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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FOUO No. 648

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS	
Slippage of OAU Founders Noted (Abdelaziz Dahmani; JEUNE AFRIQUE, 8 Aug 79)	1
Views on Senegal-Angola Accommodation Reported (AFRIQUE-ASIE, 20 Aug-16 Sep 79)	3
UNDP Report on Aid to Drought-Stricken Africa (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 3 Aug 79) ..	4
Briefs	
Keeping Secret at OAU Difficult	7
Malagasy Army Will Support Seychelles	7
Nguesso Power Seizure Worries Neighbors	7
CONGO	
Report on Special Session of PCT Central Committee (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 10 Aug 79)..	8
LIBERIA	
Tolbert Facing Political Crisis Following OAU Summit (Jos-Blaise Alima; JEUNE AFRIQUE, 15 Aug 79)	9
MADAGASCAR	
Briefs	
Marble Palace, Bunker for Ratsiraka	12
MOZAMBIQUE	
Machel's Remarks on Private, State Sectors (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 17 Aug 79)...	13

- a - [III - NE & A - 120 FOUO]

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CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
NIGER	
ONERSOL Director Discusses Office's Role, Funding (Abdou Moumouni Interview; JEUNE AFRIQUE, 15 Aug 79)	15
Briefs	
President Receives Cuban Official	19
President Addresses Nation	19
SENEGAL	
Economic Data 1978--First Quarter 1979 (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 10 Aug 79)...	20
SOUTH AFRICA	
Ambassador to France Will Resign	22
TANZANIA	
Technological Program Threatened With Slowdown (Francois Soudan; JEUNE AFRIQUE, 15 Aug 79)	23
Briefs	
War Slows Development Programs	26
TOGO	
Briefs	
Recent Production Statistics	27
UGANDA	
Briefs	
'Minister' to Tanzania	28

- b -

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SLIPPAGE OF OAU FOUNDERS NOTED

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 8 Aug 79 p 15

[Article by Abdelaziz Dahmani: "The Decline of the Founding Fathers:]

[Text] Ahidjo, Nyerere, Senghor, Sekou Toure...they were four, in Monrovia, among those who created the OAU [Organization of African Unity] in 1963 in Addis Ababa. Crowned with the halo of "founding fathers," they were allotted a few prestigious roles. President Senghor, dean of this assembly consisting of 26 chiefs of state, 3 vice presidents, 5 prime ministers, and other representatives of the 49 members of the OAU, was elected first vice president of the conference. He was thus in charge of directing some debates. The opening address was assigned to Ahmadou Ahidjo, and the closing address to Ahmed Sekou Toure, so that, between those two, the main themes on the perspectives, philosophy and stakes of this 16th summit were enunciated.

But there was, in Monrovia, a diffuse feeling announcing the decline of the spirit of the OAU such as it had been defined in 1963 in Addis Ababa. The charter itself, resting as it did on "noninterference" and perpetuating frontiers inherited from colonialism, was for the first time openly challenged. And the "founding fathers" were not able to avoid controversy.

A few symptoms: The summit remained unmoved by a speech, which was, however, quite praiseworthy, by President Ahidjo, putting his peers on guard against "playing the game of external powers, interests and ideologies." The Cameroonian chief of state spoke in vain about tolerance: Everyone, at that moment, was sharpening his weapons. No sooner had he finished his speech, spoken in the presence of Kurt Waldheim (UN), Makhtar M'Bow (UNESCO), Chedlin Klibi (Arab League), and many other important observers, than a storm burst on the subject of the Uganda-Tanzania affair. The accused was none other than Julius Nyerere, another sage, charged with "illegal occupation" of Uganda. It was only, in a way, the previous excesses of Idi Amin which saved Nyerere.

The next morning, Leopold Sedar Senghor was presiding. He requested, in order to offset delays in the work of the summit, to rationalize contributions

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to the debate, and to limit each speaker to 15 minutes. No sooner had he finished than the president of the Seychelles, France-Albert Rene, was at the rostrum for a very long speech, passing very harsh judgments on numerous countries and on other chiefs of state. He was the one who was applauded. It's a question of cliques...

President Sekou Toure, in turn, did not escape some bantering when he spoke of an "African executive" in the manner of Nkrumah, or when he pronounced a *satisfecit* on the assembly: "you are all revolutionaries..." This kind of lyricism no longer takes.

The OAU in 1979 has declined in luster, in generosity and in gifted orators. Retorts have become aggressive. In this climate, the "founding fathers" appear as more of an embarrassment than an object of respect. The styles that prevail are those of the 40-to-45-year-olds. They may be discreet mediators like Gnassingbe Eyadema (Togo), Moussa Traore (Mali), Olusegun Obasanjo (Nigeria); or else, seizing upon a cause, they may defend it with grim energy, like Didier Ratsiraka (Madagascar), Matthieu Kerekou (Benin), France-Albert Rene (Seychelles). Even those of the intermediate age grade among chiefs of state, such as Neto, Siad Barre, Lamizana, Numayri and Tolbert, regardless of their political choice, seem outdistanced by the style and rhythm of the under 50's. The acceleration of changes at the head of states complicates matters even further. Seven countries have changed presidents, two or three times for some of them, since the OAU summit in 1978. The "founding fathers" thus take on the nature of historical monuments, speaking a language which is little understood by the new generation.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

VIEWS ON SENEGAL-ANGOLA ACCOMMODATION REPORTED

Paris AFRIQUE-ASIE in French No 194-195 20 Aug-16 Sep 79 p 37

[Text] According to the Dakar daily "LE SOLEIL," President Senghor met in Monrovia with President Agostinho Neto on the occasion of the 16th OAU summit.

