, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Mali, Cameroon, the Central African Empire, the Congo, Gabon, Chad, and Comoros. In addition the island of Mayotte, a territorial collectivity with a special status, is attached to it.

From the 1977 report we have extracted the essential indications relating to the economies and the financial balances of the African members of the zone.

Chief Products

Although the firmness of the market in the chief agricultural products that characterized the year 1976 gave way, from the end of the first quarter of 1977 on, to an almost general decline, the annual average of quotations came out higher than that of the preceding year, and the prices guaranteed to producers rose, in some cases substantially.

Bad climatic conditions affected the peanut harvest in the Senegal, the drop amounting to 51 percent of the previous season's crop. In Ivory Coast the coffee production marketed showed a drop of about 30 percent. Congolese sugar production showed the aging of the plantations and the social difficulties of the producing state. Chad, the leading cotton producer of the franc zone, showed a drop in tonnage. Rice growing in Ivory Coast, Mali, and the Senegal suffered from rather unfavorable climatic conditions, reflected in increased resort to importation.

In the franc zone as a whole the 1977-1978 crop season yielded the following amounts in thousands of tons:

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Sugar: 468 (+39), including 355 in the overseas departments and 13 in the Congo (-46).

Peanuts: 591 (-532), including 468 in the Senegal (-495), 43 in Mali (-42), and 21 in Niger (+11).

Cacao: 412 (+75), including 285 in Ivory Coast (+49) and 105 in Cameroon (+25).

Coffee: 299 (-94), including 190 in Ivory Coast (-101) and 90 in Cameroon (+10).

Bananas: 500 (-23), including 312 in the overseas departments (-38), 106 in Ivory Coast (+7), and 82 in Cameroon (+7).

Cotton: 195 (-17), including 48 in Chad (-6), 42 in Mali (-3), 37 in Ivory Coast (+7), 15 in Cameroon (-2), and 11 in Central Africa (-4).

Rice: 852 (-343), including 400 in Ivory Coast (-110), 190 in Mali (-160), and 62 in Senegal (-53).

Corn: overall production estimated at between 1 million and 1.5 million tons, consumed entirely in the producing countries.

The recovery in the tropical woods market that manifested itself in 1976 held only during the first months of 1977. African woods showed better resistance to Asiatic competition; their curve varied little. In the course of 1977 the exports of the African producers totaled 4.6 million tons (as against 4.5 million tons in 1976), including 2.8 million for Ivory Coast (with no variation worth mentioning), Gabon (+0.1 million), 0.4 million for Cameroon (-0.1), 0.15 million for the Congo, and 0.12 million for Central Africa.

Mining production (ores and concentrates) of the franc zone in 1977 amounted to:

Nickel: 5.8 million tons of ore (-0.1 million) and 51,300 tons of processed metal (-10,700 tons), all in New Caledonia.

Manganese: metallurgical ore: 1.8 million tons (-0.2 million); dioxide: 78,000 tons (+16,000 tons), all in Gabon.

Uranium: (concentrated metal): 2,347 tons (-82 tons), including 1,440 tons in Niger (with no appreciable change) and 907 tons in Gabon (-6 percent).

Phosphates: 4.5 million tons (+ 0.9 million), including 1.6 million in the Senegal (unchanged) and 2.9 million in Togo (+0.9 million).

Potash: 135,000 tons in the Congo up to the final cessation of exploitation at Holle (down 288,000 tons from 1976).

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Aluminum (first smelting): 54,000 tons in the Cameroon (unchanged).

Copper: 2,400 tons of ore in the Congo (+1,500 tons).

Diamonds: 296,900 carats in Central Africa (+13,900) and 17,800 carats in Ivory Coast (-41,200), where extraction at the Seguela deposit was stopped in September 1977.

Crude oil production in 1977 is estimated at 11.3 million tons in Gabon (unchanged) and 1.6 million tons in the Congo (-0.4 million). Gabon supplied 64 million cubic meters of natural gas (-11 million) and the Congo 9.4 million (-5.9 million).

Trade

The development of commerce between France and the countries of the franc zone since 1975 is summarized in the table below.

Trade Between France and the Franc Zone, 1975-1977 (Millions of French Francs)

	Exports			Imports			Balance		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
Overseas Departments	2,789	3,205	3,936	1,047	1,212	1,322	+1,742	+1,993	+2,613
Overseas Territories	814	752	848	967	772	818	- 153	- 20	+ 30
African States	7,364	9,579	11,397	5,431	7,120	9,531	+1,923	+2,459	+1,866
Comoros	34	26	39	17	26	22	+ 17	-	+ 17
Mayotte	-	-	9	-	-	3	-	-	+ 6
Total	10,991	13,562	16,228	7,462	9,130	11,696	+3,529	+4,432	+4,552

The percentage represented by the franc zone in the foreign trade of France has improved in imports--3.5 percent in 1977 as against 3 percent in 1976, and changed little in exports--5.2 percent against 5.1 percent.

