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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

REPORTED FORMER FNLA FIGHTERS--Several hundred former FNLA guerrillas are reportedly members of special South African units fighting against the Namibian SWAPO in the interior of Angola. These men reportedly form a special unit, "Battalion 32," or "Buffalo Regiment," and are led by former mercenaries from the Rhodesian army. Their families (about 1,200 persons) allegedly are living in camps in Northern Namibia. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 11 Feb 81 p 49]

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ANGOLA

POSSIBLE MULATTO-BLACK POWER STRUGGLE SEEN AS THREAT

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 11 Feb 81 pp 42-43

[Article by Michel Deboste: "The Obsession of Black Power"]

[Excerpts] Luanda has become a shadow of its former self. A clean city--since genuine efforts have been expended by the authorities in this regard--but bleak, progressively deteriorating, and still bearing the stigmata of past struggles. Here and there, discolored posters and washed-out graffiti proclaim the merits of a regime, belied by the appearance of the city: dirty windows of abandoned shops, empty super-market shelves and state stores with long lines of potential customers. Out of the 10,000 stores existing during the Portuguese era, only 3,000 are still functioning. Angola has not gotten over its 1975 hemorrhage.

Anxiety

The capital is an austere and rigorous city very different from other African cities, so rich in vivid colors and diverse sounds. Only a few imported potatoes, cabbage and some bananas from the state farms can be found; maybe even--on days of unexpected abundance--a few pieces of meat or a truckload of fish. In the evening, there is hardly a place where a glass of water can be obtained, not to even mention a nightclub.

How can one explain this very depressing atmosphere, this kind of infinite sadness which assails a traveler even at the airport, this anxiety that the Angolans themselves are trying to shake off? One of them tells me: "Look how the beaches are crowded on week-ends. This is because we do not look at the city, dreaming instead while facing the infinite expanse of the sea."

It is true, of course, that 5 years of pure and hard revolution have changed the life of the people of Luanda: it is easier now to meet at home or at a friend's house to drink, dance or sing. Since 1975, Luanda has seen its population triple in size and numbers today more than 1.5 million inhabitants, an unprecedented urban explosion.

Thus, despite the Cubans who are busy building, housing is more problematic than ever. The well-known "muceques" have expanded, and housing conditions for the "Zairenses" (Angolans born in Zaire) are often deplorable.

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They are numerous, these Zairenses who have elected to live in the capital rather than in their original provinces (Uige, Zaire, Kwanza Norte), when agriculture and coffee plantations are in dire need of hands. The return to the north of trained persons from the center is even viewed, just like in Portuguese times! This is sure to upset production infrastructures, distribution channels and even communication between those who consider Portuguese almost a foreign language and others who have lost any knowledge of their traditional dialect, Kimbundu or Kikongo.

Angola's independence has expanded the frontiers of the Lingala. It is estimated that about 300,000 Angolans from Zaire or the Congo have returned to the country of their ancestors. Some of them have been successful. They are now occupying important positions within the party, the government, the army or the administration.

Without the Cubans

However, the massive arrival of the 300,000 Zairenses could well reveal a more serious problem which the authorities are attempting to cover up, but which could soon explode. The Soviets themselves fear it, since it is the real dividing line between them and the Cubans. Indeed, black power did not die with the failure of the Nito Alves coup d'etat, which might have overcome Luanda and its leaders had the Cubans not been there.

Racial tension is noticeable in Luanda, a lot more than MPLA authorities are willing to acknowledge.

At the December 1980 first extraordinary congress of the Party, the confrontation between black and mulatto power ended in a tie. Mulattoes occupy key positions within the state apparatus and, according to the young black cadres, do not intend to share them. However, the latter, through expanded training opportunities, are becoming more numerous. They are being reinforced by the Zairenses, who are increasingly becoming more sensitive to what they consider slights against them by mulattoes and even former "assimilados." For the moment, the Zairenses are still not well integrated in a black community critical of the kind of behavior and customs imported from Kinshasa.

"The danger is real, you must say so," a young colleague--himself an avowed marxist--confided to me. It is all the more real because Jonas Savimbi, now reduced to commando operations, is attempting to use this latent black power for his own ends.