It is well known that a number of African chiefs of state had repeatedly attempted to convince the Senegalese president that his government was wrong in refusing to recognize the Luanda popular government headed by Dr Agostinho Neto. The pretexts invoked by Dakar--such as the presence of Cuban volunteers in Angola--are all the more unconvincing given the fact that most if not all European, African and Arab countries have already recognized the legal government proclaimed by the MPLA following the defeat of the puppet UNITA and FNLA groups supported by South African and Zairian troops. Even Mobutu finally agreed to abandon the fiction he had always entertained in order to justify his opposition to the Luanda government.

Be that as it may, President Neto's position is unequivocal: it is inadmissible that Luanda should accept the fact that Senegal is continuing its support for UNITA, certain of whose members (including Jonas Savimbi) hold Senegalese passports, or that it should intervene in Angolan domestic policies. To speak of Senegal's desire to see a government of "national unity" integrating the MPLA and the puppet movements opposing it, as did Senegalese Minister of Foreign Affairs Moustafa Niasse, is as intolerable an interference as Luanda dictating conditions tomorrow about the Senegalese internal situation.

If the results of the exchange of views between Neto and Senghor is still not known, one thing is certain: neither Angolan foreign policy nor the presence of volunteer Cuban internationalists in Angola constitute subjects amenable to negotiations. All the more so since it is no secret that the latter's presence is directly related to the constant threat constituted by the South African aggressions against Angola.

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3

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

UNDP REPORT ON AID TO DROUGHT-STRICKEN AFRICA

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 3 Aug 79 p 2145

[Text] The 26th session (June 1979) of the Administrative Council of the UN Development Program (UNDP) has made available a report compiled through the services of that organization on assistance to drought-stricken African regions and to adjacent regions.

In 1978, with the exception of Cape Verde, which is still severely affected by the drought, and has been declared an 80 percent disaster area, all of the seven other countries of the Sahel (Gambia, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad) which are also members of the Permanent Interstate Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) benefited from an improvement in general weather conditions.

In all of the countries of the Sahel, the yield of the 1978-1979 growing season was greater than that of the preceding season. However, it was not sufficient to provide for all of the requirements of the population in 1979. Meeting at Nouakchott in December 1978, the ministers of the countries involved requested emergency food aid of 350,000 tons of grain from the international community to make up the crop deficit of the 1978-1979 season. The situation can be outlined by country as follows.

CAPE VERDE--The food crop deficit for 1979 is estimated at 70,000 tons (corn, beans, rice and wheat). Shortages are also found in the availability of sugar, edible oils and powdered milk (11,000 tons in all). In 1978, the food crop deficit was made up by international aid, the principal donors being Australia, Belgium, the EEC, the United States, France, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the World Food Program.

On 1 October 1978, the cattle population showed a loss of 64% over 1968 (15,080 heads compared to 41,800).

GAMBIA--Approximately one-fifth of the 1978 food crop production was destroyed by unseasonal rains. Requirements are estimated at 20,000 tons of grain.

4

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Gambia was the beneficiary of bilateral aid for the development of her agricultural sector. In the western half of the country, joint financing of \$11.7 million was awarded by the World Bank, Great Britain, and the Arabian Development Bank. In the eastern half, a rice production project was undertaken with Chinese aid (\$5 million).

UPPER VOLTA--The 1978-1979 grain crop production (millet, sorghum, corn and rice) in Upper Volta is estimated at 1.15 million tons, as compared to requirements of about 1.28 million tons. The deficit, which is considerably smaller than that of the preceding season, will be filled by the EEC and USAID. In addition, Saudi Arabia supplied 2,200 tons of sorghum.

MALI--The 1978-1979 growing season is considered satisfactory. However, the grain deficit (millet, corn, sorghum and rice) is estimated at 43,000 tons. Rice-growing operations in Segou and Mopti are being assisted by contributions from the World Bank, the European Development Fund (FED), and the French Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) totalling \$50.8 million. In 1980, completion of the Selingue dam, on the Sankarani, a tributary of the Niger, will permit irrigation of 60,000 hectares within the area covered by the Niger Office.

MAURITANIA--In spite of satisfactory weather conditions, the grain deficit for the 1978-1979 growing season is estimated to total between 38,000 and 47,000 tons. International aid has undertaken to provide 14,500 tons, and a supplementary request has been made to donors.

From November 1977 to October 1978, donations of powdered milk and oil from the EEC, the Red Cross, Canada, Finland and Denmark totalled 7,250 tons; requirements still to be filled since October 1978 have risen to 5,735 tons.