The Ivory Coast heads the list of customers: 3.2 billion French francs (up 0.8 billion over 1976), followed by Gabon: 2 billion francs (up 0.1 billion), Cameroon: 1.6 billion (up 0.3 billion), Senegal: 1.5 billion (up 0.2 billion), and the Congo: 0.2 billion (down 0.1 billion).

The ranking as suppliers is practically identical: Ivory Coast: 3.8 billion francs (+1.4 billion); Gabon: 1.8 billion (+0.4 billion); Senegal: 1.3 billion (+0.1 billion); Cameroon: 1.1 billion (+0.3 billion); and Congo: 0.2 billion (-0.1 billion).

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Trade outside of the franc zone, for New Caledonia and the African countries and for the last statistical year available, accounts for the following percentages of their total trade:

Percentage of Trade Outside the Franc Zone	% of Imports	% of Exports
New Caledonia (1977)	61	49
Benin (1975)	66	56
Ivory Coast	60	68
Upper Volta (1976)	38	55
Niger (1976)	44	27
Senegal (1976)	50	45
Togo (1976)	64	68
Mali (1976)	36	48
Central Africa (1977)	44	35
Congo (1977)	39	84

Public Finance

The African states have made it their objective, internally, to implement active budgetary policies aimed at a rapid increase in investments, limiting the increase in operating expenses as far as possible to mere salary adjustments.

Altogether, the African states of the franc zone had revenues in 1977 equivalent to 10.5 billion French francs, or an increase of 13.8 percent over 1976, imputable essentially to the aid given them by multinational organizations and countries outside the zone.

Since 1974 these resources, by source, came to the following amounts in millions of French francs:

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Local public revenues	1,300	1,600	2,000	2,400
Aid from France	2,827	3,258	4,055	4,148
Aid from international agencies	1,470	1,653	1,550	1,805
Aid from various outside parties	1,380	1,490	1,590	2,110
Total	6,977	8,001	9,195	10,463

In 1977 French aid from public funds represented 3.2 billion French francs (up 0.2 billion over 1976); French private investments were estimated at 0.9 billion francs (down 0.1 billion).

Among the international agencies, the World Bank participated in 1977 to the extent of the equivalent of 0.8 billion French francs (+0.2 billion), the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank accounted for 0.7 billion francs (-0.1 billion), the African Development Bank 0.2 billion (+0.1 billion), and the financial funds of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries the equivalent of 0.1 billion French francs.

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Budgets of the African States of the Franc Zone
(in billions of CFA [African Financial Community] francs)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Benin	13.6	15.9	18.5	23
Ivory Coast				
Operating Costs	126.8	140.2	173.2	223.2
Equipment	54	60.1	245.1	257.2
Upper Volta	15.1	21.1	23.1	30.6
Niger				
Operating Costs	15.3	24.3	24.7	28.6
Equipment	2.3	3.4	8	13
Senegal				
Operating Costs	55	71	79	89
Equipment	15.5	25	40	18
Togo				
Operating Costs	20.9	35.8	39.9	45
Equipment	9.6	14.3	15.4	15.6
Mali (billions of Malian francs)	37	49.3	56.4	61.5
Cameroon				
Operating Costs	69.2	80.6	91	-
Equipment	14.8	19.4	37	-
Central Africa				
Operating Costs	15.1	16.4	17.6	19.8
Equipment	4	4.5	4.3	7
Congo				
Operating Costs	42.7	49.4	54.9	60.3
Equipment	27.3	3	7.8	4.3
Gabon				
Operating Costs	42.7	49.4	77.1	205
Equipment	107.3	134.4	178.7	37.5
Chad	19.3	15.8	16.2	-

Certain African states have been led, in order to support their development efforts, to resort largely to external financing, thus greatly increasing their foreign debt, service on which absorbs an increasing percentage of their receipts from exports.

The 1978 budgets, compared to those of the three preceding fiscal years, are shown in the table above.

Balance of Payments

Since 1975 France's balance of payments with the franc zone has evolved as follows: 1975, +\$39 million French francs; 1976, -\$806 million; 1977, +\$435 million.