In reality, deep Africa, long restricted by Portuguese colonizers, is now awakening and becoming conscious of its potential and its dreams.

Lisbon's grand multi-racial myth has indeed been destroyed by the pressure of events and simple human logic. The mulatto was not conceived by Portugal as a symbiosis between the African and the Western cultures, but rather as a progressive and irreversible process of the loss of African characteristics. To be called an "assimilado" meant that the mulatto had to prove that he lived and thought

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like a Portuguese. This is still felt in Luanda and explains many a facet of Angolan life. This also explains the ideological choice of an intransigent Marxism-Leninism whose master thinker remains Lucio Lara, a non-black, despite a certain effacement. From there as well is derived the Party's instinctive mistrust of the institution of the "people's power," as it was lived in the "muceques" during the first months of independence.

Guinea-Bissau's example is so close, so fresh. The silence maintained by official authorities on the subject is exemplary and there are no Bissau newspapers to be found at the international press center, while supplies of "socialist" press from Lusophone countries and Eastern-bloc countries are abundant. These tensions, as well as the MPLA leaders' concern in neutralizing them as soon as possible in order to preserve national unity and not compromise further the reconstruction effort, may possibly be the cause of the desire to make overtures to the West, as evidenced by the mid-January visit to Luanda and Lobito of French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

Privileged

Already towards the end of the Neto era, women had raised their voices and opened the eyes of the poet-president, despite the officially-imposed uniformity in a country where undercurrents and tensions doubtlessly have a hidden reason: the crying inequality between the educated elite and a largely illiterate mass. Even the Zairenses appear to be privileged, in this respect. Nevertheless, 2.5 million children were in school this year, a figure 5 times larger than 10 years ago, and 400,000 adults were attending literacy courses.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

FREEDOM FOR POLITICAL PARTIES--Under the terms of a presidential decision issued on 23 January in Bangui, the formation of political parties is free throughout the Central African Republic, and political parties, associations, or groups can openly enter into alliances or merge. The few restrictions made by this decision on the principle of freedom it sets forth concern "any political party that would be likely to jeopardize public safety and provoke hatred between ethnic groups." In addition, it has been indicated that the government is not subsidizing any political party, association, or group. The most recently established political party in the CAR, on 21 January, involves the Movement for Democracy and Independence (MDI), which was recently created by a judge, Mr Francois Gueret, former minister of justice in the government of public salvation formed after the coup d'etat of 21 September 1979. The movement hopes to bring together all Central Africans, whatever their ethnic or regional origins. It intends to struggle in particular for the strengthening of national unity, economic progress, social justice, and the protection of national independence. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Jan 81 p 257] 9064

FOUR FRENCH FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS--France and the Central African Republic recently signed in Bangui four financial agreements representing an overall total of 815 million CFA francs. In order to contend with the enclavement of the Central African country, a 330-million CFA franc agreement will allow the Central African Agency for River Communications (ACCF) to overhaul nine barges of 250 liquid tons each and to improve the transportation capacity of the Central African Company of River Transportation (SOCATRAF), in which it is a partner for its private interests. At the same time, two forms of aid are being supplied to the Ministry of Rural Development: one in the amount of 160 million CFA francs centered on professional training, and the other in the amount of 250 million CFA francs for partial financing of the combined cotton-food crops project in the savanna area. Finally, France has decided to furnish special assistance to the Central African Government that will result in a replacement of computer equipment in the National Information Office (ONI). This assistance will be at a cost of 75 million CFA francs. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Jan 81 p 257] 9064

NEEDS OF ECONOMY--The needs of the Central African Republic's economy to "correct a catastrophic situation at the end of 14 years of negligence" amounts to 80

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billion CFA francs, Central African Minister of Foreign Affairs Bedaya Ngaro stated in Geneva on 23 January. The minister visited the United Nations and its principal specialized agencies carrying out a followup mission on a recent resolution of the General Assembly introduced by 41 countries (including France) recommending the establishment of an emergency facility to allocate immediate assistance to the CAR. Mr Ngaro also went to New York and Paris. At the UN headquarters, he met UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the directors of the UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, and FAO. In Geneva, the head of the Central African Republic's diplomatic corps was received by the directors of the WHO, ILO, GATT, and UNCTAD. In Paris he went to the headquarters of UNESCO. He also met with French Government officials. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Jan 81 p 257] 9064