NIGER--Yields from the 1978 growing season were definitely superior to those of the preceding season. In 1979, the grain deficit is estimated at approximately 30,000 tons. In 1978, Niger was the recipient of grain assistance from USAID.

SENEGAL--Unseasonal torrential rains which fell in December 1978 and January 1979 considerably damaged the relatively satisfactory production of the 1978-1979 growing season. To meet the food deficit, assistance of 47,000 tons of grains and 25,000 tons of rice has been requested from PAM (World Food Program) and other donor organizations.

CHAD--In the Sudan region of Chadian territory, the 1978-1979 growing season has produced excellent results for both grain and food crops. In the Sahel region, food crop production is definitely lower than that of the preceding year and the grain deficit is estimated at 109,600 tons. Emergency food requirements for 1979 are nearly 48,500 tons.

The Food Situation in Other African Countries

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The UNDP report emphasizes that this organization is closely associated with efforts being made by the countries of the Sahel to increase the value of its river and lake basins: the Senegal, Gambia, Niger, Lake Chad and the Logone. In addition, the aforementioned report cites the food situation in various African countries.

ETHIOPIA--In January 1979, the necessary aid was estimated at between 250,000 and 300,000 tons of grain to provide for the needs of the population of regions affected by armed conflicts. Aid furnished during 1978 by the World Food Program, USAID, the EEC, the USSR, Yugoslavia and UNICEF totalled 78,000 tons of grain and 9,600 tons of protein-rich foods.

SOMALIA--1978 harvests were attacked by an invasion of predators (locusts and rats). Thanks to food assistance supplied by PAM, the EEC and USAID, the needs of drought victims will be met in 1979.

GHANA--The 1978 food crop deficit was met by gifts from PAM, the EEC, the United States, the Netherlands and Great Britain (10,000 tons of wheat, 12,500 tons of sorghum and 5,000 tons of corn). Needs to be met for the entire country in 1979 are estimated at 180,000 tons of corn and 30,000 tons of sorghum.

GUINEA--The 1978 growing season was definitely better than that of 1977 when inadequate harvests made emergency aid from the international community necessary. However, it is important to remember that Guinea, even in normal years, must resort to importing 40,000 to 50,000 tons of rice to provide for her food requirements.

TOGO--In 1977, UN organizations supplied 6,500 tons of grain to make up the deficit caused by lack of rain. In view of the good yields of the 1978 season, it seems that Togo will not have to ask for emergency food aid in 1979.

ZAIRE--The drought which was rampant in 1978 considerably affected the regions of Lower Zaire, and emergency aid was provided by PAM (3,100 tons of corn and rice, 500 tons of powdered milk and 430 tons of legumes).

MADAGASCAR--The main problem caused by the drought is low rice production, and the country, which normally has a surplus, had to import some 150,000 tons of rice in 1978. UN organizations, the World Bank, and the European Development Fund are contributing to the Malagasy government fight against the effects of the drought. In the fight against grain-eating birds, locusts and grasshoppers which, in some regions of Africa, periodically devastate the standing crops, the UNDP has allocated a financial contribution of \$1.93 million for the 1977-1981 cycle, to be divided among three sub-regional organizations for the anti-acridian and anti-aviary fight in central and eastern Africa.

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6

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BRIEFS

KEEPING SECRET AT OAU DIFFICULT--The Organization of African Unity has some difficulty keeping its most confidential files secret in Addis Ababa. Some of the personnel are suspected of selling those documents to certain embassies installed in the Ethiopian capital. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 8 Aug 79 p 33] 9347

MALAGASY ARMY WILL SUPPORT SEYCHELLES--The army of the Malagasy Republic is ready to fly to the rescue of the Seychelles Government, which is periodically threatened with an attack by international mercenaries. The maneuvers which were taking place in Seychelles since the month of April were essentially designed to demonstrate the mobility and the striking power of the Malagasy troops. They were also intended to prove that Madagascar supports the regime of President France-Albert Rene, whose party was then facing legislative elections. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 8 Aug 79 p 33] 9347

NGUESSO POWER SEIZURE WORRIES NEIGHBORS--Developments in Central Africa worry moderate countries in the region. Cameroon and Gabon in particular are not insensitive to the seizure of power in the Congo by Denis Sassou Nguesso, considered an "ultra" who favors reinforcement of cooperation with Cuba. Another reason for this concern: Nigeria is reported to have made contacts with socialist Ethiopia to seek her aid in resolving the Chad problem. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 8 Aug 79 p 33] 9347

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7

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CONGO

REPORT ON SPECIAL SESSION OF PCT CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 10 Aug 79 p 2226

[Article: "Crisis Getting Worse in the Country"]

[Text] "The special session of the Central Committee of the Party is being held at a time when the crisis is getting worse in the country as it is elsewhere, and when the people are suffering the most pernicious effects of this phenomenon," stated President Sassou Nguesso on 3 August in Brazzaville, at the opening of the second special session of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] since the beginning of the year.

The head of state affirmed that everything has been done to avert this crisis, but that because it is "a structural and profound one" the recovery efforts will take effect only in the long term.

Referring to "the enemies of the Congolese revolution who have become nervous because of the victory of the PCT at the elections of 8 July, which they had not expected," the president estimated that "the effects of the crisis seem to be their only weapon with which to fight the Party and its leadership."

