

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000200020003-4

2

1979

(

43/

)

1 OF 1

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/8748

2 November 1979

Near East/North Africa Report

(FOUO 43/79)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

For further information on report content call (703) 351-2833 (Near East); 351-2501 (Iran, Afghanistan); 351-3165 (North Africa).

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OWNERSHIP OF MATERIALS REPRODUCED HEREIN REQUIRE THAT DISSEMINATION OF THIS PUBLICATION BE RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/8748

2 November 1979

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT
(FOUO 43/79)

CONTENTS	PAGE
ALGERIA	
Fishing Industry Needs Overhauling (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 14 Sep 79)	1
Briefs	
Kaolin Deposit Development	3
Batna Governorate Harvests	3
Algerian-Ivorian Talks	3
BAHRAIN	
Unrest Recently Seen as Purely Economic (THE MIDDLE EAST, Oct 79)	4
EGYPT	
Al-Sadat Enraged at Left, Censures Muslim Brotherhood, Leader on Television (AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI, 6-12 Sep 79)	6
IRAN	
Khomeyni's Son Describes Father's Isolation (Liz Thurgood; THE GUARDIAN, 17 Oct 79)	14
LIBYA	
Iron and Steel Complex Planned (THE MIDDLE EAST, Oct 79)	15
MOROCCO	
USFP Official Discusses Sahara Problem (Faruq Abu-Zahr; AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI, 10-16 Sep 79) ..	17

- a - [III - NE & A - 121 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Forest Resources, Wood Industry Figures Presented (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 21 Sep 79) ...	22
Grains Given Priority for 1979-1980 Agricultural Season (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 14 Sep 79) ...	23
Briefs	
French-Moroccan Agreement	25
Report on French Community	25
High Tangier Port Rates	26
Fishing by Spanish Boats	26
Agreement With Japan	27
Marrakech Water Supply	27
Cooperation With USSR	27
Cooperation With FRG	27
Phosphates Statistics	27
Agreement With Sweden	28
Arab Mining Cooperation	28
Arab Import Loan	28
EEC Food Aid	29
TUNISIA	
Rural Development Policy Outlined (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 7 Sep 79)	30
Agricultural Developments in 1978-1979 Reported (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 14 Sep 79) ...	32
Briefs	
Priority to Employment	36
Cooperation With Iraq	36

- b -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ALGERIA

FISHING INDUSTRY NEEDS OVERHAULING

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 14 Sep 79 p 2501

[Text] Before independence, fishing experienced accelerated development in Algeria, reaching 30,000 tons per year on the average from 1930 to 1940. It then dropped to 25,000 tons per year and by 1958, totaled only 19,000 tons. At that time, it was exclusively practiced by Spaniards, Maltese and Italians, since the French had lost interest and the Algerians were involved only as paid workers. The massive departure of upper-level European personnel and the 40-percent decline in the fishing fleet caused production to drop to 26,000 tons in 1961 and 16,000 tons in 1963.

For 7 years, production remained stagnant at around 20,000 tons per year. With the establishment of a public sector in 1969 and at the price of costly investments and financial advantages and loans granted to small fishermen, it rose to 35,000 tons in 1974 and leveled off at that figure, with the exception of 1977, when the total was 43,000 tons. Deep-sea fishing is now dominated by the private sector, in which a multitude of small businesses are controlled by a few large producers, allied with the wholesale fishmongers and brokers. The public sector is endeavoring to make progress, but not without difficulty. Its share has increased slightly since 1972, thanks to massive investments.

At the present time, private vessels include 124 trawlers, 167 sardine boats and 364 small fishermen. The Algerian Fishing Office (OAP) is far behind in number: 41 seiner-trawlers, 5 simple trawlers and 4 small boats, but this modern, steel fleet can remain at sea for several days.

The main reason for the stagnation of catches are the outdated nature of private equipment and the failure to maintain the OAP fleet, a lack of motivation on the part of deep-sea fishermen, who receive few financial and social advantages, the archaic methods of fishing with nets at the surface, the small businesses and fishing with trawlers. And yet, the Algerian coast, which is not well enough known, seems to have good fishing resources.

A few statistics published by the Ministry of Commerce show the current situation. Seasonal fish make up, in terms of tonnage, 80 percent of the

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

prices, the so-called "blue" fish (tuna and sardines) 14 to 15 percent, shellfish 4 percent and sharks and swordfish the remainder. In Greater Algiers at the end of 1975, the retail sales price was on the order of 18 to 20 dinars per kilogram for whiting and red mullet, 12 to 14 dinars for shrimp and 3 to 4 dinars for sardines.

In 1978, customs registered 174 tons of fish exported for a little over 1 million dinars, with salted or dried stockfish representing over half the volume and value. Imports were negligible, although they were sizable in other years (frozen tuna, dried or salted salmon). France is the front-ranking customer by far, followed by Italy, which buys considerable quantities.

In one of his economic bulletins, the Algerian minister of commerce talked about the OAP and its "unfinished business." Established by an order dated 24 November 1969, it had and still has the task of organizing and supporting the traditional private sector, promoting industrial fishing and processing and organizing marketing. Thanks to considerable investments, it has turned toward fishing for blue fish (sardines and tuna), deep-sea fishing in the Atlantic and canned fish.

Since the Algerian potential was estimated at 64,000 tons a year, the 3-year plan drawn up in 1966 provided for the modernization of ten plants, the training of fishermen owning their own boats and engineers, the purchase of boats and equipment. A fleet of 80 units was to be built, equipped with modern outfitting. However, structural obstacles are substantial: a lack of spare parts, motors poorly adapted to the conditions in Algeria and a lack of professional personnel. According to the analysis of the Ministry of Commerce, these difficulties are joined by the excessive control over the private sector by the brokers, approved intermediaries between fishermen and sales who take charge of everything. The study concludes that a structural reform is essential.

COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie., Paris, 1979

11,464
CSO: 4400

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ALGERIA

BRIEFS

KAOLIN DEPOSIT DEVELOPMENT--Until the deadline of 15 October 1979, the National Mining Exploration and Exploitation Company (SONAREM) will receive bids for studies of the development of the Amazert kaolin deposit, to include: processing tests, technical-economic studies and the drawing up of specifications for construction of the industrial complex. Interested parties should write to SONAREM, Engineering and Development Division, Le Nador Building, 127 Boulevard Salah-Bouakouir, Algiers. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 7 Sep 79 p 2437] 11,464

BATNA GOVERNORATE HARVESTS--The harvesting-threshing season which started in June in the governorate of Batna is coming to a close somewhat behind the rest of the country because of the rugged terrain. Declared a disaster region 4 years ago because of the drought, the governorate expects to harvest much less than the 650,000 to 700,000 quintals of a normal season this year. By 20 August, 200,000 quintals had been harvested from 81,000 hectares. Yield has been low: 3.35 quintals per hectare for the socialist sector, 2.38 quintals per hectare for the agrarian revolution sector and 2.36 quintals per hectare for the private sector. One should note that because of the drought damage, a large part of the previously planted areas have been turned into pasture. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 7 Sep 79 p 2437] 11,464

ALGERIAN-IVORIAN TALKS--Commercial relations between Algeria and the Ivory Coast were examined in Algiers on 9 September at a meeting between Abdelghani Akbi, Algerian minister of commerce, and his Ivorian counterpart, Maurice Seri-Gnoleba, who came to attend the 16th International Fair in Algiers. "The Ivory Coast is Algeria's main partner in Africa," Akbi said. "Commercial trade is diversified and its volume is satisfactory," he added. Algeria imports cacao, wood and coffee from the Ivory Coast and exports iron and steel products and oil derivatives. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 14 Sep 79 p 2501] 11,464

CSO: 4400

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

BAHRAIN

UNREST RECENTLY SEEN AS PURELY ECONOMIC

London THE MIDDLE EAST in English Oct 79 p 18

[Text]

Arriving in the UAE from Bahrain, Ayatollah Khomeini's representative Hujjat-al-Islam Sayyed Hadi al-Modarresi gave the first independent account of the recent unrest on the island. A petition drawn up after the demonstrations suggests political and economic motives as distinct from purely religious priorities.

The Bahraini Government at first denied that demonstrations had occurred or that Modarresi had been deported, saying he had left of his own volition.