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CHAD

BRIEFS

VISAS FOR FRENCH NATIONALS--Visas are now required for persons under France's jurisdiction to enter Chad, and therefore several French journalists have been detained in Ndjama since 22 January. This decision by Chadian authorities seems to be in response to analogous rules made by Paris on 7 January with regard to Chadian citizens wishing to go to France. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Jan 81 p 257] 9064

TRIALS IN ABSENTIA--A criminal court is going to be set up in Ndjama to try in absentia seven officials including the former rebel minister of defense, Mr Hissene Habre. The court will also try Messrs Idriss Miskine, vice president of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN); Mahamat Saah Ahmat, former minister of finance; Mahamat Noury, member of the Command Council of the FAN; Michel Froud, FAN spokesman; Khalil d'Abzac, member of the Command Council of the FAN; and Khamis Togo, FAN radio announcer during the war and former head of President Goukouni Oueddei's press service. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Jan 81 p 257] 9064

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS--Mr Michel Kosnaye, Chad minister of economy, recently stated to the AFP "that there is no longer an economy" in Chad. However, this assertion was tempered by the statements of Mr Bailou Naibaye Lossimian, the minister of agriculture, who told the same news agency that the cotton harvest amounted to 90,000 tons last year and that the authorities are expecting a harvest on the order of 80,000 tons for the current season (in 1976 and 1977 these figures were 178,000 tons and 160,000 tons respectively). Paying the civil servants and reviving the banking system, according to AFP, appear to observers as two preconditions for any economic upturn. To avoid an onrush of depositors when the banks reopen their doors, the minister of economy intends to impose a moratorium and obtain, in the banks' favor, sizable financial assistance from several international agencies (the World Bank, the ADB [African Development Bank], BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] etc) or indirectly through bilateral agreements. Moreover, all the national and private companies must draw up a balancesheet of their economic and financial situations. The latter is hardly brilliant, even when it involves Chad Coton, on which falls the responsibility of paying hundreds of thousands of small cotton farmers in the South. In the immediate future, a great deal is expected in Ndjama from international organizations (the United Nations, the IMF, the OAU) and agencies such as the OPEC Fund for African Development. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Jan 80 p 258] 9064
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CONGO

BRIEFS

CUBAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A memorandum of understanding for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Cuba and the Congo was signed on 26 January in Havana by Congo Minister of Agriculture Marius Mouambenga and Cuban Minister of Finance Francisco Garcia Valls. The agreement involves cooperation in the fields of agriculture, health, construction, and education. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Jan 81 p 258] 9064

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ETHIOPIA

FREEDOM OF RELIGION PERMITTED WITHIN LIMITS

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 28 Jan 81 pp 63-64

[Article by Jean-Paul Guetny: "Lenin in the Shadow of the Church"]

[Excerpts] "Proletarians of the world, unite." After leaving the airport, Lenin's appeal resounds, white on blue. It is warm in Addis Ababa today, 16 January. Ten minutes later, in Revolution Square, one can see the giant portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin. No pictures of Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopia's master. A few steps down, even Santa Claus has turned Marxist-Leninist, by garlanding the trees with lights in the shape of hammers and sickles.

Except for this, Addis Ababa is an African city like many others, without more policemen in the streets, but perhaps more poverty.

On Sunday the 17th, in the taxi taking me to the market (the famous "mercato") I was continuously "harpooned" by children, old people, handicapped persons. On Sunday morning, a ragged-looking university student followed me for a good while in an attempt to exchange for dollars a (modest) Greek bill he had received from a tourist.

In the city built by Menelik in 1887, one has the impression that shops are few. Certain international workers claim food shortages, especially sugar. But it is enough to go to the "mercato" to perceive that this is an exaggeration. Women sit behind enormous mounds of butter wrapped in banana leaves. There are tomatoes, too. Spices are in evidence, as well as the famous coffee (even though it is said that the Soviets are taking away most of it at a low price), and chickens cackle in their cages. What remains to be seen is, who can benefit from the foodstuffs.