Let us note that on 2 August, the PCT had warned its activists against "certain rumors circulated by the reactionary forces" and which are aimed at "diverting the activists and creating a split."

The final communique from the special session of the Central Committee indicates that the Central Committee has decided on definite measures for the case of General Yhombi Opango, the former head of state, and of his "acolytes." These measures will be published later.

On the other hand, the members of the Central Committee adopted the draft of its internal regulation. It is to govern "the functioning of this great authority in the country and the behavior of its members."

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8

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LIBERIA

TOLBERT FACING POLITICAL CRISIS FOLLOWING OAU SUMMIT

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 15 Aug 79 pp 30-31

[Article by Jos-Blaise Alima]

[Text] The lights had barely been extinguished at the 16th summit of the Organization of African Unity before President Tolbert had to face a political crisis which had been hatching for many weeks. The resignations of the ministers of finance, James Philipps, and of agriculture, Florence Chenoweth, again brutally plunged the current president of the OAU into the morass of domestic policy. At the end of a 5-hour marathon meeting of the Council of Ministers, two other members of the government were also to lose their positions: Jenkins Baker, deputy minister of agriculture, and Gerald Padmore, principal deputy minister of finance.

This series of dismissals results from two events which are not directly connected. But it illustrates perfectly the political climate in which Liberia is living today. James Philipps, Jenkins Baker and Gerald Padmore are the victims of a financial scandal about which everyone was talking even before the opening of the summit in Monrovia. Several movements among the workers of the various trades had contributed to a delay of the construction work. To the point that when the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs was to begin the "OAU village" still was not ready. The amount of the expenditures has raised criticisms from the "average Liberians," in general "natives," that is, those who, although in the majority and native to the country, continue to be the subject of harassment and barely concealed discrimination. However, the rumor about embezzlements by certain officials did not bring about a violent reaction on the part of the people.

In reality, this momentary passivity was due to a certain amount of reserve on the part of the Liberians, while the OAU summit was being held in the Liberian capital. The local press itself, which is relatively independent, has maintained discretion on the subject. However, on 29 July, the truce was brutally shattered by the weekly, SUNDAY EXPRESS. The latter asserted that a \$400,000 bribe had been paid by the Greek owners of the liner which

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was chartered by the government to serve as a floating hotel for some 2,000 persons for 14 days. The newspaper said that the lease had cost the state \$2 million which, theoretically, was to recover the sum without difficulty. The operation was even supposed to produce a substantial profit for the authorities. However, apparently only a few personalities are said to have shared the ship: at least three, according to the SUNDAY EXPRESS.

For the man in the street, those alleged to be guilty are three of the four victims of the latest ministerial shakeup. As for the fourth, Florence Chenoweth, had to leave the Ministry of Agriculture for having advocating a policy which, while making her unpopular, seriously shook the government in the month of April 1979.

The events, which on 14 April, resulted in the death of 70 persons and the wounding of 400 in Monrovia, had their origin in a study prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture recommending an increase in the price of rice, the basic foodstuff of Liberians, which would rise from \$22 to \$30 per 50-kilogram sack. Many arrests were made among the activists of the "Progressive Alliance of Liberia," the movement of the opposition which had issued the watchword of the demonstrations. Following that, general amnesty measures, increases in wages in the building sector and the lowering of the price of rice to \$20 a sack contributed to the calming of tempers. It is true that President Tolbert had chosen his moment well. These measures were, in fact, announced only a few weeks before the arrival in Monrovia of the first delegations. Gabriel Baccus Matthews, president of the "Progressive Alliance of Liberia," even met for a long time with the Liberian chief of state, to whom he offered, in the name of his movement, "all the help that the president considered useful in connection with the OAU summit welcome." The axe was, therefore, buried. Momentarily, no doubt. The decision to lower the price of rice could not fail to constitute a disavowal of the policy advanced by Mrs Chenoweth. The minister logically drew this conclusion and offered her resignation. But the dismissal of the three other members of the government, instead of provoking a government crisis, blossomed into an explosive social situation, which was tempered for several weeks by the holding of the OAU meeting in Monrovia.

The tacit "gentlemen's agreement" signed between the government and the opposition threatens, in fact, to break apart in the face of popular pressure. All the more so because the affair of the bribe revealed by the SUNDAY EXPRESS definitely does not appear to be anything more than the tip of the iceberg constituted by the 16th summit of the Organization of African Unity. Other heads will surely roll; and the government, already t r nished, will have to face increasingly threatening grumbling. The truce, in this case, will only last a few months. According to members of the opposition, the demonstrations in the month of April are just a taste of what Liberia is in danger of experiencing in the coming months if, as one "native" puts it, "this system which makes Liberia an apartheid land where blacks are martyring other blacks: is perpetuated. In the face of this new

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situation, will William Tolbert have the breathing space to concern himself with African problems during a term which is shaping up as particularly difficult"

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11

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MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

MARBLE PALACE, BUNKER FOR RATSIRAKA--President Didier Ratsiraka of the Malagasy Republic is having a marble palace and a bunker constructed on an estate extending over 300 hectares, 10 km south of Antananarivo. This undertaking, financed by North Korea, will also include military installations destined to house a pretorian guard the size of a regiment between 750 and 1,000 men). [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 8 Aug 79 p 33] 9347

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12

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MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL'S REMARKS ON PRIVATE, STATE SECTORS

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Aug 79 p 2291

[Text] In answer to a question on the definition of the respective roles played by the private and the state sectors in the Mozambican economy, President Samora Machel noted the following:

"The agricultural state sector is rapidly developing. There are 130,000 hectares of agricultural production under the control of state enterprises, producing cotton, rice, corn, potatoes, peanuts and alfalfa.