Subsequently, however, amid calls for a regional security conference, Bahraini officials acknowledged that "unlawful marches" had taken place and that Modarresi had been asked to leave "to have his UAE passport renewed".

In an interview with the radical weekly *Al Azmena al-Arabia*, shortly after he arrived in Sharjah in mid-September, Modarresi accused the Bahraini Government of trying to "throw a cordon" round the Iranian revolution by preventing reports of events in Iran from being published.

His chronology of the unrest in Bahrain begins with the return to Bahrain of an Islamic delegation which had travelled to Iran to confer with Ayatollah Khomeini. Members were interrogated and some had their passports confiscated, he said.

Shortly after, demonstrators took to the streets on "Jerusalem day" and 900 were arrested. Religious leader Shaikh Muhammad al-Akri then tried to present a petition signed by 40 ulema to the Government. The Prime Minister refused to receive it and the signatories were placed under close surveillance. Al-Akri then went to Iran and on his return was arrested. He remains in custody.

On the first day of Id al-Fitr, some 5,000 deploring Shi'a-Sunni strife and insisting 400 students deprived of their passports until they gave a pledge not to indulge in political activity abroad. (Bahrain had earlier stated that about 400 students were involved but that the passports had later been returned on the orders of the Amir without the pledges being exacted). Modarresi now alleges that Shaikh al-Akri died in prison, and that he fears the consequences if this is true.

Modarresi selected for the magazine interview the five most important of the petition's 12 demands, two of which are not religious in character. They comprise the recognition of Bahrain as an Islamic state; the prohibition of alcohol; the reintroduction of religious instruction in schools; a review of the state security law; and measures to combat unemployment.

It was the unpopularity of the state security law which caused the Government to dissolve Bahrain's elected parliament in 1975, and the Security Police still have a reputation for toughness, even brutality. Unemployment is the second major source of grievance after security. Clearly, the formulators of the petition were concerned with a wider section of the population than just the religious fundamentalists.

The official UAE press has not reported Modarresi's presence, which must be a headache to the Government. So far his statements have been moderate, however, deploring Shi'a-Sunni strife and insisting that Shia sectarianism plays no part in his activities.

He called on the Bahraini Government to respond "rationally" and not "convulsively" to events, dismissing Ayatollah Rouhani's

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

territorial claims to the island as "unofficial", "irresponsible" and "not serious".

It would be dangerous to attach too much significance to the demonstrations, which are not unprecedented in Bahrain, with its politically sophisticated and articulate population. The salient point is that the unrest was quelled with ease.

On the other hand, the Gulf has never been so "convulsed" by rumour and counter-rumour as it is today. Plans are under way for a regional security conference to co-ordinate measures, probably at foreign minister level. The previous foreign ministers' conference in Muscat in November 1976 achieved little because of ideological differences but the need to contain unrest lends urgency to the forthcoming one. □

COPYRIGHT: 1979 IC Magazines Ltd.

CSO: 4820

5

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EGYPT

AL-SADAT ENRAGED AT LEFT, CENSURES MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD, LEADER ON TELEVISION

Paris AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI in Arabic 6-12 Sep 79 pp 32-33

/Article: "Al-Sadat's Anger Extends From Left to Right; Head of Family holds Televised Trial for Muslim Brotherhood's Grand Master; Ghali Appeals to U. S. Ambassador to Persuade al-Sadat not to Cut Off Salaries of Soviets Killed in Battle"7

/Text7 Cairo--President al-Sadat finds himself these days in a battle with the left and the right. While he is incarcerating a number of communists and leftists, he is holding the sword of "legal" abolition over the neck of the Muslim Brotherhood.

In one of his fits of rage which have become so frequent as to attract the attention of his family and his doctors, President al-Sadat almost rolled a number of big heads in his Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accusing them of being "agents of the Soviet Union." However, the intervention of Alfred Atherton, the U. S. ambassador in Cairo, at the right time "prevented the catastrophe," according to Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, and saved the big heads of the Egyptian diplomacy.

An idea cropped up suddenly in al-Sadat's head, making him believe that it is possible to "punish" the Soviet Union and to retaliate for its "negative" stance toward the continued presence of the U. N. peace-keeping forces in the Sinai to supervise implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, the president's adviser, has described this idea as "ingenious and liable to create an endless international explosion /farqa'ah7 and to become the topic of the press, the television and the radio stations of the world for at least a month."

Al-Sadat summoned Butrus Ghali and a number of the most prominent Egyptian diplomats and notified them that since 1967, the Egyptian government has been paying from its treasury salaries to the families of the Soviet officers and troops killed during the operations to train the /Egyptian7 armed forces after the June defeat and to build the walls of missiles all along the western bank of the Suez Canal under the raids of the Israeli air force, as well as those killed while taking part in the operations to defend a number of

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

strategic locations in the heartland of Egypt, such as the High Dam.

The late President Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir had taken this initiative to compensate the families of the Soviet officers and troops. On assuming the presidency, President al-Sadat continued to pay these monthly compensations on the basis that this is "one of the aspects of loyalty to the friend."

A Total of 639 Officers and Troops

The number of Soviet officers and troops whose families in the Soviet Union receive monthly salaries from the Egyptian Government amounted to 639 men by October 1973. The maximum compensation paid by the Egyptian Government does not exceed 150 pounds per family.

President al-Sadat's mind had come up with the idea that the men of the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs should summon the Soviet ambassador in Cairo and notify him that the Egyptian government cannot continue to pay these compensations and that it has decided to terminate them.

The Egyptian diplomats were stunned and tried to postpone, the implementation of this decision but the president decided that this was something that had to be carried out. On returning to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the diplomats deliberated over the matter and came to the conclusion that its implementation, regardless of the Soviet Union's connection with the issue, is a grave insult to Egypt that would gravely damage its international reputation at a very sensitive time.

Butrus Ghali expressed the view that disclosing this serious issue would create an invaluable positive impact in favor of the Soviet Union in Egypt and in the Arab world and that al-Sadat does not know where to turn with his ever-increasing aptitude for anger.

Butrus Ghali then hastened to contact the U.S. ambassador in Cairo who was extremely appalled by the situation and who cabled his government which asked him to intervene quickly. In fact, the U. S. ambassador did meet with President al-Sadat last weekend and informed him of President Carter's annoyance with the rumors concerning disclosure of the issue of the Soviet officers and troops. The ambassador told the Egyptian president that the operation will cause absolutely no harm to the Soviet Union because the compensations are very minute and constitute a burden to nobody and that, on the contrary, the Soviets will gain a lot from publicizing this serious issue.

Al-Sadat backed down on his decision and the big heads in the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs were saved from falling. However, "the secret of the issue" is becoming known to more and more of the political circles in Egypt.

Perhaps this idea which cropped up in al-Sadat's head came simultaneously with or accompanied the police measures as a result of which a number of leftists and communists working within the framework of the Coalition Party

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

were arrested in an attempt to link these measures with the measure taken against the families of the Soviets killed in battle and so as to insinuate that the Soviets are actually behind the latest communist and leftist "movement."

Al-Sadat's Wrath at Brotherhood

But the leftist concern has not been the only concern keeping the Egyptian president sleepless these days. The rightist tide, represented by the extraordinary activity of the Muslim Brotherhood, especially among the students and in rural areas, has become the main preoccupation of the Egyptian security agencies. Daily reports are received by President al-Sadat on this activity and on what takes place at the meetings of cells in the various governorates.

President al-Sadat has been fuming with rage at the Muslim Brotherhood for two reasons. The first is the effort exerted among the circles opposed to the regime to form a broad national front that includes the Muslim Brotherhood and the leftist organizations. The second reason is the campaign that is being waged by some of the Brotherhood's sectors and wings against the "peace with the Jews," the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty--a campaign that has reached at times the degree of declaring as "infidels" those who have participated in and signed the peace, the accords and the treaty.

President al-Sadat expressed his sweeping rage in the open television discussion that he held to bring to account Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani, the Grand Master of the Muslim Brotherhood and the chief editor of AL-DA'wah, the Brotherhood's official organ.

Perhaps it is useful to mention here what took place in that television session for the sake of benefit on the one hand and to provide a clear picture of the way al-Sadat thinks and acts, as well as for pleasure, on the other hand. The dialogue between the two men is very interesting and reflects the degree of their ability to utilize the propaganda or television podium to attract people and to influence their emotions.