I do not know whether those little shops selling orthodox crosses and leather paintings representing Biblical episodes are too busy: in spite of the recent efforts of the Ethiopian authorities to foster tourism, vacationers are not often seen around here.

"Cooperants" from Eastern bloc countries and Cuba are almost non-existent in the streets of Addis. Not one Cuban could be seen. On the other hand, after dark one night when sidewalks became busier, I met a small group of people who looked as Russian as vodka.

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Night clubs are for foreigners. They told me that not too long ago, all the pretty Ethiopian girls frequenting them with their friends were arrested. All of a sudden, some foreigners feel like staying home nights...

In contrast, churches in Addis are well attended. A French-speaking Ethiopian told me that "for the feast of Saint Gabriel, the Saint Stefanos church was crowded to capacity." How does the regime view this? It respects freedom of religion, while at the same time limiting freedom of attendance: from what I could see, churches are only open early in the morning.

When doors are closed, the faithful kneel and cross themselves in front of them. On Sunday the 18th, around 1100 hours, the Addis women, most of them dressed in their traditional costumes, were already converging on the point of departure of the procession which would take place in the afternoon.

Those who speak of the former imperial regime use hard words. Someone sums it up: "It was when only one owned everything." How about now? "Now," my Greek money exchanger tells me, "look at these luxurious apartment houses. People can spend millions to buy them." "Is the revolution, then, a mistake?" "No, but it has not gone far enough in abolishing privileges."

I believe that there is almost general agreement on the need to abolish privileges, even if poorly expressed. As, for example, by grumbling against these foreigners (diplomats, international workers) for whom it is so easy to find lodgings while locals encounter such difficulties in procuring a home. Only once, when a Mercedes went by, did I see Ethiopians making unfriendly gestures. One understands that the Ethiopians' extreme patience, their kindness toward foreigners, their submission to fate is not limitless...

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ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

ELF LEADERS' MURDER--Who assassinated two leaders of the Eritrean Liberation Front, Osman Hassan Ageeb and Osman Gibrael, in Khartoum on 15 November? According to the head of the ELF, Osman Salah Sabbe, this double murder where a revolver equipped with a silencer was used, is the act of a foreigner. A while later, without any explanation, the Cuban charge d'affaires, H. Fernandez, was expelled from the Sudan. Unofficial sources are citing a connection between the Khartoum murder and the growing difficulties facing Soviet policy in the Horn of Africa, and notably in Ethiopia where, despite the assistance of East German experts and Cuban troops, the army is unable to defeat the nationalist guerrillas. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 7 Jan 81 p 45]

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GUINEA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S POSSIBLE DEPARTURE--Aboubakar Sompore, Guinean ambassador to France, has asked to go home. Reason: he has difficulties with his personnel, who have not received their salary for many months, as well as with the French Post Office which has cut off the Embassy's telex service for non-payment and is threatening to do the same with the telephone, despite pressure from the Quai d'Orsay. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 21 Jan 81 p 34]

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KENYA

BRIEFS

SPORTS PROJECT STUDY RESUMED--A team of eight Chinese engineers arrived in Nairobi on 30 December to resume studies of the famous sports complex project China committed to carry out 5 years ago but never followed up. The experts, led by the Chinese ambassador to Kenya, Mr Yang Keming, made a long visit to the selected site which spreads over some 420 hectares at Kasarani, on the Thika road, about 15 kilometers north of the capital. They were accompanied by the Kenyan Minister of Culture and Social Services, Mr Jeremiah Nyagah, and other official personalities with whom they held numerous discussions. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 9 Jan 81 p 90] 6445

KENYAN MIDEAST MISSION--The Kenyan commercial mission organized by the Kenyan External Trade Authority (KETA) with the financial assistance of the Commonwealth Secretariat and which travelled to the Middle-East in December, returned at the end of the month with firm purchase orders amounting to more than 54 million shillings, and intents to purchase amounting to nearly 20 million shillings. The mission, headed by Mr S.J. Onimbo from Keta, included a dozen representatives from various companies, six of which obtained firm orders. They are: KMC, the HCDA, Masawa Investments Ltd, Timsales, the Uplands Bacon Factory, and Anffi Ltd, and the orders were for fresh, frozen, and canned meat, fresh fruit and vegetables, timber and wood products, pork products, cosmetics, and insecticides. The countries visited were Oman, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Jordania, and Saudi Arabia. It should be remembered that, besides this commercial mission, the Kenyan Minister of Economy also travelled during the same month to the Arabian Emirates where he held discussions with the General Manager of the Abu-Dhabi Development Foundation, concerning the possible participation of the Foundation in various agricultural projects in Kenya (MTM 26 December p 3548). [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 9 Jan 81 p 90] 6445