"State farms are centers for the propagation of advanced techniques to be used in the cooperatives: the best seeds for each type of soil, the most advanced cultivation methods, the fertilizers of the highest quality. They also constitute centers for scientific and technical training for cooperative members as well as high-productivity and high-income centers.

"The private sector, in turn, plays an important social role in industry, agriculture and commerce. However, its activities must serve the interests of the national economy. Private entrepreneurs must place their means of production at the service of the goals set by the state according to the exigencies of the national plan.

"We believe that our economic development can accommodate participation by other countries, international firms and generally speaking, foreign capital as long as their activities are in agreement with the goals of our economic policies and conform to the principles and the priorities of our development plans, while increasing our human and material resources.

"Our country has established legislation pertaining to the minimally necessary conditions for the establishment of new enterprises as well as to the definition of their rights and obligations. At the time of such establishment, the enterprise possesses a set of regulations governing the length of its viability, the form under which earnings will be exported, technical assistance transfers, the way in which it will be integrated into the overall objectives of the plan, as well as certain other conditions which will permit the project to show a profit to the mutual advantage of investors and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

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"Upon establishment of each project, conditions will be set by mutual agreement enabling the Mozambican state to buy out foreign participation at the end of a given length of time.

"We already possess some experience in collaborating with foreign capital, either in the way of establishing mixed enterprises or through the acquisition of know-how, or even in the field of financing. This experience pertains mainly to the field of fishing, to the exploitation of mineral resources and the metallurgic industry. It has been positive.

"In the implementation of projects involving foreign capital, the present system, while not being the only one practicable, consists in paying this foreign participation with a portion of the ensuing production.

"As regards investment risks, we can state that foreign participation is protected and guaranteed by law."

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NIGER

ONERSOL DIRECTOR DISCUSSES OFFICE'S ROLE, FUNDING

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 15 Aug 79 pp 116, 118

[Interview with Abdou Moumouni, director of the Niger Solar Energy Office, by Francoise Hubscher, date not given]

[Text] Today, the international reputation of Professor Abdou Moumouni is established. At one and the same time director of the Niger Solar Energy office (ONERSOL) and a teacher in Niamey, this 50-year old man, who is discreet and of few words, is the personification of hope in Africa. His success is worthy of emulation.

Hope? Because solar energy, in which he was one of the earliest believers, is proving to be an asset of the first order for the continent, and most particularly for the Sahel. An example? By making the ONERSOL not only a research organization but also a production center, Abdou Moumouni is proving that scientific research, far from being restricted to some sterile utopia, is participating fully in the economic emancipation effort of his underdeveloped country.

[Question] By what route did the Dakar physics professor reach the position of director of the ONERSOL?

[Answer] It was in Rome in 1960 where a United Nations conference was being held on new energy sources that I realized: it was necessary for me to leave the African Continent to complete my physics education and acquire a specialization in the field of solar energy. I wanted to go either to the United States or the Soviet Union. It was the Soviet Union. I remained in that country 3 years. On my return to Africa, I was able to set up a small laboratory in Mali. In 1969, I returned to Niger where I was appointed to head the ONERSOL which had been in existence for 4 years.

[Question] What means did you have?

[Answer] At that time, we were three: a director and two technicians. Our operating budget was not over 3 million CFA francs and credits used for research--20 million. Today, there are five research positions and five technician positions. The operating budget has increased to 35 million and the research budget is in excess of 200 million.

15

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Of course, that is not enough. However, in relation to the Niger budget (over 43 billion CFA francs), it is a large sum. What is more, today-- and this was not always the case--we are receiving foreign aid: bilateral aid (France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and the United States) and multilateral aid (European Economic Community and, to a certain degree, UNESCO and the United Nations Development Program.)

[Question] Apart from your research and development section, since 1976 the ONERSOL has included a dynamic production and marketing organization, an experience that is almost unique in Africa. Has it been well received?

[Answer] The use of solar energy cannot be really beneficial in Africa, without the parallel development of the scientific, technical and even industrial sectors. The underdeveloped countries must stop being eternal technology consumers.

It is interesting to note that beginning in 1970 and for almost 6 years the Europeans (in particular the French) have supplied enormous numbers of solar installations to Senegal, Mali and the Upper Volta but...not to Niger which had to entirely finance the ONERSOL plant (200 million CFA francs). For we agreed to accept the benefits of these installations to the extent that our solar collectors were purchased and used. Until 1978, we ran into turndowns.