One night in the second half of last August, President al-Sadat met in Ismailia with the clergymen and with al-Azhar men within the framework of his continuous meetings with the various organizations and forces in Egypt.

Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani, the Grand Imam of the Muslim Brotherhood, was not expected to attend the meeting. But President al-Sadat, who had decided something in his heart, asked Mansur Hasan, the minister of information, to invite al-Talmasani to the meeting.

In fact, the government cars which transported the invited guests from all parts of the country to Ismailia also brought with them Shaykh al-Talmasani.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Al-Talmasani: Everything is Corrupt

The plan for the meeting had called for an address by Shaykh 'Umar as one of the words delivered. It seems that al-Talmasani sensed what had been planned for him through the insistence on his participation. So he stood under the television lights and before the radio microphone to demand "reforming everything in this country." This means that everything in Egypt is corrupt under al-Sadat's regime.

The Grand Imam of the Muslim Brotherhood then concluded his speech, addressing his words to al-Sadat, by saying: "Follow God's book and you will see from us what pleases you and pleases God. We are loyal and we do not hate. Faith and hatred do not meet. Lead your nation with God's blessing and may God protect you and watch over you."

When a number of ulema, including Shaykh 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Banna, the brother of the late Shaykh Hasan al-Banna who founded the Brotherhood and who is one of the prominent leaders of this Brotherhood, had delivered their addresses, President al-Sadat started his speech.

President al-Sadat talks a lot usually, especially in front of television cameras. He stammers and stutters. Those who saw his open meetings which lasted throughout Ramadan considered his lengthy words some sort of "Ramadan entertainment" because of his insistence on repetition which makes his audience and his listeners bored and sleepy.

On that night, after a long prelude in which al-Sadat discussed in detail his "upright" religious upbringing and the need to teach "the fundamental components of the national history"--meaning the Phatonic history, especially since he had considered in his previous meetings the Arab rule that brought Islam to Egypt a foreign rule--after this lengthy resume, al-Sadat suddenly launched his premeditated attack.

Al-Sadat initiated his attack by referring to his "annoyance" at his meeting with the University Students Federation in the wake of the catastrophic 18 and 19 January events more than 2 years ago because a "youth with a long beard" who was a member of the Muslim Brotherhood argued with him. Because the youth was daring in his argument and criticism al-Sadat described him as "uncouth and loathsome."

Al-Sadat then embarked directly on the issue to declare that the decree dissolving the Muslim Brotherhood issued by the Revolution Command Council in the time of the late President Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir is extant. Al-Sadat led himself into a (Tagonic) contradiction when he admitted that the Brotherhood is registered in the Ministry of Social Affairs and then said: "However, the decree to abolish it is extant."

Al-Sadat then censured 'Umar al-Talmasani because he had said in Al-Da'Wah that the U.S. administration and intelligence had sent dispatches to Maj Gen

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Mamdūh Salīm, al-Sadat's former prime minister, warning him of the "Islamic groups" and asking him to strike them and get rid of them. Al-Sadat considered this an act of sabotage against the youth who will believe such statements.

Al-Sadat then scolded al-Talmasani for the Muslim Brotherhood's support for Ahmad al-Khawajah, the opposition candidate in the elections for the Lawyers Union, against 'Abd-al-'Aziz al'Shurabji, the government candidate.

Al-Sadat was not content with censuring al-Talmasani and scolding the Brotherhood for this position of theirs but went on to launch a personal attack against al-Khawajah, without mentioning him by name, and described him as "loathsome" because he insulted the government. Despite all this, al-Sadat did not forget to say that his heart does not know hatred and that he is "a forgiving man" because he is one of those "who suppress their wrath," as the venerable Koran says.

The Egyptian president exposed the scandal of his personal intervention and the intervention of his agencies in the Lawyers Union election battle which was won by al-Khawajah against the government candidate. He also reminded the Grand Master of the Muslim Brotherhood that he had asked the minister of the interior to censure the grand master for the Brotherhood's cooperation with the communists and with the "old opportunistic" Wafdists in supporting the candidate "who insulted the state."

Al-Talmasani denied the charge and said that al-Khawajah's men included the names of Brotherhood lawyers in the election lists.

Al-Sadat went on with his attack against the Brotherhood and al-Talmasani and reminded that Shukri Mustafa, the leader of the radical religious group who was executed on the charge of assassinating Dr al-Dhahabi, a former minister of awqaf, was "from the Muslim Brotherhood to start with. This is shameful." He then took the occasion to warn against the radical religious groups that have started their activities and said that these groups mislead the youth who are "an inflammable substance." He also warned that the Brotherhood uses mosque podiums "to attack the state," meaning his regime.

What drew attention was the fact that the Egyptian president intensified his attack against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and warned the religious organizations and establishments against using the Saudi donations and gifts for the religious call!

Al-Sadat also underlined his relations with the Muslim Brotherhood, with the late Shaykh Hasan al-Banna and with the Brotherhood's secret organization before the 23 July revolution. He also underlined that he released and "rehabilitated" the Muslim Brotherhood members at the outset of his rule. He then resumed the attack against al-Talmasani, pointing out that the Grand Master of the Muslim Brotherhood had asked to meet him and that he had refused, preferring to have the meeting held openly "before the people."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

President al-Sadat then concluded by enumerating the "considerations" on whose basis he will issue his sentence. He said that considering that he is "the president of the republic, that he "does not lived on hatred," that he is "responsible for the farthest grain of sand in Egypt" and that he is a "man who has memorized the Koran, who is tolerant, who suppresses his wrath and who is the head of the family whom God has wanted to fill this seat," he considers that AL-DA'WAH is published illegally, that the Brotherhood has no legal foundation and that he, in his capacity as the man in charge, must suspend the magazine and abolish the Brotherhood until it re-registers itself.

But, and with a shrewd maneuver, he also announced that all these measures will not be carried out even though the law "is on my side" and that he has not resorted to the martial laws until this moment "even though they are extant."

While keeping the sword of suspension and abolition hanging over the head of the Brotherhood, al-Sadat remembered that the "defendant has the right to defend himself" and so permitted al-Talmasani to speak.

Al-Talmasani's Review

Al-Talmasani, who was wearing a sport shirt, contrary to the others who were sweating heavily in the presence of al-Sadat because of the stiflingly hot atmosphere, proceeded to the microphone.

Al-Talmasani spoke with emotion, saying that he refused a call from the communists for a meeting "because I am aware of the antagonism between Islam and communism. The Brotherhood and communism will never stand together."

He then further reassured al-Sadat when he stressed that the Brotherhood will not enter with the communists or with the other parties into a front opposed to the regime. He also disclosed that the British Embassy had contacted him to arrange for a meeting with a high-ranking official of the British Foreign Office who visited Cairo last June and said that he would not discuss politics with a "foreigner" unless he gets the government's permission first.

Shaykh al-Talmasani then said in a voice quavering with emotion: "If someone else accused me, I would bring the case to you. But now, to whom can I take my case? I will take it to God."

Al-Talmasani proceeded to shout into the microphone in staccato voice: "I am innocent, I am pure, I am clean and I am a loyal Muslim. I have beseeched God to let al-Sadat's rule live for the longest time possible. It this is my reward from Anwar al-Sadat, then God be thanked."

Al-Sadat felt that al-Talmasani stole from him the lights and the sentiments of the audience and of the listeners and so he proceeded to say:

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"I am afraid you want to show me as a man who has exploited his position and addressed such words to you, 'Umar. No. How many times did the minister of the interior summon you?"

Al-Talmasani: In the elections period, I was making my pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia.

Al-Sadat: No, [I am talking about] the union (Lawyers Union) elections.

Al-Talmasani: The socialist prosecutor summoned and interrogated me. May, June, July and August have passed since the interrogation and I don't know what has happened. However, I believe that if a mistake or an abuse has been committed, the socialist prosecutor would not have hesitated in suing me or adopting measures against me.

Al-Talmasani's voice then quavered again while he shouted and gestured with his hands, denying that he is "plotting" against al-Sadat.

He went on to say: I was under arrest and was awakened at 2300 to be told that so and so (meaning Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir) had died. The first word that came out of my mouth after spending 17 years in prison was: May God have mercy upon his soul. I am not one to plot, hurt or insult. I have reached an age that does not permit me to take this path.