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LIBERIA

BRIEFS

ROK COOPERATION TALKS--Mr Lee Chung-oh, South Korea's minister of science and technology, arrived in Monrovia on 22 January at the head of a five-member delegation to hold talks on strengthening cooperation between his country and Liberia. The South Korean minister, who brought a message from President Chun Doo Hwan to his counterpart, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, was expected to have talks with the latter in Monrovia as well as with the ministers of foreign affairs, agriculture, and education. We should remember that Maj Joseph N. Douglas, Liberia's minister of commerce, industry, and transportation, who went to Seoul, on 22 December signed a trade agreement there between his country and South Korea (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS of 9 January 1980, p 82). [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Jan 81 p 254] 9064

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NIGERIA

'TIMES' CORRESPONDENT ON CARRINGTON VISIT

LD201221 London THE TIMES in English 20 Feb 81 p 6

[Karan Thapar dispatch: "British Industries Compete to Equip Nigerian Military"]

[Text] Lagos, 19 Feb--British industries are competing for a package defence sale to Nigeria worth several hundred million pounds. The Jaguar fighter and the Corvette and the Rapier missile systems are all part of options offered to the Nigerians when Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, called on Chief Akanbi Oniyangi, the Nigerian minister of defence accompanied by the chairman of British Aerospace and Vickers Shipbuilding and the British head of defence sales.

The Jaguar deal, for an advanced deep penetration strike aircraft, faces competition from the French Mirage and the American F14. Similarly, the Rapier missile is in competition with other American and Swiss systems.

The defence package, which includes the setting up of joint ventures for the local production of uniforms, certain types of ammunition and perhaps even, at a later stage, armoured cars, is however only one aspect of the economic possibilities in Nigeria that the team of British businessmen accompanying Lord Carrington are interested in.

Some of the others are cement production, new railways construction, electrical installations and communications.

Nigeria is one of Britain's most important trade markets and Lord Carrington is anxious to preserve the close trade ties which have come under pressure from European, Japanese and Indian competition. He made this point in a banquet speech last night when he said: "Many Nigerian friends have been saying to me of late that British business does not try in Nigeria anymore. I want to show you that we in the government do not think that is true."

At a press conference in Lagos today, Lord Carrington appeared to hint that one of the lingering problems in Britain's relationship with Nigeria could soon be resolved. Speaking of compensation for the nationalization of British petroleum assets in 1979, he said: "I think that there is going to be an agreement signed, I hope, in the very near future."

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Informed senior sources in the oil industry told the TIMES that following a visit by a BP negotiating team last week, they expect an announcement on the compensation prior to President Shagari's visit to Britain in mid-March.

The other issue of significance that has in fact dogged Lord Carrington right through this 2-day visit, was southern Africa. The Nigerians have placed great importance on Britain's attitude to Namibia and South Africa.

In his banquet speech last night, Professor Audu, the foreign minister, said Britain's credibility and integrity were at stake until it proved its abhorrence of apartheid.

Lord Carrington today reiterated Britain's condemnation and abhorrence of racial discrimination. Emphasizing its commitment to Namibian independence, and the need to give the new American administration time to work out its own policy.

The foreign secretary added: "I do not believe that force is an effective way of getting a solution or changing South African minds."

In a lecture to the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs he elaborated with regard to the Nigerian call for sanctions against South Africa. "I think it unlikely that the cause of independence for Namibia, or indeed of a just society in South Africa, would be advanced by measures designed to drive South Africa further into isolation."

At the same time the foreign secretary also supported calls for an open international trade system, for greater private investment in developing countries, for oil producing states themselves to take greater risks in investment and for the availability of substantial international funds as aid.