Today, the principle is accepted. By the European Development Fund and also by the French Thermal Studies Company (FRETES).

[Question] What are the plant's current activities?

[Answer] With a staff of 30 persons, the plant manufactures more than 400 hot water heaters per year, as well as solar distilleries and water recovery units for the pumping stations. Account taken of our programs, we are thinking about doubling the number of workers between now and the end of 1979. In Niamey, hotels, public buildings and hospitals, government employees' housing and that of expatriates are already equipped with solar hot water heaters.

[Question] Is not a solar hot water heater still a luxury?

[Answer] From an overall standpoint, yes, solar installations still require initial investment; however, the recurrent charges are low; it is a free and inexhaustible energy source. A solar hot water heater (6 to 7 kWh per day) costs 180,000 CFA francs when it comes out of the factory. Taking into consideration the price of electricity in Niamey, one of the highest in the world, the solar hot water heater is amortized in 14 months compared to an electric hot water heater. Then it is a question of the device's useful life: a minimum of 15 years.

16
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As for solar distilleries, the amortization period [rentabilite] is even more marked: 7, 8 months. Even kitchen stoves are beginning to have some success among the cadres. For a family of four to six, you have to allow 25,000 CFA francs.

As for the price of solar pumps, which is still high, it will be an entirely different day before motors are manufactured in Africa.

[Question] Does that mean that we can hope to have "100 percent solar" anytime soon?

[Answer] It is difficult at this time to make definitive judgment. Solar energy is not a panacea. But in the landlocked countries such as Niger, where the import of petroleum products puts a serious strain on the budget while the hours of sunshine per day are very favorable, solar energy is being called upon to play a considerable role. Moreover, the use of solar energy has financial advantages. If all the families of Niamey were to use solar stoves only to prepare lunch, we could reduce the consumption of wood by half. Defora station, with whose catastrophic consequences in the Sahel regions we are familiar, would thus be slowed down. Finally, solar technology has the enormous advantage of being well suited to the socioeconomic structure of our countries.

[Question] Under the circumstances, do you think that Niger can become "a sun exporter" and that one day the ONERSOL will inundate west Africa with its devices?

[Answer] I do not think that in the future ONERSOL will get into export, although it is already selling to Benin, Togo, Nigeria and Upper Volta. Solar installations, because of their size, do not easily lend themselves to long distance transport, which is quite onerous, particularly in our regions. The real solution lies in the establishment of factories in each state with--why not--ONERSOL licences.

[Question] In the light of your experience and that of your colleagues, what are the major problems being encountered today by the African researcher?

[Answer] In our societies, the function and importance of research are not perceived by the political authorities. It is not a question of accusing them... There are explanations (I am not saying justifications): research does not produce immediate results. It is likened to something "which does not serve a useful purposes." Therefore, the researcher has to continually attempt to find concrete applications. That does not mean we must content ourselves with applied research; personally, I am always much attracted by theoretical questions; however, we have to use applied research as a point of departure to get into basic research.

Another problem: researchers, except those--and they are rare--at the universities, do not have definitive status which would give them any

17
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motivation (notably material). Result: when the time comes that we have a budget to hire researchers, we cannot find any who have sufficient training and motivation. That is my situation in ONERCOL. Of the five positions to be filled, only two have been filled up to now.

Third problem: because of the internal situation of certain countries and the good conditions offered abroad, the brain drain continues to be a reality. Training outside the country is not the principal problem. What is important is for the researcher to be politically motivated. In this case, he will return to Africa from wherever.

[Question] But how is research to be financed?

[Answer] Still on the basis of domestic scientific and technological development. For example, the traditional pharmacopoeia permits the curing of jaundice in 1 week. However, since the Africans have turned toward foreign countries, very few researchers are making efforts to isolate the active elements of plants. The necessary material is however scarce and costly.

[Question] What do you advise a young African who wishes to go into research?

[Answer] It is really not a question of advice, but he should know that it is very difficult, that it is not a lucrative career. He should be very motivated on the political level and on the scientific level: a researcher's time is not his own; he cannot live like a government employee.

In the second place, he must expect a lot of misunderstanding on the part of the people and governments. He must try to convince them with a lot of patience and modesty, not by words but by deeds.

Finally, he must not forget that research is not the work of one "gentleman" but of a team.

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NIGER

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES CUBAN OFFICIAL -- The vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, Mr Jose Domenech, who arrived in Niamey on 1 August, was received by President Seyni Kountche on 3 August. Mr Domenech gave the head of the Niger state a message from President Fidel Castro and spoke with him about cooperation between Niger and Cuba, and about the upcoming summit of nonaligned nations, which will be held in Havana in September. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 10 Aug 79 p 2220] 8463

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION -- All development efforts will be doomed to failure if the security of the state is not ensured, stated President Seyni Kountche on 2 August, in a speech broadcast on the eve of the 19th anniversary of Niger's independence. In his address to the nation, the head of the Niger state stressed that the developing society which he presented to the nation 4 months ago "is substantially distant from a structural point of view from the image of democracy which the West offers us and sometimes tries to impose on us." "The fragility of our states is legendary," added the Niger president. "To allow the ferments of disintegration to be introduced would seem to us to be a crime against our people." "The independence of our country occurred at the time when we were as close as possible to total dependence," stressed Colonel Kountche, who asserted "total and real independence does not exist" and "it is interdependence which one must learn to manage." [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 10 Aug 79 p 2220] 8463

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SENEGAL

ECONOMIC DATA 1978 - FIRST QUARTER 1979

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 10 Aug 79 p 2215

[Article: "Recent Elements of Economic Situation"]

[Text] In its series of economic and monetary statistics bulletins, the Central Bank of the West African States [BCEAO] devoted one of its latest issues to Senegal.