Al-Talmasani almost broke down in tears from being so overcome with emotion and apology: Excuse me, Mr President, but you will now cause me to stay in bed for months. I ask God to have mercy upon me at this age and I ask Him not to let me be bedridden but to let me depart from this world immediately, rather than get bedridden. If I complain to God, then I am complaining to the Just. If I have acted lowly, then God knows the truth. I will not complain to the unjust. I will complain to the Just in Whose hand is the judgement and Who is the final refuge.

Once again al-Sadat felt that Shaykh al-Talmasani, with a skillfull theatrical, had pulled the rug from under his feet in front of the television. So he proceeded to declare, backing down and reassuring the Brotherhood:

"I will adopt no measure [against you]. Therefore, you have no right to complain to God about me because I fear Him. I truly fear Him. No, I am talking to you today as the head of the family. God knows I want to have rest--meaning that he wants to retire--from all this. This is the truth, by God. Therefore, withdraw your complaint to God."

Al-Talmasani: Instead of my withdrawing my complaint, your excellency should follow a path through which to deal with the suffering I have undergone. I want a special session with your excellency. I have a lot that I want to tell you and I cannot say it now.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Al-Sadat: My aim was not to hurt 'Umar or the Brotherhood, They know that one day my hand was in Shaykh al-Banna's Hand.

At this point dawn broke and Shehrazad went silent.

Copyright: Al-Watab al-'Arabi 1979

8494
CSO: 4802

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

IRAN

KHOMAYNI'S SON DESCRIBES FATHER'S ISOLATION

London THE GUARDIAN in English 17 Oct 79 p 7 LD

[Article by Liz Thurgood: "Son Describes Khomeyni as 'Absolutely Alone'"]

[Text] Tehran--Ayatollah Khomeyni's son has drawn a striking picture of his father alone at the top of Iran's pinnacle of power, crying out for help but ignored even by his own ministers.

In a remarkably frank interview published yesterday, Hojjatoesia Ahmad Khomeyni said that his father's past friends and close aides had "changed their attitudes toward the Iranian people" on assuming positions of power. He mentioned no names. "The Imam (leader) is absolutely alone; alone among 35 million people," he said. "He lashes unsparingly the United States. He has recognised the enemy, but others behind have their hands tied and thick chains around their ankles."

"Is there no one to help me?" said Mr Khomeyni, quoting his father.

The interview followed criticism in recent weeks of the "un-Islamic" direction of Iran's revolution and charges that Ayatollah Khomeyni was allowing himself to become isolated by interest groups.

Mr Khomeyni's comments also came amid accusations leveled at the foreign minister that during a recent trip to New York, he gave American businessmen assurances of continued trade on condition that America did not interfere in Iran's internal affairs.

COPYRIGHT: Guardian Newspapers Limited, 17 October 1979

CSO: 4920

14

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

LIBYA

IRON AND STEEL COMPLEX PLANNED

London THE MIDDLE EAST Oct 79 p 109

[Text] Libya, with only two and a half million inhabitants, seems an unlikely place for one of the world's largest steel plants. But the top specialist industrial firms of Japan and Europe are waiting for the Libyan General Corporation for Iron and Steel Projects (GCISP) to make a decision on tenders submitted for a proposed iron and steel complex at Misurata, 205 km from Tripoli.

GCISP has opted for an iron and steel works which in its first phase - up to 1985 - will have a capacity of 1.25mn tonnes, rising to 7mn tonnes by the year 2005. The estimated cost of the project at today's prices is some \$1bn, with as much again to be spent on the development of housing and infrastructure in Misurata.

Preliminary work on the steel side of the Misurata development was carried out by Indian consulting engineers Dastur of Calcutta. Plant specifications were issued in October 1977. Phase I calls for the making of both long and flat steel products by a process route involving direct reduction, electric arc steel making, continuous casting and a rolling mill.

Initially imported iron pellets - possibly coming from Brazil - will be used in the mill. Later, it is hoped, Libya's own iron ore from the Wadi Shatti, some 600

km south of Misurata, will be used. These deposits are being assessed by a French firm. Energy for the plant will come from natural gas piped from the Mersa Brega oilfields some 400 km to the east.

Phase I of the Misurata complex will turn out 580,000 tonnes of flat steel products - which can be moulded into sheets and formed into car bodies and refrigerators, for example, - and 670,000 tonnes of long products, pipes and reinforcing bars for the construction industry.

There are to be two production lines, each with its own direct reduction, electric arc steel making and casting, and rolling mill processes. The accent throughout has been on quality and adaptability and extension of the plant to increase output will be a comparatively simple matter.

The result is a very high specification, one which only a few of the specialist constructors in the world can meet. Yet by April 1978, six months after the issue of tender documents by Dastur, GCISP had received offers from companies in Japan, West Germany, Austria and France.

There was then a delay while the Japanese companies were asked to retender their bids as two consortia. The first of these

comprised the Mitsui and Marubeni trading companies together with Kobe Steel, Nippon Kokan, Ishikawajima-Harima, Kawasaki and Sumitomo; the second included C. Itoh, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Hitachi.

These new tenders have now been received, and the Phase I contract, thought to be worth some \$300mn, is likely to be awarded by the end of this year or early in 1980.

While the tenders are being appraised, GCISP chief executive Dr Ali Sharri and his colleagues in the Government have been selecting and training potential Libyan steel technologists. Most of these young Libyans are working with the British Steel Corporation, whose International Services Division is acting as a consultant for GCISP. But labour remains a problem - 40% of Libya's work force is already made up of foreigners.

Preliminary work on the site has started, with bulldozers beginning to tackle the estimated 9mn cubic metres of sand that will have to be moved before a firm site can be ensured for the new plant.

Misurata's steel complex will be at the heart of the Libyan Jamahiriya's plans to establish a heavy industrial base. A new \$87mn port big enough to

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

handle the bulk ore carriers bringing iron pellets has been built at Qasr Ahmad. Already this is being extended; a \$120mn contract for the work was signed with a Yugoslav consortium in mid-1978.

The steel complex will need people, of course, and a West German consultancy has won a contract for the design of 10 new residential quarters which will permit the population of Misurata to grow from its present 103,000 to about 180,000 by 2005. The first phase of the project, which will include municipal buildings, a 400-bed hospital and all the necessary infrastructure, is expected to go out to tender early next year

with work starting in 1981.

This expansion is virtually a new town. Power and water for this town will come from a desalination and power generation complex attached to the steel works. The town will have a high-speed rail link to the capital, Tripoli.

If all goes according to plan, the complex will make Libya the world's ninth steel producer.

The local market is just not big enough to justify the establishment of economic secondary and tertiary industries. Yet the current five-year plan calls for the spending of \$4bn out of a total plan allocation of \$28 bn on industrial expansion. Misurata will be producing 7mn tonnes of steel products by 2005 for this industry to form, shape and convert into consumer products.

Clearly the market will have to be strongly accented towards exports, south into sub-Saharan Africa as well as east into Egypt and west into Tunisia.

COPYRIGHT: 1979 IC Magazines Ltd.

CSO: 4820

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MOROCCO

USFP OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SAHARA PROBLEM

Paris AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI in Arabic 10-16 Sep 79 p 36

[Article by Faruq Abu-Zahr: "Socialist Union of People's Forces: We Support the Government but We Demand a Clear Strategy"]

[Text] Following AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI's presentation of the position of the Moroccan Government and the Istiqlal Party on the Sahara issue through its interview with Foreign Minister M'Hamed Boucetta, total objectivity dictates that we present the opinion of the opposition as represented by its main organization, the Socialist Union of People's Forces [USFP]. In so doing, AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI completes its presentation of the various positions held by the primary Moroccan forces concerned with the struggle in the Sahara.

Mohamed El-Yazghi is the second man in the USFP after Abderrahim Bouabid. Their group, which is the main political organization in the Moroccan opposition, embraces the socialist line and attracts segments of the student population.

The following interview was conducted with Mr El-Yazghi to clarify the opposition's position on the Sahara issue.

[Question] I asked Mr El-Yazghi: Can you sum up the USFP's position on the Sahara issue?

[Answer] As an opposition political movement, we have a fundamental and clear position on the issue. We absolutely refuse to accept the existence of any geographical division or hostile state between us and Mauritania.