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SENEGAL

BRIEFS

DATA ON FOOD DEFICIT--An appraisal mission from the FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] and rural development authorities have held two meetings in Dakar to discuss all the recommendations drawn up subsequent to Senegal's petition to the international community to make up its food shortage. The Dakar press informs us that there has been a revision of the figure of 176,000 tons that was announced previously as indicating the total food need as it appeared in light of the harvest forecasts last 15 October and statistics from preceding years. Abandoning the assessment conditions taken into consideration by the Food Assistance Commission, the appraisal mission preferred to consider the period from 1 November 1980 to 31 October 1981. With this update, it finally set down a food shortage on the order of 140,000 tons. The difference from the figure announced previously results from taking into account the food supplies received last November and December for free distribution. According to the mission's report on the amount of nutritional aid required for Senegal (140,000 tons), a minimum of 25 percent is to be made up of rice so as to take into account the nutritional habits of Casamance, which experienced a substantial decrease in its rice production this year. At least part of this food assistance, especially with regard to rice, should be available before the end of March in order to attend to the most urgent needs first. In addition, the mission leader also recommends assistance in the form of powdered milk and vegetable oil or some other product for free distribution in the affected areas so as to supplement the people's diet and offset, for example, the drop in their purchasing power as well as the shortage in local animal production. The reassessment of the Senegalese petition also takes into account the assistance necessary to cover the costs of importing, internal transportation, and distribution of the food assistance (3 billion CFA francs). The mission recommended that the donor countries do as much as possible to deliver their assistance this year to the port of Dakar or, if not, to supply an additional contribution in cash to enable Senegal to sustain the eventual transportation costs at all levels. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Jan 81 p 247] 9064

EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUNG GRADUATES--Discussing the problem posed by the employment of young graduates, Senegal Prime Minister Habib Thiam indicated at the 20 January cabinet meeting that the government's goal in this area is to offer 100 jobs between now and 15 February 1981. The prime minister requested of the empowered ministers that the fiscal positions not yet filled be given by priority to young graduates. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Jan 81 p 248] 9064

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TANZANIA

BRIEFS

PLANNED MILK PRODUCTION INCREASE--Tanzania is forced to import a large part of the milk products it consumes because of the nation's low milk production. In 1979, for example, it imported 50 million shillings worth of powdered milk and butter oil. In order to reduce the outflow of foreign currency and to promote the milk sector in Tanzania, the state enterprise Tanzania Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) in 1979 drew up a 20-year plan for its branch, Tanzania Dairies Ltd. (TDL), that anticipated the production of 60,000 liters of milk a day, at full capacity, as a result of the construction of 59 small units housing from 60 to 80 cows each in Kitulo region, and one central unit, a dairy in Mbeya, to process this milk. The cost of such a project is estimated at some 300 million shillings, or 150 million French francs. The World Bank has released funds to carry out the civil engineering project and Denmark is financing construction of the access road to the site. However, no outside financing has yet been obtained for the purchase of equipment. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 30 Jan 81 p 262] 9064

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UGANDA

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH KENYA--On 13 January the Ugandan minister for regional cooperation, Sam Tewungwa, announced that Kenya has agreed to double the number of trains transporting Ugandan coffee to the port of Mombasa and has decided not to assess duties on Ugandan goods stored in the port. Tewungwa, who was recently in Kenya heading a delegation from his country, stated that from now on three special chartered trains per week will be added on to transport Ugandan coffee to Mombasa, the least expensive and shortest route for getting goods from Uganda to the Indian Ocean. He also announced that a joint technical committee had been set up between the two countries in order to examine questions linked to transporting goods via Mombasa. He indicated that the central bank governors of both countries will be meeting on this before the end of January so they can discuss trade problems and transfers. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 23 Jan 81 p 202] 9631

LIVESTOCK THEFTS--New livestock thefts and cases of lack of military discipline have been reported in famine-stricken Karamoja Province, according to reports published on 13 January by the daily UGANDA TIMES. The paper says that since the beginning of this year armed robber bands have hit five different districts in the northeast part of the country, leaving "a trail of blood, pillage and fire." The UGANDA TIMES added that some of the 15,000 government militiamen installed last August along the southern and western borders of Karamoja to prevent thieves from moving outside the province "have now turned their guns against the very tribes they were supposed to be protecting against thieves." However, these reports do not specifically say whether the new raids are a threat to the international assistance teams operating in the famine-stricken region. These teams come mainly from France, Great Britain and the United States. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 23 Jan 81 p 202] 9631

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ZAIRE

BRIEFS

SOFIDE BRANCH IN SHABA--The Finance Company for Development (SOFIDE) recently opened a new branch in Lubumbashi. The president-director general of SOFIDE, Mr Kazadi Mambu, took this opportunity to announce that SOFIDE's 1979 financing authorizations in Shaba region totalled 9,205,500 zaires, 17.8 percent of the overall total for SOFIDE's operations and 25 percent of the credits granted to regions. Thus Shaba is in second place behind Kinshasa. After referring to the mission which devolves on SOFIDE's regional branches, Mr Kazadi made an urgent appeal to Shaba businessmen to abandon speculative or purely commercial areas of activity in order to start up productive activity. SOFIDE's operations in Shaba have benefited primarily the industrial and mining sectors and had only a slight effect on other areas, including the agricultural sector, on which the efforts of the country's highest authorities have been focused for several years. The SOFIDE branch in Lubumbashi is the third regional branch to be set up, following the ones in Goma and Kisangani, SOFIDE anticipates opening another branch soon in Kananga, the administrative center of Western Kasai region. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 23 Jan 81 p 201] 9631

DEBTS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS--The Zairian Executive Council (the government) has urged the Department of Finance and Budget to make an effort this year to honor Zaire's payment obligations with regard to international organizations and to make up arrears in contributions. The same recommendation was made to the Zairian National Posts and Telecommunications Office (ONPTZ). [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 23 Jan 81 p 201] 9631

WEST GERMAN RAILROAD COOPERATION--In the context of an investment program, a credit of DM 45 million has just been earmarked by the Federal Republic of Germany for the Zairian National Railroad Company (SNCZ). A contract for a new German technical cooperation project has been signed with SNCZ management. According to the terms of this contract, seven German experts will be assigned to SNCZ in Lubumbashi for a minimum of 3 years, during which they will provide technical assistance in the workshops for locomotive upkeep and training Zairian personnel. The German cooperation project also involves spare parts and scholarship grants for Zairian technicians for proficiency training in the FRG. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 23 Jan 81 p 201] 9631

FRENCH LOAN FOR SUGAR--Under the terms of a convention signed in Kinshasa, France has granted Zaire a loan of 115 million francs to increase Zairian sugar production. The loan will permit the Kwilu-Ngongo refinery in Bas Zaire to bring its production from about 42,000 tons at present to 65,000 tons per year from now until 1984. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Feb 81 p 495]

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YUGOSLAV DAM CONSTRUCTION--The Yugoslav company, ENERGOINVEST, which has been authorized by the Zairian Executive Council to construct the dam at Katende on behalf of the Zairian SNEL [National Electricity Company]. A Yugoslav office has been installed since the end of December 1980 in Kananga to do the research for the dam to be constructed on the Lulua River about 50 km from Kananga, capital of Kasai Occidental. It is to be noted that ENERGOINVEST is also involved in the Bukavu-Katana-Goma high-voltage line. The power output of Katende dam is to be 30 megawatts. Since the town of Kananga only needs 6 megawatts at present, the dam can provide power for other regions of the country. A credit of 2 million zaires has been provided for the construction for the year 1981. The work will take 2 to 2 1/2 years. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Feb 81 p 495]

AGREEMENT WITH PRC EXTENDED--The 1973 agreement between China and Zaire providing for more than 200 million yuan (more than 100 million dollars) to finance Sino-Zairian economic and technical cooperation has been extended to 30 June 1983. This long-term interest-free credit is being used to finance the construction of the People's Hall and the small agricultural tool factory, both already completed; the Mbanza-Ngungu agricultural station; the Yawenda sugar complex; aid in goods; other agricultural cooperation projects; the construction of the Kamanyola stadium; and the medical mission. This year, the Chinese agricultural mission will begin operating the Mbanza-Ngungu station which will in 5 years include 600 hectares of irrigated lands. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 27 Feb 81 p 495]

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