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Balances of Payments (in billions of CFA francs)

	Goods and Services	Movements of Capital	Overall Balance
Ivory Coast			
1975	-51.9	+16.5	-35.4
1976	+ 2.4	+ 5.4	+ 7.8
Mali (Malian francs)			
1976	-46.1	+30.2	-15.9
1977	-38.7	+28.6	+10.1
Cameroon			
1976	-33	+35.5	+ 2.5
1977	-23.8	+23.3	- 0.5
Central Africa			
1976	- 9	+13.7	+ 4.7
1977	-13.1	+11.2	- 1.9
Congo			
1976	-54.8	+53	- 1.8
1977	-46.3	+42.2	- 4.1
Gabon			
1976	+ 8.5	- 9.3	- 0.8
1977	+17.4	-62.2	-44.8
Chad			
1976	-22.1	+27.7	+ 5.6
1977	-30.9	+29.8	- 1.1

In working out their balances of payments the African states have followed the accounting methods established by the International Monetary Fund. These documents, however, are published after a more or less long delay; Benin, Upper Volta, Niger, and Senegal were still working on 1975 when the report of the Monetary Committee of the Franc Zone was drawn up.

In 1977 as in 1976, Gabon shows a positive balance in its exchanges of goods and services. The Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Cameroon, and Gabon have continued to benefit from a flow of private investments. Foreign aid has contributed to reduction of deficits and to showing a surplus on the books.

The balances of payments (with the exception of the four countries mentioned above) are shown in the table above.

In 1977 the foreign exchange reserves of the states included in the area of operation of the Central Bank of the West African States (Senegal, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Togo, and Benin) increased appreciably: equivalent of 1.5 billion French francs at the end of the fiscal year (up 0.6 billion over the end of 1976). A reduction in Mali's deficit was registered, the negative balance being established at 0.9 billion French francs (against 1 billion at the end of 1976).

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As for foreign holdings of the countries in the area of operation of the Bank of the Central African States (Cameroon, Central Africa, Gabon, Congo, and Chad), their situation has deteriorated considerably--a negative balance equivalent to 0.5 billion French francs at the end of 1977 as against a surplus of 0.5 billion at the end of 1976.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CONFLICTING REPORTS ON BENGUELA RAILROAD OPERATION

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Apr 79 p 957

[Text] Angolan transportation and communications minister Faustino Muteka confirmed the resumption of traffic on the Benguela Railroad with Zaire on 3 April. The Angolan Railroad Company and its Zairian counterparts exchanged 25 cars of which 13, sent back by Zaire, were loaded with manganese.

The renewed shipment of Zairian minerals all the way to Lobito via the Benguela Railroad, announced and then denied on several occasions, had given rise to many calculations. A representative from the British Company, Benguela Railways, the majority stockholder which however in fact is controlled by the Societe generale de Belgique, said in London on 2 April that this piece of news seemed rather "surprising" because that would mean that the bridges damaged in recent months by the guerrillas of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have been repaired. UNITA as a matter of fact claims credit for the destruction of two bridges between Sopinde and Copeio in the province of Bie, in the center of Angola.

On the other hand, the operation of the railroad line encounters a certain number of difficulties, such as the insufficiency of equipment (locomotives and freight cars) and its poor condition. It seems finally that negotiations between Angola, Zaire, and Zambia, concerning conditions for the operation of the railroad line and the earnings due Angola, have not yet been completed.

The transportation ministers of Angola, Zaire, and Zambia met at Lubumbashi on 9 April to examine the problems arising from the reopening of the railroad lines.

The Zambian daily TIMES OF ZAMBIA, in commenting on this meeting, is rather pessimistic. "The cruel truth is," the newspaper wrote on 10 April, "that it is the guerrillas of UNITA who keep the Benguela line closed down" and "all summit meetings, all technical committee meetings cannot control the guerrillas of UNITA."

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NIGERIA BACKING MPLT--Some Chadian individuals suspect Nigeria of using every possible means to put "its candidates" in control of Chad. The person who benefits from the special report of Lagos would be Abakar Mohamed Aberrahman, leader of the Chadian People's Liberation Movement [MPLT]. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 18 Apr 79 p 32] 9374

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

OIL CONSUMPTION UP--According to Angolan Petroleum minister Jorge Morais, the domestic consumption of fuel in 1976 came to 278,456 tons, in 1977 to 356,875 tons, and in 1978 to 421,106 tons. Consumption in 1979 could also increase by 90 percent as compared to last year. The minister reviewed the communications difficulties which interfered with efficient and regular fuel supply to the country's interior but he thought that the situation has been improved and that it can now be considered satisfactory. Mr Jorge Morais on the other hand indicated that natural gas prospecting work was continued in the province of Cabinda and could be completed in 1981. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Apr 79 p 957] 5058