We consider the recent developments which led to the recuperation of Oued Eddahab (Rio de Oro) Province to constitute a new phase. The decision taken by Morocco is one which we support and will not relinquish in view of the fact that it was the Mauritanian position which forced us to regain Dakhla in order to protect ourselves and the future of the area.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The Mauritanian decision to withdraw from Tiris El-Gharbia means that Polisario and Algeria will be able to take over the area and create an entity which would form a base from which to attack Morocco.

[Question] Is there a difference of dissimilarity between your position and that of the Moroccan Government on the Sahara issue?

[Answer] With regard to the decision to recuperate Tiris, El Gharbia, there are no differences. We all agree on that. But there are differences when it comes to dealing with matters. The situation which the problem has reached in the military, political or diplomatic spheres is, in our view, a result of the lack of a complete and clear strategy, as well as the lack of initiatives which are up to the level of events.

[Question] Would this difference of opinion prevent you from participating in a government of national unity if the criticalness of the situation required the formation of such a government?

[Answer] We are not against entering the government. Every political party strives above all to govern and hold responsibility, but entering a specific government for the sake of continuing a specific policy is something we reject. However, if there were a clear political plan and a strategy capable of confronting Algeria's expansionist design, then the matter would become subject to debate and dialog.

[Question] But in what areas is the "deficiency" of the government represented, in your opinion?

[Answer] First of all, in putting the issue before international conferences, in Morocco's lack of presence in Africa, in the failure to move within a clear position--especially in the military arena, and in the face of the Algerian diplomatic move, on the other hand. Actually, there has been indecision and the adoption of positions that have not been understood by the officials.

Solution in Unity of North Africa

[Question] What, then, is the best solution to the Sahara problem in your view?

[Answer] The way events have developed, the solution must be a political one. As far as we have been concerned from the beginning, the solution lies in joint action on the part of all the sides and all the states bordering on the Sahara--including Mauritania, of course, and Algeria, and even Tunisia and Libya. The Sahara is the starting point and nucleus for the building of a great Arab North Africa through total Arab unity instead of slogan-raising. There are practical possibilities for cooperation.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Question] But why does Algeria take its well-known position? And why did Mauritania change its position? Is there a potential for negotiation with Algeria, for example?

[Answer] In our view, the main reason concealed behind Algeria's support of Polisario in calling for adoption of the right to self-rule is economic, strategic and geopolitical. If there were cooperation within a framework of unity, these motives would cease to exist. If Algeria were given incentives and guarantees within a framework of unity, this would contribute to a solution of the problem, because Morocco has absolutely no ambitions and does not constitute a danger to Algeria.

However, it must be emphasized that the existence of a Saharan entity in the area would have many effects not only on Morocco but on all area states.

[Question] Could I say that all Moroccan political forces have similar positions on the Sahara issue?

[Answer] Certainly. All the forces have the same position. There are differences in points of view, but as far as the protection of our territorial unity is concerned, our position remains the only one.

We Are Beside the King

[Question] Returning to the idea of forming a government of national unity, does a unity, does a unified position apply in the case of this issue as well?

[Answer] The position has not been proposed seriously. There are rumors in the foreign press, but there has not been any dialog in this direction, and everyone is still concerned with the Sahara issue. We previously decreed the establishment of a National Security Council, and this council was actually formed. We are members of this council side by side with all the other political forces. Practically, we are in the field beside the king. The council was established immediately after his speech in Parliament last March, and we pursue our activities within this framework.

[Question] What has the National Security Council done for the sake of the Sahara?

[Answer] We hope that the council will carry out more extensive activities and that it will be given the means to establish a clear strategy.

Let me say again emphatically that no solution is possible unless an Arab North Africa is built and Algeria accepts it. Our party has had definite proposals since the 1960's concerning joint utilization of all the Sahara's resources.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

As of yet, however, we have not received a reply from Algeria. The Algerians have not had discussions with us even during the period when their relations with Morocco were good, and they have not offered alternative suggestions. They raise the slogan of unity of the peoples. How can unity of the peoples be built if they refuse to accept the opinion of the Moroccan people on the Sahara issue?

[Question] But have you attempted to make direct contact with the Algerian Liberation Front on your own initiative?

[Answer] We have not held a general conference or national seminar without inviting the Algerian Liberation Front, but they have not answered either negatively or positively.

Several efforts at mediation were made by our brothers in the PLO and members of the Egyptian [National Progressive] Unionist Grouping Unitary Assembly Party as well as by Spanish political parties and the Arab-Italian Friendship League. All these mediation efforts failed because of the Algerians' refusal to accept any meeting, even on the popular level.

Moreover, the Algerians tried to prevent us from attending any Arab party conference or any pan-Mediterranean or pan-African conference, although most parties resisted these efforts.

Dimensions of the Algerian Agreement

[Question] What are the dimensions of Algeria's agreement between Mauritania and Polisario?

[Answer] I believe that the agreement is actually linked to other issues. The Polisario Front said several weeks ago that the current phase had reached a military solution, and the latest operation was given the name of the late Algerian president, Boumediene. It is clear that preparations had been made prior to the signing of the agreement, and the battalions which were to have entered Tiris El-Gharbia were prepared and extremely well equipped. The purpose of this was to translate the Algerian agreement and put it into practical application in the field. The Tiris El-Gharbia area was living under Mauritanian administration and a cease-fire had prevailed there for a year, meaning that Algerian elements had the capability to move easily by taking advantage of the truce.

In spite of this, and despite all the possibilities which existed for the Algerians to infiltrate and mobilize their supporters, not one demonstration by even 10 people was held in support of Algeria at the time of our recuperation of Dakhla. In fact, what happened was that the population rose in welcome at the return of Moroccan administration.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a conflict between Algeria and Polisario as is rumored?

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Answer] I do not believe these suggestions. Algeria is a strong state, and I do not think that Polisario would be capable of moving in defiance of the will of the Algerians.

[Question] How great a potential for success is anticipated for Arab mediation?

[Answer] They have refused to accept an Arab framework for the problem, although this is the only framework capable of having an affect with regard to Algeria, in relative terms. They have always preferred an African framework.

[Question] How do you view the positions of the Arab states in the east?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the wavering relations in the Arab east cause these positions to be characterized neither by love for Algeria nor hatred for Morocco. The positions of most states there have been characterized by caution as have those of most states in the world, while Africa has generally been in favor of keeping the inherited borders as drawn by colonialism.

With regard to Europe, the issue which concerns general opinion is the problem of providing energy. Algeria has gained new standing on the international level, especially after the events witnessed in Iran.

COPYRIGHT: 1979 AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI

8591
CSO: 4420

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MOROCCO

FOREST RESOURCES, WOOD INDUSTRY FIGURES PRESENTED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 21 Sep 79 p 2562

[Text] The Moroccan forest covers an area totaling 8 million hectares (including 3.2 million hectares of esparto) and is broken down as follows: thuja, 1.9 million hectares; cork oak, 25,000 hectares; arganier, 740,000 hectares; oak, 425,000 hectares; cedar, 140,000 hectares; Aleppo pine, 80,000 hectares; secondary species, 285,000 hectares, according to official statistics.

The national Moroccan agency, Maghreb-Arab Press Agency [MAP], emphasizes that the Moroccan forest meets the country's needs, except for cabinetmaking quality wood of which Morocco imports 85 percent of its requirements.

However, Morocco exports esparto, cork and paper pulp to offset certain imports. The Water and Forest Administration has undertaken reforestation operations in an area of 329,300 hectares.

Three million inhabitants live in the forest areas or near them and profit directly or indirectly from exploitation of the forests. Some 6.3 million head of livestock (sheep and cattle) graze in the forest areas.

Nearly 2,650 hectares of forest are destroyed annually by fire (particularly in the regions of Taza, Tetouan, Oujda, Kenitra and Chaouen). Moreover, the forest areas decrease from year to year (fires, uprooting, felling).

The MAP also reports that investments in the wood industry rose to 127 million dirhams during the last 5-year period, including 117 million invested by the subsector which covers esparto, brush and panels, according to a recent study by the Office of Industrial Development (ODI).

It is stated that this investment has accelerated wood industrial activity and resulted in the creation of 700 new jobs.

Twenty-two enterprises work in this sector, including 11 in the manufacture of oak products, seven in the production of wood panels and four specializing in brush products.

COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie., Paris, 1979

22

8143
CSOL 4400

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MOROCCO

GRAINS GIVEN PRIORITY FOR 1979-1980 AGRICULTURAL SEASON

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 14 Sep 79 p 2503

[Text] Abdellatif Ghisassi, minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, presented the plan for the 1979-1980 agricultural season to LE MATIN DU SAHARA. Recalling first that agriculture occupies three persons out of five in Morocco, provides a livelihood for 60 percent of the population and represents 20 to 25 percent of the gross domestic product, the minister emphasized that agricultural products were 35 percent of exports in 1978 (2.22 billion dirhams) but also 21 percent of imports (2.26 billion dirhams). Grains, in particular, cost 860 million dirhams in 1978, while their import this year will total 21 million quintals; i.e., 58 percent of national production.

Doubtless, some sectors experienced remarkable development: sugar, milk, poultry and citrus fruits; however, for other sectors, notably oil and grains, the deficit is growing because the population is increasing and improving its standard of living. The goal of agricultural policy, through the placing in production of irrigated areas, is to assure self-sufficiency in several products, including sugar, milk, citrus fruits and fruit; through systematic exploitation of arable or grazing lands, particularly "bour regions," to develop production of grains, oils, meat and milk products.

Priority for the 1979-1980 season is being given to the growing of grains (soft wheat alone will be grown on 800,000 hectares), without, however, neglecting fodder, fruits and vegetables and the other foodstuffs mentioned above. Various specific programs, such as olives and fruits and vegetables, have been defined. The balance sheet of the previous season reveals that, although there was a good effort on the part of the farmers, supplies and distribution of seed, fertilizers and pesticides experienced some deficiencies which public powers will attempt to correct.

Mechanization is making progress but is still inadequate: of the 70,000 tractors necessary for the totality of the arable lands, only 20,000 are on hand; and the inventory is growing slowly. A mechanization plan is, therefore, underway: collective and individual equipment, agricultural credit and maintenance are the principal sectors. The same can be said of fertilizers: the 634,000 tons planned for 1979 represent a net

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

increase over 1978 but are barely enough for 20 percent of the land. The ministry has drawn up a plan for manufacture and distribution as a function of demand and is attempting to improve the distribution networks. A 5-year "fertilizer plan" will be prepared. As for selected seeds, which have been well received, these meet only 37 percent of last year's requirements. Their price will be raised to encourage production.

Finally, emphasis should be placed on measures suited to the alleviation of the numbers and health situation of the livestock sector, which was treated harshly by last year's prolonged drought. In the disaster-stricken areas, livestock growers have received barley at a 50 percent subsidy and beet pulp; installations set up in livestock areas have created jobs; state companies have purchased a great number of sheep from unsuitable areas to fatten them elsewhere. However, the long-term solution rests upon the opening of new lands for grazing [parcours]: 15 of them have been planned for 240,000 hectares; and their exploitation is underway.

COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie., Paris 1979

8143
CSO: 4400

24

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MOROCCO

BRIEFS

FRENCH-MOROCCAN AGREEMENT--The ELF-Aquitaine-Morocco Corporation, a 100-percent-owned subsidiary of the National ELF-Aquitaine Corporation [SNEA], and the Cherifian Petroleum Company, of which SNEA holds 36 percent of the stock, signed an oil research agreement with the Office of Research and Mining Support [BRPM] in Rabat on 6 August. The agreement was signed by Abderrafih Guessous, managing director of BRPM; Yves Debiesse, chairman of ELF-Aquitaine-Morocco; and Dr Larbi Chraïbi, deputy president of the Cherifian Petroleum Company. Moussa Saadi, Morocco's minister of energy and mines, presided over the signing. Gilbert Portal, SNEA's director in Eastern Morocco and representing Albin Chalandon, was present. Under this agreement, the BRPM will provide ELF-Aquitaine-Morocco and the Cherifian Petroleum Company, with respectively, 45 percent and 10 percent of their financial support on five lots totaling 22,000 square kms, of which 4,000 square kms are at sea. These lots cover the southern Rif mountains and are located in the provinces of Kenitra, Sidi, Kacem, Meknes, Fes, Taza, and Guercif. The ELF-Aquitaine-Morocco Corporation and the Cherifian Petroleum Company have agreed to finance in its entirety a 255-million-dirham exploration program (approximately 280 million FF) over 4 years in these areas, ELF-Aquitaine-Morocco being the one to carry it out. This research agreement follows a memorandum of understanding that was signed on 22 February 1979 between the ELF-Aquitaine-Morocco group and the Government of Morocco. Other agreements currently being negotiated could be signed in the upcoming months with other associates interested in Morocco's oil research. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Aug 79 p 2267] 9064

REPORT ON FRENCH COMMUNITY--At the end of the French protectorate (in 1956), approximately 360,000 Frenchmen were living in Morocco. Today they number approximately 50,000: above the number in Algeria, where there are not more than 40,000. Forty percent of them, with their families, are "fellow citizens," as well as another 40 percent in the private sector. The remainder consists of civil servants of the French Republic or retired persons who have become completely assimilated. "Fellow citizens" number 7,000, one of the highest figures in the world: teachers for the most part, but also doctors, engineers, and various kinds of technicians. Close to 6,000 work in Moroccan organizations and a little over 1,000 work in French

25

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

teaching or cultural establishments. In the private sector, besides very active divisions like research bureaus and PME [Small and Medium-Size Businesses], one sees the reversion of residuary divisions and, in particular, retail dealers. Retired people, numbering several hundred, have sometimes become entirely Moroccanized. At the end of 1978, a pharmacist retired from navy troops who had been converted to Islam under the name Abdallah Samir and founded a family died in Marrakech at the age of 86. In 1973, the Moroccan authorities decreed the "nationalization" of lands belonging to foreign colonists (almost all French) and the "Moroccanization" of businesses and industries. Five to six thousand Frenchmen involved in agriculture and approximately 15,000 in other sectors left Morocco at that time. The current figure is fairly permanent with circumstantial fluctuations: the decline in teachers and the economic recession resulted, in 1978, in a slight decrease. These two reasons, however, are not transitory. In its elementary schools, Morocco is self-supporting and 3,000 French teachers have left the kingdom in 3 years. Because France cannot fulfill the massive requests of the secondary schools, Morocco has turned to Belgium, Canada, and even Romania and Bulgaria. As far as businesses are concerned, they continue to be victims of the economic crisis. A good number of engineers recruited by major Moroccan services (electricity, railroads, mines, and agriculture), as well as research and business offices, have had to pack up their bags. However on the whole, the French community in Morocco "is holding steady," proof of a propitious environment and a measure of similarity in thinking. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Aug 79 p 2267] 9064

HIGH TANGIER PORT RATES--On one of its recent editions, the TANGIER JOURNAL commented on a summary report presented to the Chamber of Commerce and Modern Industry in Tangier by some of the agencies using the port. It appears from the report that Tangier is very disadvantaged in comparison to Casablanca, in the accommodations it offers, the rates it uses, and even in its ad valorem tax, unique among Moroccan ports, on articles worth more than 150 DH a kilo. The authors of the report suggest several steps to remedy the situation; declaring themselves unable to implement them by themselves, they suggest furthermore either the appointment of a commission of the Chamber of Commerce, which supervises the port authority's activity, or even the transfer to the Chamber of Commerce of the functions of the authority, which cannot make any decisions without Casablanca's agreement. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Aug 79 p 2267] 9064

FISHING BY SPANISH BOATS--In implementation of the memorandum of understanding signed on 29 June between Morocco and Spain (MTM of 6 July, p 1920), the Spanish press announces that 632 boats will obtain a license to fish to the north of Cap Noun (Ifni). This is the first time since 1972 that the almost total southern Spanish fishing fleet can legally work off the Moroccan coast. The memorandum of understanding goes into effect on 1 July for a 3-month period, renewable just one time, and accompanied by a fishing levy limited to less than 10 percent of the total tonnage of the fleet fishing under the Spanish flag. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Aug 79 p 2267] 9064

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--M'Hamed Douiri, Morocco's minister of equipment and national development, held with the Japanese ambassador to Rabat a working session on several development projects that the ministry proposes to implement and possibilities for the Japanese Government's financial support in conjunction with bilateral economic and technical cooperation. Japan might, among other things, contribute in financing the port of Sidi Ifni. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Aug 79 p 2267] 9064