While the 1977-1978 peanut oil campaign produced 436,000 tons as against 956,000 tons for the previous campaign, the commercial purchases of the 1978-1979 campaign amounted to 641,000 tons as of 30 April 1979. The purchasing price at the producer was maintained at 41.50 francs per kilogram. Since the 1975-1976 campaign, the Senegalese economy has reflected the decline in value of its peanut production, which was cut to 48.9 billion CFA [African Financial Community (monetary unit)], then to 39.7 billion and to 18.1 billion.

The 1977-1978 campaign also produced 37,077 tons of cotton seed (minus 8,130 tons compared to the previous campaign), the value of which added up to 1.8 billion CFA (minus 0.4 billion). The food crops were also cut; their value represented 17.2 billion CFA for millet sorghum, 3.5 billion CFA for paddy and 1.8 billion CFA for corn.

The production of phosphates reached 1.6 million tons for the year 1978, and during the first quarter of 1979 mining yielded 432,600 tons (330,000 tons of which were exported), an increase of approximately 10 percent compared to the corresponding quarter in 1978. During the first quarter of 1979, the production of cement reached 106,300 tons (plus 12 percent).

During the first 5 months of 1979, the supply of peanuts to the oil factories amounted to 350,000 tons, a strong increase over 1978 (257,000 tons for the first 6 month period).

By the end of December 1978, the index of industrial production, aside from oil factories, was set at 174.8 as against 190.2 one year earlier (base figure of 100 for the year 1969).

20

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During the first quarter of 1979, tuna fishing registered spectacular results; the catch amounted to 236,656 tons, all of which was delivered to the local factories.

At the end of January 1979, the index of building costs was set at 235.9 as against 219.3 12 months earlier (base figure of 100 for 1 January 1972).

At the end of March 1979, the overall price index for African family consumption was set at 242.3, as against 233.5 at the end of March 1978 (base figure of 100 for the year 1967).

The index for product turnover of the major commercial companies was 176.5 as of 31 December 1978, as against 178 1 year earlier (base figure of 100 for the year 1970).

The volume of customs duties and taxes amounted to 12.9 billion CFA for the first quarter of 1979 (97 percent of which for imports), as against 11.4 billion CFA for the same quarter of 1978.

The budget for the financial period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979 was set, in terms of receipts and expenditures, at 136.5 billion CFA (29.5 billion less than the previous one); the equipment credits amounted to 35 billion CFA (plus 17 billion).

By the end of December 1978, the foreign debt incurred by Senegal amounted to an exchange value of 103.4 billion CFA as against 90 billion at the end of December 1977. The as yet unused available margin over the credits obtained amounted to 84.6 billion CFA at the end of 1978 (as against 76.4 billion at the end of 1977).

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE WILL RESIGN--Mr Louis Pienaar, ambassador from South Africa to France, is expected to resign soon, for reasons that have nothing to do with politics. He is said to be thinking of applying his juridical talents by heading an international cabinet of business lawyers. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 8 Aug 79 p 33] 9347

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22

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TANZANIA

TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM THREATENED WITH SLOWDOWN

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 15 Aug 79 pp 88-90

[Article by Francois Soudan]

[Text] Not far from the Tanzanian city of Arusha, where the yellow grass of the Masai steppes stretches out as far as the eye can see, right up to the Kilimandjaro foothills, a few cement buildings with sheet metal roofs have sprung up at the side of the ochre trail. A simple wooden sign, painted by an unsteady hand, reads: "Ujuzi Leo Industries." It is difficult to imagine that in these damp sheds there is a small cooperative with some 40 paid employees, most of whom are former agricultural workers from the colonial coffee plantations. For the last 2 years, the cooperative has been building windmills destined for the drainage of waters and the irrigation of the collective fields. The Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals, the "Maji," is at one and the same time the silent partner of the Ujuzi and the originator of the devices, which were designed by students of the faculty of agriculture of Morongoro, in collaboration with Australian experts. This activity falls within the framework of the "Technological Project Suitable for the Arusha Region," one of the numerous miniplans Tanzania has been developing for a decade.

At the time of independence, Tanzania was a uniquely agricultural country, which relied upon a few exportable products such as sisal and coffee. A country without infrastructures or basic industries, almost without any communications facilities. The first two development plans were not distinguished by their originality: priority to the basic industries, often with the participation of the state. The foreign experts installed in key positions of the economy quite naturally tended to apply Western solutions to Tanzanian problems. However, the 1965 crisis, during which Dar es Salaam broke off relations with Great Britain to protest against its Rhodesian policy, resulted in the exodus of most of the British advisers from Tanzania. The dependence of Julius Nyerere's country then became abundantly clear: for almost 6 months the national economy was practically paralyzed.