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CHAD

BRIEFS

CLASHES IN NORTH, SOUTH--To arms is still the slogan in Chad. While the second Kano conference was taking place in the confusion, and the Nigerian troops in charge of enforcing the cease-fire were gradually replacing the French forces in the capital of N'Djamena, hard fighting in the north of the country was taking place between the nationalist resistance movement fighters behind Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Council of State, and the pro-Libyan guerrillas of Mr Ahmed Acyl. But the most serious events are happening in the south, an area that is threatening to secede. The clashes there between Christians and Muslims have already caused more than 10,000 deaths. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 18 Apr 79 p 25] 9374

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GABON

IMPROVEMENT IN 1978 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS NOTED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 20 Apr 79 p 1011

[Text] The National Committee on Balance of Payments of Gabon met on 4 April 1979 with Jean-Jacques Boucavel, chairman of the Economic and Social Council, presiding in order to study Gabon's balance of payments results for the first day of 1978.

According to the press communique released at the end of the meeting, the National Committee ascertained that during that period Gabon's foreign trade decreased and the general balance of payments showed sharp improvement, with a total deficit of 1.3 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs compared with 38 billion for the corresponding period of 1977.

This evolution, the committee believes, shows the effects of the stabilization plan instituted by the Gabonese government and results, on the one hand, from increase in the trade surplus imputable to marked reduction of expenditures for imports and, on the other hand, distinct slowing of flight of short term capital.

On the basis of figures which are still provisional, it appears this trend continued into the second quarter and for the year 1978 payments will be nearly in balance compared with a deficit of 44.8 billion in 1977, the National Committee's communique concludes.

The next meeting of the National Committee on Balance of Payments will be held at the beginning of the second half of 1979 in order to study the definitive results for the year 1978.

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GHANA

BRIEFS

CANADIAN WHEAT--A fourth shipment of wheat of more than 22,000 tons, out of the 100,000 tons promised to Ghana by Canada, was unloaded during the second half of March in the port of Tema. This wheat is to be delivered to the three mills which are short of raw materials: Irani Brothers and Others, Tema Food Complex, and Takoradi Flour Mills. It has been learned that bread, which the people of Ghana consume in large amounts, is frequently unobtainable in that country and is to be found on the black market. Ghana does not produce the raw material necessary for baking bread and depends on shipments of wheat which are supplied by foreign countries, primarily Canada. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Apr 79 p 942] 5058

EEC DROUGHT-RELATED ASSISTANCE--The EEC has just granted special health assistance to Ghana to enable it to meet the difficulties arising from the 1978 drought. This aid is particularly intended for the purchase of medications against yellow fever and other contagious diseases. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 13 Apr 79 p 942] 5058

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GUINEA

REASONS FOR ISMAEL TOURE'S DISMISSAL EXAMINED

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 25 Apr 79 No 955 pp 24-25

[Article by Sennen Andriamerado]

[Excerpts] Gone is Comrade Ismael Toure, who was, after his brother, master of Guinea, only 2 weeks ago. Unexpectedly the dismissal of President Sekou Toure's half-brother was announced by Radio Conakry on Wednesday, 11 April, all the more spectacularly as it was a supersession without face saving. Not only did Ismael Toure leave the government in which he was the minister in charge of "financial affairs" but above all he has been excluded from the party's political bureau to which he had just been elected in November 1978.

This dismissal, the unanimous decision of his peers in the bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), was announced at the end of an extraordinary 2-day meeting solely devoted to "examination of the situation arising from deliberate and repeated violations of the party line by one of its members, namely Comrade Ismael Toure." Heaped with disgrace, he who was since 1956 the confidant if not the right hand man of President Sekou Toure, has not been banished or arrested like others before him. Ismael Toure has simply been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Labor. Worse than condemnation, it is a political execution.

Within the party his position seemed permanently established. Each time re-elected member of the political bureau he appeared the true second to his brother. In charge of the prosecution during the trial of the mercenaries and opponents who attempted a landing at Conakry, Ismael Toure was to remain a kind of grand inquisitor of the popular tribunals. Some former detainees in Guinea prisons go so far as to state that he came personally to participate in interrogations, reputedly not gentle. This is all the more plausible as the "superminister" heading Interior and Security was also a member of the family: Moussa Diakite, brother-in-law of Sekou Toure. All was going for the best. At least it seemed so.

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Why, then, this sudden disgrace? In truth, the two brothers, Sekou Toure and Ismael Toure, have had recurring disagreements. But until now, a family council regularly convoked at Faranah has succeeded in reconciling them. This time the mechanism did not work. The rupture seems consummate and was precipitated at the end of February 1979.

At that time, 26-28 February, President Sekou Toure was paying an official visit--his first--to Ivory Coast. He had taken his entire family to Yamoussoukro, to the home of the Ivory Coast president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny: his wife, son, brothers, aunt, and so on, undoubtedly impressed by the Ivory Coast showcase, Ismael Toure was to return from Yamoussoukro with bitterness in his heart. He is said, indiscreetly, to have drawn up the balance sheet of the old Guinea-Ivory Coast rivalry--not at all lustrous for Guinea. Reproaching his brother, the party, and the revolution for the economic failure, he was quickly accused of deviationism.

In actuality Ismael Toure seems more guilty of disillusionment than of attempting to effect a split within the party. Those who know him that the thin and spirited young man now has even physically wasted away. The bent silhouette, the whitening hair, strange for an African, give Ismael Toure the appearance of more than his 54 years. Disillusioned by the failure of an economy of which he was in charge, he has never concealed his inclination toward a more liberal development path. He has even been reproached for some "bourgeois" tastes: English cigarettes, little liking for Soviet vehicles... One drop caused the pitcher to overflow: seduction by the experience of the Ivory Coast.

For all that, does this mean permanent disappearance of Ismael Toure? Nothing can be less certain. The ways of President Sekou Toure are inscrutable. He has already superseded one minister and restored him. It is not out of the question that Ismael Toure will experience like rehabilitation, unless, judging too much from the standpoint of shadowy areas of the Guinea revolution, he was sacrificed for a purpose. For himself having had a hand in the work he could then become the scapegoat for many failures and many abuses.

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GUINEA

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE CORRUPTION BEHIND DISMISSAL--Ismael Toure, half-brother of Sekou Toure, and one of the most important politicians in Guinea, has just been removed from power by decision of the political bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), the party's governing body, which "unanimously" excluded him from that organization as well as from the government, according to a report by Radio Conakry on 11 April. It is still difficult to tell, at the time of this writing, whether the disgrace of Ismael Toure, who used to control practically the entire Guinea economy by virtue of his ministerial offices, will have the consequence of profound modifications in the economic policy of Guinea. According to some observers this disgrace may represent the triumph of the hard line of the Guinea revolution, led by Mamadi Keita, minister of education and culture. Nevertheless the immediate cause of this disgrace seems to be related to a matter of corruption. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 20 Apr 79 p 1002] 11706

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MALI

WEST GERMAN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE DETAILED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 20 Apr 79 p 1002

[Text] The volume of public assistance to Mali from the Federal Republic of Germany for the 1979-1980 period has been fixed at 85 million Deutsche-mark (DM), which is about 19.550 billion Malian francs, it is stated in a joint communique made public at Bamako on 7 April at the conclusion of 2 days of negotiations between delegations of the two countries.

"Under the heading of technical cooperation 27 million DM, or about 6.21 billion Malian francs, have been provided, mainly intended for financing development projects: the Sevare-Gao highway, reforestation of the Kayes region, equipping the Koulikoro Naval shipyard, expanding exploitation of phosphate at Bourem, study of various mining and industrial projects, and providing scholarships for university and vocational study."

The communique adds that "under the heading of financial cooperation 56 million DM, or about 12.88 billion Malian francs, have been provided for: financing the projected second cement plant in Mali; the fourth line of credit of the BDM (Malian Development Bank); procuring ships; water supply for the city of Kati; and additions to the water treatment system of Bamako.

"The sum of 2 million DM, or about 460 million Malian francs, has been allotted to a projected center for training young girls, within the scope of improving the status of women.

"Within the scope of multilateral cooperation, the German delegation confirmed the Federal Republic of Germany's participation in financing the Manantale Dam (Organization for Development of the Senegal River [OVMS]) to the extent of 168 million DM, which amounts to about 38.18 billion Malian Francs."

The definitive negotiated documents were signed by Alioune Blondin Beye, Minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, on behalf of Mali, and by Dr Hans Martin Schmidt, counselor to the federal ministry of economic cooperation, on behalf of Germany.

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NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PRISONERS--Mr Jimmy Kruger, South African minister of Police, Justice, and Prisons, recently told the Cape Parliament that 53 Namibian political prisoners are being detained in the Roben Island prison off of the Cape. Among the prisoners is the founder of SWAPO, Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo. The U.N. settlement plan for Namibia calls for the release of Namibian political prisoners. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 23 Feb 79 p 529] 8782

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RHODESIA

FRENCH DEPUTY JACQUES FERON ON FAIRNESS OF ELECTIONS

Paris VALEURS ACTUELLES in French 30 Apr 79 pp 30-31

[Interview with Deputy from Paris Jacques Feron by Michel Gurfinkiel, place and date unknown]

[Text] [Question] How many foreign observers participated in the Rhodesian election?

[Answer] Two hundred persons, including approximately 50 parliamentarians. There were a lot of Americans. Europe was represented by several British, some French, some Belgians, etc. I also noted the presence of black Africans--anglophones or francophones--Nigerians, Maritians.

Four French parliamentarians agreed to meet there: Louis Salle, the RPR deputy from Loiret; Roger Fosse, the RPR deputy from Seine-Maritime; Dr Maurice Tissandier, the UDF deputy from l'Indres.

The first day I visited a dozen polls in Salisbury and on the outskirts of the capital. Then I went to the other end of the country to Chiredzi, near the Mozambique border, a rather disturbed region where terrorist infiltrations are frequent.

[Question] Was the rate of participation the same everywhere?

[Answer] Nearly so. The people came to vote in crowds. There were waiting lines 200 meters long in front of the polls. In the streets the different black parties advertised, African style. They danced, sang, waved flags, streamers and portraits. No violence.

When we asked people why they were voting, there was always the same answers. "We have had enough war. These elections are what we have always wanted: one man, one vote--majority rule."

[Question] No pressure on the population to make them vote?

No pressure. Security measures were taken against possible terrorist raids, but people voted or did not vote as they wished. In certain regions where

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the ethnic group of Nkomo, one of the two terrorist chiefs, predominates, the rate of participation was very low.

Question After the election one of the four members of the Rhodesian executive directory, Minister Sithole, felt that "gross irregularities" had been committed.

Answer I met Reverend Sithole in Salisbury. A first class politician. He is entitled to his statements. All the voting operations that I was able to observe were marked by regularity and dignity. Voters from different political groups saw to it that each voter went through the polling booth and that his envelope was well sealed.

Question But many black voters are illiterate.

Answer Next to the initials of the political groups, the ballots also had a more or less stylized emblem. The voter understood perfectly well whom he was voting for. According to the conversations which we were able to have here and there Bishop Muzorewa's party prevailed completely over the other groups in the people's hearts.

Question But these voters who voted for the first time were not registered on any voting list. How was this handled?

Answer Each voter was "sponsored" by members of his village or his tribe, who certified that he was indeed Rhodesian and that he was truly the required minimum age. During the voting, additional precautions were taken. Before sliding his ballot into the ballot box, the citizen placed his right hand under a special lamp. If no spot appeared this meant that the voter had come for the first time. But sometimes the index finger appeared white: a sign of fraud and double voting. In fact, after voting each voter was required to wet his finger in a colorless liquid which left an indelible mark under such lighting.

I wet my own finger the first day and tested it several times the next day and the day after that. The mark remained. It seemed that this more or less phosphorescent dye lasts five days.

I willingly summarized my sentiments and those of most of the other foreign "observers" in a single phrase: as far as democracy is concerned, the Rhodesian elections are quite as good as those of many other countries. I am convinced that they mark the beginning of an era of tranquility and justice for the state of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

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SENEGAL

IMPROVED ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1979 NOTED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 20 Apr 79 p 999

[Text] In our issue No 1742 dated 30 March we published a condensation of a significant speech by President Leopold Sedar Senghor on 23 March before the Senegalese Economic and Social Council, in which he set forth broad economic orientations which are projected for Senegal. Below we have prepared an analysis of the overall economic situation of the country, as seen through the expose of the Chief of State.

The 4.8 percent setback indicated in the 1978 gross domestic production is ascribed primarily to the decline of the agricultural production, due to the 1977 drought. The industrial sector was affected by the poor quality of the peanut seeds delivered to the oil mills.

Foreign commerce was strongly influenced by the brutal drop, without precedent, in the exportation of peanut products which only amounted to 21 billion CFA in 1978, or a loss of some 40 billion as compared to a normal year. Other exports held their own: shipments of phosphates were stable, with fishing and manufactured products showing a 5 percent increase.

In opposition, overall imports decreased by about 10 percent, thus significantly reducing the important exchange deficit, which, however, is still assessed at 70 billion CFA.

In regard to the budget plan, the general budget of the 1977-1978 fiscal year was carried into effect in a satisfactory manner, with much higher revenues than the 98 billion CFA anticipated. Current expenses were controlled and a budgetary saving of about 10 billion was noted. Costs for equipment were appreciably reduced to 8.3 billion. Finally, the execution of the operating and equipment budgets was balanced by means of a 4.6 billion CFA surplus.

However, the self-governing sinking fund and many public establishments show a deficit, especially the Equalization and Price Stabilization Funds which, having absorbed the farmers' debts and cattle rescue, show a financial imbalance of 6 billion CFA.

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Improved Prospects for 1979

At the present time prospects for 1979 are improved, with provisions of one million tons of peanuts, 127,000 tons of rice, 800,000 tons of millet (record figure), 47,000 tons of corn and 48,000 tons of cottonseed, an estimate which may be slightly changed as a consequence of the abnormal rainfall from November 1978 to January 1979. Appropriate measures will also have to be taken to remedy the high percentage of acidity in the crude oils and the moisture in the oil-cakes.

The resumption of exportation of peanut products will aid in the progressive recovery of the equilibrium of the commercial balance.

However, the public finances will only benefit partially from the resumption of economic activity. It is not likely that the foreseeable increase in fiscal revenues, beginning in the second semester of 1979, will be sufficient to compensate for the losses resulting from the 1978 drought and the abnormal rainfall which occurred during these past few months. Thus, austerity remains the rule.

The national industries must benefit to the utmost from the resumption of domestic demand. The textile branch is looking much better already. Moreover, a more extensive credit policy and flexible banking practices are insuring favorable financing conditions to producers; in particular, the accessibility to credit for small and medium enterprises has become much easier.

In conjunction with the resumption of industrial activity, the public authorities plan to take control of import policies, which without returning to protectionism, will draw its inspiration from the simplification of procedures in the non-sensitive sectors and establish full and precise credit and import directives, comprising a system of import surveillance permitting necessary adjustments to be made at the opportune time; the president attaches special importance to the measures which will favor the substitution of local products for imported products. The case of millet is significant; its transformation into semolina and the incorporation of millet meal in the manufacture of bread, are desirable.

The results obtained in the public finance rehabilitation reforms are still insufficient. Constraining measures will be enacted obliging the central administration to transfer a part of their credits to the regions. This year the costs of the equipment will again be limited to a modest volume ceiling, and projects financed by foreign aid will receive priority. Inversely, administrative investments and financial participation by the state, will be strictly restricted. Recourse to borrowing will be closely controlled and comprehensive agreements covering a period of less than 10 years, made available to the equipment budget, will not exceed 5 billion CFA in 1979. Finally, the endorsement of the state will be granted only in accordance with a much stricter procedure and this curb in indebtedness will have to be continued in 1980. Senegal still has at its disposal the

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the exchange value of tens of billions CFA unused in previous foreign financing agreements. These available funds will be used progressively in the execution of various development projects and the search for additional foreign contributions will remain in abeyance.

Administration of the Public and Para-Public Sector to be More Austere

The public and para-public sector must also be administered with austerity. A significant financial control program has been established with the assistance of the World Bank. ONCAD (National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development), SAED (Company for the Development and Exploitation of the Delta), OPT (Postal and Telecommunications Office), ORTS (Senegal Radio and Television Office), the port of Dakar, SICAP (Cape Verde Real Estate Company), SONACOS (National Company for the Commercialization of Oleaginous Production in Senegal), SOMIVAC (The Casamance Exploitation Company), have been the object of thorough investigations in regard to their accounting reliability, financial administration and economic performance. While several of these organizations appear to be properly administered and fulfill the economic development and public service missions entrusted to them correctly, it was confirmed that some of the other enterprises, due to lack of organization and system, have lost complete control of their financial and accounting administration, are ignoring their true birthright and live on bank overdrafts, which the state will have to audit some day.

In the months to come many establishments will be the object of reorganization and sanctions will be taken and applied.

The gap which was ascertained at the financial and accounting level in some public organizations justifies the establishment of a higher school of administration.

Moreover, the cost of operating the regional development companies, added to those of ONCAD and the regional services of the Ministry of Rural Development, have reached the allowable maximum. This question is even more preoccupying since some of these establishments, financed at the present time by foreign aid, will, in the future, have to assume their operating costs from their own resources. A limitation on soliciting is imperative. ONCAD has already embarked on the modifications introduced this year as regards the financial connections existing between that company, on the one hand, and SONACOS and the equalizing Fund on the other. The new apparatus which has been installed permits ONCAD to know its manufacturing costs accurately and to abide by them.

Since 1974 the policy of prices and revenues has been based on the concept of stability; the purchasing power of the farmer and the salaried worker has been preserved. However, maintaining this stability in an inflationary trend gives rise to a number of problems, all the more delicate since the Senegalese economy is a wide-open door to the outside. Between the pursuit of the wage and price control policy on the one hand, and the application

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of the pure and simple policy of "price truth" on the other, an intermediate solution must be found.

Acronyms Used

ONCAD (National Office for Assistance and Cooperation for Development); ORTS (Sengalese Radio and Television Office); SAED (Development and Exploitation of the Delta Company); SICAP (Cape Verde Real Estate Company); SOCAS (Sengalese Canned Food Company); SODEAP (Company for the Development of Breeding in the sylvan-pastoral zone); SOFISEDIT (Sengalese Financial Company for the Development of Industry and Tourism); SOMIVAC (Casamance Exploitation Company); SONACOS (National Company for the Commercialization of Oleaginous Production in Senegal); SONEPI (National Company for Studies and Industrial Promotion); SOTRAC (Cape Verde Joint Transportation Company).

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UGANDA

CONFUSION, CONTRADICTION RUMORS PREVAIL

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Mar 79 p 822

[Article: "Confusion & Contradictory Rumors"]

[Text] The situation in Uganda was completely confused at the beginning of the week. The most contradictory rumors were emerging about the position of the rebel forces, a possible coup attempt, and the whereabouts of President Idi Amin Dada himself.

Radio Uganda announced that the road between Kampala and Entebbe international airport had been cut by opposition forces and stated that Marshal Amin was blockaded in the airport with a handful of loyalists. The airport is reported to have been closed to international flights on 25 March. This was soon denied, and, in any event, the city was put under curfew.

According to other reports, the president was said to have taken refuge in Arua, his native town in the northern part of the country, or even to have fled Uganda. This was denied by his radio station, which also said he was, "at the front, busy fighting the Tanzanian aggressors, the mercenaries and Ugandan traitors."

These contradictory reports reflect the seriousness of the situation as well as well as the unpredictability of official Ugandan communiques, but one fact emerges in spite of everything: the rebels have advanced at least as far as Mpigi, while the loyalist troops are obviously unable to stop their offensive for the moment.

In this context, it is appropriate to mention the ultimatum Libya has sent to Tanzania, calling on Tanzania to remove its troops from Uganda, to which President Nyerere answered, "Tanzania's position regarding Uganda will not be changed." He summoned his fellow citizens to "tighten their belts still more," and predicted that the war would become "even more serious."

Elsewhere, the various opposition groups are said to have unified under a Liberation Committee that is supposed to be located shortly in a liberated zone in the southwestern part of the country. This committee is chaired by a former

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vice-chancellor of the University of Makerere, Mr Yusufu Lule, and is said to be made up of a dozen members representing rather diverse backgrounds. Among them are reported to be Colonel Tito Okello, who was a major before the 1971 coup, a former minister of President Amin, and both supporters and opponents of the former head of state, Mr Milton Obote.

It should be noted that Mr Obote himself is, however, not among them.

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UGANDA

BRIEFS

NEW 'UGANDA TIMES'--The new Ugandan Government decided to rename the information daily of Idi Amin's regime, VOICE OF UGANDA, to UGANDA TIMES. In its first issue published 17 April the newspaper devoted its editorial to a denunciation of the "demon Amin, destroyer of Uganda" and to an invitation to all the inhabitants of the country to consider a better future which will open up for them from now on. The editorial writer is Paul Waibale, formerly in charge of the sports column at VOICE OF UGANDA. He replaced Oman Naser who was of the same ethnic group as the ex-Marshall and who has fled. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Apr 79 p 1077]

SHILLING REVALUED--The new Ugandan Government daily UGANDA TIMES indicated on 20 April that the country's shilling which formerly had parity with that of Kenya and of Tanzania, would henceforth be exchanged at the rate of 100 for 8 Kenyan shillings. Moreover, because of many years of smuggling, there is more Ugandan money outside the country than within it. Sam Sebagereka, minister of economy, finance, and planning in the Lule government, did not hide the fact that the foreign exchange had decreased, and he announced that priority would be given to reestablishing the currency. He also stressed that Uganda has three essential assets: copious natural resources, fertile soil, and ample manpower. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Apr 79 p 1077]

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END

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