MARRAKECH WATER SUPPLY--In 1976-77 Marrakech was still experiencing up to 6-hour-a-day water cuts. As a result of the ONEP's [National Office of Drinking Water] efforts, the city now has 100,000 cubic meters of drinking water a day at its disposal, in third place behind Casablanca and Rabat. A 55,000-cubic-meter reservoir supplied by 40 collection points will soon be supplied by three new wells furnishing 145 liters a second. In 1980 a parallel channel will be put into operation, on which ONEP will build a 1,200-liter-a-second supply. Thus the needs of the city will be met until 1990. The project also provides for an intermediary treatment station. ONEP's work in other cities of the province is performed in various ways: drilling, restoration of old pumping stations, pipeline networks, and treatment stations. As a result, breaks are prevented in the major centers. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Aug 79 p 2267] 9064

COOPERATION WITH USSR--In a meeting in Rabat between Moussa Saadi, minister of energy and mines, and the ambassador of the USSR in Morocco, the project to construct an electrical power station using oil shale from Timakdit was discussed, as well as the possibility of building new hydroelectric units. Soviet-Moroccan cooperation in this sector has already appeared in the construction of several energy units, including the power station at Jerada. At the same time, Dr Rahhali Rahal, minister of public health, discussed with the Soviet ambassador setting up a cobalt bomb, bringing Soviet surgeons to Morocco, and sending Moroccan students to the USSR. Moreover a committee of representatives from both sides, in October, will sign a memorandum of understanding on the expansion of technical medical assistance and the exchange of doctors between the two countries. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Aug 79 p 2325] 9064

COOPERATION WITH FRG--The West German deputy minister of food, agriculture, and forest resources recently received the charge d'affaires of Morocco's Embassy in Bonn. Together they discussed possibilities for technical and financial cooperation in the areas of forests and the protection of the environment and of migratory animal species. The possibility of financing a nationwide project to expand truck farming in Morocco was also considered. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Aug 79 p 2325] 9064

PHOSPHATES STATISTICS--With 32.5 percent of the world's total production, Morocco ranks in first place in phosphate exports. Its 20-million-ton output, which puts it in third place in the world behind the U.S. and the USSR, could double and even triple between now and the year 2000.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The only limitation, the Ministry of Energy and Mines points out, is the 10-year time period required to open and put a mine into operation. With the establishment of industrial payment units, derivative products are assuming an increasing share, to the detriment of natural phosphates: currently 5.5 million tons, or 25 percent of 1980's anticipated production. The goal is to convert one third on the premises, which requires the establishment, planned 5 years from now, of a supplementary, 500,000-ton unit. We should not forget that, in value, phosphates represent 80 percent of mining production and 20 percent of metal and other output, in order: lead, coal, cobalt, manganese, barite, copper, etc. In comparison to world production, Morocco produces 15 percent of the phosphates, 8.7 percent of the manganese, 6.7 percent of the cobalt, 4.2 percent of the barite, 3 percent of the lead, and 2.25 percent of the fluorite, the report indicates. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Aug 79 p 2325] 9064

AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN--Upon his return from Stockholm, where he had just signed an agreement on road transportation with Sweden, Mohand Naceur, Moroccan minister of transportation, stated at the beginning of September that similar agreements will be signed with several countries, notably Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, Romania and Great Britain. These agreements are in addition to those signed with France and Spain. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 21 Sep 79 p 2562] 8143

ARAB MINING COOPERATION--Two mining agreements dealing with joint exploitation of the Moroccan silver-bearing deposits at Sidi Lahcen (Eastern) and Zgnounder (near Ouarzazate) were signed in Rabat on 17 September between the BRPM (Mineral Exploration and Investment Office) and the Arab Mining Company. The latter was established last year in Rabat to step up Arab cooperation in the mining sector. The company's capital is shared by several member countries of the Arab League, including notably Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the Sudan, Libya and Iraq. Under the terms of the signed agreements, the Arab Mining Company will share in the capital of both of the companies set up to exploit the Sidi Lahcen and Zgnounder deposits. The amount of this capital share was not divulged. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 28 Sep 79 p 2628] 8143

ARAB IMPORT LOAN--A loan of \$250 million was granted to Morocco on 21 September by a group of Arab banking institutions from Europe and Asia. This loan which is earmarked for the financing of Moroccan imports of materiel was granted "at the current market rate" and is for 10 years with a grace period of 4 and 1/2 years. At the time he signed the loan agreement in Rabat, the Moroccan minister of finance, Abdelkamel Reghaye, placed particular emphasis on the efforts exerted by the kingdom to decrease its balance of payments deficit which, he stressed, will be reduced by about 20 percent this year, after having 31 percent in 1978. The Moroccan balance of payments deficit decreased from 8.2 billion dirhams in 1977 to 5,65 billion dirhams in 1978. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 28 Sep 79 p 2628] 8143

28

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EEC FOOD AID--The European Economic Community has decided to grant Morocco a gift of 1,235 tons of powdered skimmed milk enriched with vitamin A. Delivery will be made in October in Casablanca (825 tons) and Tangier (410 tons). This gift of food products whose worth is estimated at 8.4 million dirhams is in addition to the 200 tons of powdered milk and the 12,500 tons of wheat (worth estimated at 13 million dirhams) which the EEC offered Morocco in the first quarter of 1979. The EEC food aid was set up by the WFP [World Food Program] for development projects selected by the Moroccan government. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEES in French 28 Sep 79 p 2629] 8143

CSO: 4400

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TUNISIA

RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY OUTLINED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 7 Sep 79 p 2439

[Text] Tunisian rural development policy, which involves most of the population, is based on three principles: stopping the rural exodus, creating the maximum number of jobs, involving rural dwellers in drawing up and executing regional plans. Consequently, substantial credits are provided for vocational education and improving living conditions.

For the fourth plan (1973-1976), the total amount reached 63.4 MD [million dinars] for training 46,000 young people, securing of the jobs and income of 93,000 families, improving housing for 65,000 and acquiring housing for 16,000 others. Moreover, most of the rural population has benefited from the very numerous community facilities established: dispensaries, reservoirs, street lighting, etc. One figure allows us to declare that social differences have been reduced considerably: from 1966 to 1975, the percentage of persons spending less than 50 dinars per year has dropped from 27 percent to 16 percent.

The plan involves a regular program and special programs. The first, which finances small projects, used 47.4 MD, spent as follows: vocational training, 6.2; creation and consolidation of jobs, 11.1; improvement of living conditions, 18.2; projects to combat underdevelopment, 9.2; management of project execution, 2.6. Vocational education involved 29,000 craftsmen, 6,500 farmers and fishermen, 9,000 owners of small businesses. It was often supplemented with a grant or assistance with working facilities. Improvement of living conditions, the most important item in the regular program, consisted for about half in local roads and drinking water, but also in rural housing (16 percent) rural lighting (12 percent) health, education and sports, sanitation and miscellaneous.

The special programs involve particularly the enclosed governorates. Out of the 15.5 MD allocated, 70 percent have improved community facilities considered inadequate, the largest amounts going, as in the regular program, for local roads and drinking water. The other items are similar to those in the regular program, which they supplement in these areas.

During the fifth plan (1977-1981), the total credits will exceed 100 MD; five frontier governorate's (Kasserine, Le Kel, Gafsa, Jendouba and Medenine)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

will enjoy besides 25 MD. Agriculture and fishing, which have priority, will absorb half of the credits for creating and consolidating jobs. Equipment of new irrigated areas, development of fishing, simplified credit access for small farming, are so many means to move towards income stabilization. Schools and medical centers will benefit from the new rural development plan and the results for 1977 and 1978 (74,000 persons involved in 2 years) justify supporting these estimates.

COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie., Paris 1979

8940
CSO: 4400

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TUNISIA

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 1978-1979 REPORTED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 14 Sep 79 pp 2502, 2503

[Text] Dependent on the available water resources and modern operational methods, Tunisian agriculture fluctuates considerably from year to year. All the more so since the Tunisian farmer, with few facilities for storage and processing, very often selects his crops on the basis of local consumption and the prevailing prices on the Tunisian market.

In 1977 and 1978, agriculture was severely affected by unfavorable weather conditions. It should ordinarily catch its breath again in the 1978-1979 and 1979-1980 seasons to achieve satisfactory results.

Large-Scale Crops

The grain crop amounted to 9 MQ [million quintals] in 1978, made up of 5.7 MQ of hard wheat and 1.3 MQ of soft wheat and 2 MQ of barley.