To remedy this situation, by concretizing a socialist option to the point of the very theoretical, the Arusha statement (1967) and above all the

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"1970 directives" established the four principles of Tanzanian development: nationalization of the means of production and distribution; rural regrouping; decentralization; "home rule education"; and promotion of a "native technology." A very active policy of cadre training was undertaken in 1969; and, today, nearly 3,000 Tanzanian experts have been trained. The complete replacement of foreign advisers is scheduled for 1980; however, it seems improbable that this time frame will be met.

The instruction given to future cadres at the University of Dar es Salaam (nearly 70 percent of the students are "scientists") takes into account above all local realities and solutions which are proper and "autonomous." In the faculty of engineering bulletin, UHANDISI JOURNAL, students explain for example, how to build a bridge cheaply, install a handcrafted [artisanale] battery of solar panels or install an irrigation system at low cost.

The dissemination and application of these methods which at times are veritable strokes of inspiration are handled by the "Majli," within which many students are going through a mandatory training period. The Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) is also responsible for this internal transfer of technology. Its role is to promote the construction of small village factories. These production units entities which were not too competitive have experienced a spectacular "boom" since 1977, a year when the border between Kenya and Tanzania was closed.

With the country placed in a position of quasi-self-sufficiency, these factories were developed with the means at hand [du bord], that is, thanks to the utilization of suitable technologies.

In collaboration with several Indian technicians, a methane production program is now being tested in a number of villages. The methane is being made from human and animal wastes. On hundred windmills are in service for the irrigation of land. A few photovoltaic cells (solar energy) have been installed on a trial basis with the help of a British company, the "Lucas Solar Energy Company."

However, the success of this desire for technological independence depends above all on the training of the farmers and their cooperation. The latter, ever since the "snafus" which accompanied the mandatory rural regroupings from 1972 to 1976, are very reticent. Peter Mombelo, the head of a Vijiji (village) in the vicinity of Arusha, explains: "The people here are not at all bothered by these innovations. The technicians who come here to talk about them are not from around here. They come from Moshi, Arusha or Dar es Salaam. In short, from the city..."

In the Tanzanian National Scientific Research Council in Dar es Salaam, it is acknowledged that "problems often come up" and that "the farmers are distrustful." However, it is not a question of falling back into the

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errors of the past: suggestions will be made without ordering. "Tanzanian agriculture is still largely a subsistence agriculture: only 10 percent of the farmers use fertilizer and pesticides; 5 percent are mechanized. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to introduce new technologies in large doses!

Moreover, the development of suitable technological solutions, although consistent with the Arusha declaration, are in danger of a slowdown. The country is experiencing serious economic difficulties, and a new pragmatic policy was initiated at the end of 1976 (priority to investments, denationalizations, appeal to foreign companies, etc. ...).

Tanzanian socialism, it is true, is a socialism of endurance [duree] and patience.

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TANZANIA

BRIEFS

WAR SLOWS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS -- On 31 July, the Tanzanian prime minister, Mr Eduard Sokoine, stated that 25 percent of the amounts intended for current expenses and for the development of Tanzania have been devoted to the war against Uganda, thus slowing down or putting a stop to the achievement of projects from the last fiscal year. He specified that only 46 percent of the development projects in Tanzania were carried out and that 45 percent of the ministerial funds intended for development were used, while the regions had only spent 59 percent of the sums at their disposal. He also stated that Tanzania's commercial exchanges are mediocre. The amount of imports in 1978 reached 8 billion shillings and for the year 1979-1980 the government has only 4 billion shillings at its disposal to go ahead with the imports anticipated during the current budgetary year. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 10 Aug 79 p 2230] 8463

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TOGO

BRIEFS

RECENT PRODUCTION STATISTICS--The 1977-1978 campaign of agricultural products intended for export produced 16,686 tons of cocoa (an increase of 2,569 tons over the previous campaign) representing 2.5 billion CFA (an increase of 0.7 billion) and 4,707 tons of coffee (a decrease of 5,723 tons) representing 0.6 billion CFA (a decrease of 0.6 billion). As for the 1978-1979 campaign, marketing reached 9,964 tons of cocoa until 28 April 1979 and 3,747 of coffee until 8 May 1979. During the first 4 months of 1979, electricity output increased by 11.30 percent compared to the first 4 months of 1978, and consumption of oil products increased by nearly 40 percent. In 1978, Lome port traffic totaled 1 million tons for imports (of which 351,000 tons were for oil products and 343,000 tons for clinker) and 319,000 tons for exports (not including phosphates). Phosphate products are contributing to the Togolese budget. From 1962 to the end of 1978, total phosphate production amounted to 26.3 million tons, representing a total amount of 154.6 billion CFA. [Excerpts] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Aug 79 p 2276]

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UGANDA

BRIEFS

'MINISTER' TO TANZANIA--On 1 August, President Godfrey Binaisa appointed Vincent Rwamwaro to be "minister resident in Tanzania." [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 10 Aug 79 p 2229]

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28

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