Two consecutive short crops led to increased purchases of grains. In 1977 and 1978 imports were respectively 7.2 and 7.8 MQ for amounts of 35.2 and 45.1 MD. Consequently, exports dropped and amounted for the same years to 28 MQ (0.9 MD) and 2 MQ (0.5 MD). The trade deficit in grain products rose, from one year to the other, from 34.3 to 44.6 MD.

This situation is explained, on one hand, by the lack of production and, on the other hand, by the high production costs (7.6 dinars a quintal for hard wheat in 1978, 7 dinars for soft wheat and 2.5 dinars for barley). The 1979 season reports a good crop (10.5 MQ). Moreover the yields should progressively increase as a result of using selected seed, fertilizers and herbicides.

Market Garden Crops

These crops were seriously affected by the heat waves in the summer of 1978 and lack of irrigation. Crops were below estimates.

The 1979 potato harvest should amount to 120,000 tons (105,000 tons in 1978). However, production is insufficient since imports reached 28,700 tons in 1978,

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

including 12,200 tons of seed potatoes. The increase expected for 1979 is due mainly to increased areas (11,400 hectares) and to certain encouraging experiments connected with end of season seed potatoes, quality and yields.

For tomatoes, a production of over 300,000 tons is expected in 1979 (260,000 tons in 1978). For cucurbits (cucumbers, melons, squashes and pumpkins) production increased to 234,000 tons, or 20,000 tons more than in the previous harvest. Onion and pepper production should be short, dropping respectively from 95,000 tons and 130,000 tons (1978) to 87,000 tons and 120,000 tons (1979).

It should be pointed out that the hot house cultivation of peppers is expanding remarkably, since it occupies more than half of the total surface (104 out of 200 hectares). The other half is distributed between tomato cultivation (64 hectares), melons (23 hectares) and cucumbers (3 hectares).

Orchards

Olives

The 1979 harvest reportedly only produced 75,000 tons of olive oil. The drop was caused by the seasonal nature of the olive tree, to which should be added the lack of rain and poor maintenance of olive groves.

Exports of olive oil (until June 1979) reached 45,800 tons (10,000 tons more compared with 1977-78). This development is due mainly to increased shipments to Italy, with sales having made up for the drop in Libyan purchases. But, considering the local demand, the amounts exported have been counter-balanced by the consumption of about 40,000 tons of mixed oil (first 6 months of 1979).

Citrus Fruit

According to the GIAF [Interprofessional Citrus Fruit and Fruit Association], the citrus fruit harvest should produce 183,000 tons (220,000 tons during the previous harvest). The decline was felt in connection with lemons and clementines. The drop in production led to higher prices on the local market (38 percent for clementines, 58 percent for Maltese and 64 percent for tangerines).

Estimates for citrus fruit exports have turned out to be too optimistic: they had counted on 45,000 tons, while the expected figure will not exceed 35,000 tons (33,000 tons until July 1979).

The 1978-79 harvest allowed the export of 52,800 tons, compared with 31,000 tons the previous year. We observe the Saudi Arabian market has been won for the first time (50 tons of clementines).

Apricots

Estimated at 21,500 tons, apricot production dropped 23 percent with respect to the previous harvest (26,000 tons).³³ Hail and frost damaged the Amor Leuch

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

and Ganino varieties. It was planned to export 2,500 to 3,000 tons, but the exports during the first 6 months of 1979 have only amounted to about 1,500 tons (2,650 tons in 1978).

Grapes

With heat waves having dried up part of the ripening grapes of last year's crop (424,000 hectoliters of wine), the grape harvests this year should produce 650,000 hectoliters of wine and 20,000 tons of table grapes (15,000 tons in 1978).

Dates

According to the latest estimates of GID [Interprofessional Date Association], the 1978-79 harvest produced 45,300 tons, compared with 33,200 in 1977-78, of which 19,200 tons were "Deglet Noir." The preceding year's harvest was damaged considerably.

As of 15 April 1979, more than 5,500 tons of dates were exported for a value of over 3 MD. Exports went especially to France (3,008 tons), Italy (1,230 tons), Spain (471 tons), and Switzerland (83 tons). Two Arab countries were among Tunisia's customers, Saudi Arabia (443.5 tons) and Libya (80 tons).

Main Agricultural Products
(in 1,000 tons)

	1978	1979	Variation Percent
Grains	907	1,050	+ 15.7
Potatoes	105	120	+ 14.3
Tomatoes	260	303	+ 16.5
Cucurbits	214	234	+ 9.3
Onions	87	95	+ 9.2
Peppers	130	120	- 7.7
Olive oil	136	75	- 44.9
Citrus fruit	220	183	- 16.8
Apricots	26	21.5	- 17.3
Wines (1,000 hectoliters)	424	650	+ 53.3
Dates	33.2	45.3	+ 36.4
Almonds	35	30	- 14.3
Beets	80	60	- 25
Eggs (millions)	330	400	+ 21.1

Note: For grains, wine and dates, the harvest was brought in completely during the first year of the season.

Industrial Crops

The sugar beet harvest reportedly will amount to 55,000 to 60,000 tons, compared with 80,000 obtained in 1978. The decline of cultivated areas, which shrunk from 2,635 to 2,180 hectares (- 17 percent) explains this drop.

34
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

For tobacco, the estimates were 3,500 hectares (3,000 tons) of smoking tobacco and 1,200 hectares (2,500 tons) of snuff. The cultivated area for snuff will increase by 300 hectares, in view of new export prospects (to Algeria).

The esparto grass harvest amounted to 95,000 tons.

Cattle Raising

Rains made it possible to improve pasturage considerably, after the deterioration experienced in recent years, as a result of weather and the decrease of pasture lands.

Poultry Raising

Thriving growth is expected for poultry raising. The Fifth Development Plan (1981 goal) sets the average Tunisian consumption at 105 eggs and 6 kg of chicken meat. The branch is now suffering from overpopulation, aggravated by a lack of storage capacity and a very low annual consumption (70 units per person).

Tunisia has 10 incubators, with a total capacity of 280 million hatching eggs. Tunisia's total incubation capacity will be increased to 33 million eggs, making it possible to produce 25 million newly hatched meat an egg laying chicks. A Tunisian-Canadian complex is being completed. The cost of the first unit, which will be operational beginning in 1980, will exceed 2,000 dinars. Production for 1979 is estimated at 400 million units (300 million in 1978).

COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie., Paris, 1979

8490
CSO: 4400

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TUNISIA

BRIEFS

PRIORITY TO EMPLOYMENT--President Bourguiba already declared on 1 May 1966 "the Tunisian state has made work not only a right granted to every citizen, but a duty in our society." The prime minister said before the Ninth PSD [Destourian Socialist Party] Conference, "employment and income will continue to be the keynote of our activity." Consequently, it can be expected that the coming 10th congress will confirm this priority. Here and now, the fourth plan (1973-1976) has created more than 146,000 jobs and the fifth plan (1977-1981) aims at creating 280,000 more: at its conclusion, the additional demand for labor should be essentially satisfied. The progression is very clear, since the average for job creation was 15,000 from 1962 to 1971, and 40,000 beginning in 1970. Emigration is a temporary solution, which, moreover, is in the process of liquidation and the government is encouraging resettlement in Tunisia. Since the ninth congress (1974) until the end of 1978, about 216,000 jobs have been created, or an average of 43,000 per year, with a maximum of 46,140 in 1976. Their distribution by branch, as indicated by public services, has been (round figures): fishing, 5,000; manufacturing industry, 89,000; building and public works, 40,000; mines and energy, 5,000; administration and other public services, 81,000. Efforts have been made at the same time to reduce regional imbalance and increase wages. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 7 Sep 79 p 2439] 8940

COOPERATION WITH IRAQ--Rachid Sfar, Tunisian minister of industry mines and energy, received on 1 September the Iraqi minister of trade, who arrived to take part in the joint Tunisian-Iraqi committee. Iraq wants to increase its trade and its industrial cooperation with all the Arab countries and Tunisia wants to diversify its export lines. Trade between the two countries has increased in the last decade and the two ministers have agreed to begin an inventory of the needs and potentialities of the two parties, with a view to improving their relations in all economic fields. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 7 Sep 79 p 2439] 8940

CSO: 4400

END

36

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY