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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

FOUO No. 750

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE TRADE BALANCE WITH AFRICA DETAILED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1884, 18 Dec 81 pp 3351-3355

[Excerpts] The position of Africa with respect to Japan's overall trade remains very modest but has improved slightly:

	<u>Japanese Imports From Africa (%)</u>	<u>Japanese Exports to Africa (%)</u>
1978	2.78	6.55
1979	2.88	5.09
1980	3.17	6.14

Japanese Imports From Africa: Nearly Three Times More Energy Products Than in 1979

Japanese purchases from Africa in 1980 amounted to 1,014.3 billion yen, or 45.2 percent more in current value than in 1979.

Distribution is substantially as follows:

Energy products: 271,775,000,000 yen; food and parafood products: 188,357,000,000 yen, including 162,131,000,000 for plant products, 25,190,000,000 for animal products, and 1,036,000,000 for beverages and tobacco; metals and metal articles: 159,396,000,000 yen; raw materials (not including energy products): 144,821,000,000 yen, including 7,384,000,000 for plant materials (except for textiles), 33.27 billion for nonmetallic ores and 104,167,000,000 for metallic ores; gems and precious metals: 80,096,000,000; wood: 16,147,000,000; chemical products: 15,364,000,000; hides and leathers: 2,612,000,000; paper and paper pulp: 2,173,000,000; plastic, rubber, stone and glass: 152 million; and miscellaneous: 58,478,000,000.

Oil and Coal

Energy products (271.78 billion in 1980, compared with 73.76 billion in 1979, or an increase of 268.5 percent, which is enough to explain the improvement in the situation of African imports going to Japan) consisted of crude oil and coal.

Crude oil: 3,992,500 cubic meters (228,478,300,000 yen) from Algeria (a total of 100,199,800,000 yen), Libya (74,017,700,000), Angola (23,184,100,000), Nigeria (22,363,900,000) and Egypt (8,680,100,000).

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Petroleum products (mainly fuels): 39,042 tons (3,458,400,000 yen) from Libya (2,008,300,000) and Algeria (1,450,100,000).

Coal: 3.29 million tons for 39,838,100,000 yen, from South Africa.

CE--JAP--C. Japan's Main African Suppliers and Customers in 1980 (in millions of yen)

<u>Suppliers</u>		<u>Customers</u>	
1. South Africa	396,029.4	1. South Africa	405,004.4
2. Algeria	102,174	2. Nigeria	355,862.4
3. Libya	80,963	3. Liberia	317,694.9
4. Liberia	76,578.5	4. Egypt	145,379.6
5. Zambia	68,494.7	5. Libya	118,878.6
6. Egypt	32,273.8	6. Algeria	101,425.7
7. Zaire	30,744.4	7. Kenya	42,828.8
8. Ghana	28,305.9	8. Canary Islands	39,951.5
9. Nigeria	25,948.3	9. Ivory Coast	27,435.6
10. Angola	23,277.7	10. Tanzania	25,446.7
11. Morocco	19,431	11. Angola	18,768.1
12. Madagascar	13,316.3	12. Ceuta and Melilla	16,816.5
13. Sudan	12,853.5	13. Cameroon	16,559.3
14. Namibia	11,603.7	14. Sudan	15,133.2
15. Ivory Coast	10,336.1	15. Tunisia	15,049
16. Cameroon	9,914.8	16. Ethiopia	14,196.4
17. Uganda	8,464.9	17. Zambia	12,421.1
18. Zimbabwe	6,867.4	18. Zaire	10,186.8
19. Mauritania	6,678.5	19. Gabon	9,973
20. Ethiopia	6,539	20. Morocco	9,958.2
21. Tanzania	5,382	21. Sierra Leone	8,437.1
22. Swaziland	4,754.1	22. Madagascar	8,380.9
23. Gabon	4,529.6	23. Mozambique	7,900.9
24. Mozambique	4,331.1	24. Mauritius	7,192.6
25. Kenya	3,743.1	25. Rwanda	6,471.9

## Food Products

The distribution of African food products bought by Japan is as follows (on the basis of the Brussels nomenclature), in millions of yen:

1. Sugars and derivatives: Chap. 17	63,556.8
2. Coffee, tea, spices: Chap. 09	36,991.1
3. Grains: Chap. 10	35,244.3
4. Fishing products: Chap. 03	23,878.9
5. Cacao and derivatives: Chap. 18	13,127.6
6. Oil-yielding, industrial, medicinal and other seeds, etc., Chap. 12	6,508.9
7. Livestock feed: Chap. 23	2,026.6
8. Fresh fruits: Chap. 08	1,632.1
9. Canned fruits or vegetables: Chap. 20	1,305.4
10. Tobacco and derivatives: Chap. 24	989.7
11. Fresh vegetables: Chap. 07	903.8

(cont.)

12. Farm products and honey: Chap. 04	756.6
13. Oils and fats: Chap. 15	313.1
14. Miscellaneous (01 + 02 + 11 + 16 + 21 + 22)	1,121.6

Table CE-JAP-D [below] gives the origins of the five most commonly purchased products. Sugar (Chapter 17) is not among them because the 488,890 tons of sugar or sugar products received (63,556,800,000 yen) were exclusively from South Africa. Nor do they include purchases of grains (especially corn) from South Africa (35,013,400,000 yen) and Kenya (229.6 million).

Table CE-JAP-D shows the excellent position, with respect to sales of fish and shellfish, of the first four countries named: Morocco, Madagascar, Libya and Mozambique.

Fruits and vegetables, abundantly supplied by the Asian countries, are not heavily purchased from Africa.

Under Chapter 09, six or seven countries have a preponderant position: for coffee: Uganda (9,901 tons), Madagascar (8,432 tons), the Ivory Coast (8,207 tons), Ethiopia (6,030 tons), Cameroon (4,150 tons), Tanzania (3,330 tons), Burundi (992 tons), Rwanda (573 tons), and so on; for tea: (135 tons total and 85 million yen) Kenya, Tanzania and the Seychelles; Madagascar and Tanzania for cloves (181 tons and 368 million yen); Madagascar for vanilla (30 tons and 423 million yen). It should also be noted that there were purchases of pepper, nutmeg, pimento, and so on.

Cacao is almost exclusively from Ghana (15,569 tons of pods) and the Ivory Coast (200 tons of pods and 1,450 tons of derivatives). Cameroon has only marginal participation, with 60 tons of derivatives: butter or solid.

Purchases of products in Chapter 12 involve unshelled or shelled peanuts, cottonseed, sesame, castor oil beans, kapok, karite seed, and so on, and medicinal plants, particularly strophanthin. Table CE-JAP-D gives the origins of these purchases.

Oil cakes and provender are furnished only by South Africa and Ethiopia. Canned vegetables are purchased from South Africa (1,026,000,000 yen) and Morocco (279.3). Malawi is practically the only country to sell tobacco to Japan.

CE-JAP-D. Principal African Suppliers of Food Products to Japan in 1980 (in millions of yen)

	1) Produits de pêche ch 03	2) Légumes et fruits ch 07 + 08	3) Café, thé, épices ch 09	4) Grains oléagineux et autres ch 12	5) Cacao et dérivés ch 18
Moroc (6)	7 803.1	187.5	229.4	-	-
Madagascar	3 680.8	138.3	7 906.5	-	-
Libye	3 669.9	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2 458.1	-	38.2	17.9	-
Mauritanie	1 568.5	-	-	-	-
Sénégal	1 285.6	-	-	-	-
Namibie	1 115.3	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	830.1	-	94.1	293.8	0.2

(cont.)

Afrique du Sud	7)	633	1 251.9	-	739.9	-
Liberia		322	-	-	-	-
Ghana		309.5	-	-	38.4	11 253.1
Sierra Leone		90.9	-	78.6	-	-
Canaries	8)	38.1	-	-	-	-
Cameroon		28.9	-	3 458.3	-	27.3
Tunisia		28.5	-	-	-	-
Kenya		7.5	322.2	303.5	213.5	-
Swaziland		-	396.6	-	-	-
Zimbabwe		-	134.5	-	32.4	-
Tanzania		-	92.4	3 308.8	67.5	-
Ethiopia		-	24.3	5 445.8	5.5	-
Côte d'Ivoire	9)	-	-	6 396.7	294.3	1 847
Uganda	10)	-	-	8 395.1	-	-
Burundi		-	-	865.3	-	-
Rwanda		-	-	454.5	-	-
Soudan	11)	-	-	13.9	1 152.1	-
Haute-Volta	12)	-	-	-	2 578.5	-
Mali		-	-	-	822.9	-
Bénin		-	-	-	209	-
Togo		-	-	-	206.6	-
Niger		-	-	-	22.9	-
Égypte		-	-	-	12.9	-

Key:

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Fishing products        | 7. South Africa   |
| 2. Fruits and vegetables   | 8. Canary Islands |
| 3. Coffee, tea, spices     | 9. Ivory Coast    |
| 4. Oil-yielding seed, etc. | 10. Uganda        |
| 5. Cacao and derivatives   | 11. Sudan         |
| 6. Morocco                 | 12. Upper Volta   |

Priority to Copper

Japanese imports from Africa consisting of metals and articles made of metal amounted to 159.4 billion yen in 1980.

Most purchases involved copper (Chapter 74): 97.58 billion yen. Four countries supply the metal: Zambia (73,173 tons; 68,017,000,000 yen); South Africa (19,746 tons; 10,993,000,000 yen); Zaire (18,165 tons; 9,516,000,000 yen); and Namibia (12,802 tons; 9,039,000,000 yen).

Next came ferrous metals (Chapter 73): 33,202,500,000 yen (South Africa: a total of 29,999,000,000; Zimbabwe, 3.06 billion); aluminum: 17,585,000,000 (Ghana: 15,711,300,000; South Africa: 1,168,700,000; Egypt: 438.6 million; Cameroon: 177.3 million); nickel (Chapter 75): 2,787,500,000 (South Africa: 1,674,100,000; Zimbabwe: 1,113,400,000); lead (Chapter 78): 1,151,000,000 (South Africa); other common metals (Chapters 77, 79, 80 and 81): 6,611,400,000 (Zaire: 5,769,200,000; South Africa: 774 million; Zambia: 64.9 million; and Nigeria: 3.3 million).

Tools, cutlery and miscellaneous metal items (Chapters 82 and 83) were imported in only small quantities: 478.7 million yen.



### Metal and Other Ores

Unprocessed energy materials (144,821,000,000 yen in imports) were divided into three categories:

1) Metal ores (Chapter 26), 104,167,000,000 yen, from ten different countries: South Africa (73,497,400,000): iron ore (6,279,186 tons), manganese ore (760,721 tons), lead (537,975 tons), chrome (407,429 tons), copper (6,586 tons), nickel (10,074 tons), tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, niobium, titanium, zirconium, and so on; Zaire (13,425,800,000): copper ore (107,095 tons), tungsten and rare metals; Mauritania (5,109,400,000): iron ore (993,077 tons); Gabon (3,314,300,000): manganese ore (158,562 tons); Liberia (2,720,100,000): iron ore (426,034 tons); Swaziland (2,518,300,000): iron ore (533,464 tons); Madagascar (785.1 million): chrome ore (32,320 tons); Ghana (740.8 million): manganese ore (45,774 tons); Mozambique (708.5 million): iron ore (86,076 tons), chrome ore (16,381 tons); Congo (553.1 million): manganese ore (Gabonese) (23,705 tons); Nigeria (511.2 million): niobium ore (106 tons); Sudan (153.6 million): chrome ore (4,500 tons).

2) Nonmetallic ores (Chapter 25), 33.27 billion yen, are highly varied. They begin with ocean or quarried salt and include sulfur, phosphates, clays, kaolin, quartz, gypsum, dolomite, asbestos, mica, steatite (basis for talcum powder), and so on. There are two major suppliers: South Africa (17,554,800,000): clays, gypsum, asbestos, mica, and so on, and Morocco (10,701,500,000): phosphates and gypsum. Serious contenders: Zimbabwe: 2,031,100,000 (asbestos and rare minerals), Senegal: 1,644,100,000 (phosphates), Madagascar: 701.8 million (mica, graphite, and so on), Swaziland and Kenya.

3) Plant or animal raw materials (except for textile fibers), 7,384,000,000 yen, are first of all made up of products from Chapter 5 (horns, bones, ivory, and so on): 5,450,100,000, supplied by a large number of African countries, but mainly the Congo (1,300,900,000), Zaire (1,167,500,000), South Africa (801 million), the Central African Republic (792.7 million) and Tanzania (481.7 million). Next come forestry products: gums, resins, essences, materials for stuffing, braiding, hewing, and so on, from Chapters 13 and 14. Japanese purchases included Arabic gum from Sudan (1,953 tons; 679.8 million) and Nigeria (146 tons; 25.5 million), pyrethrum extract from Kenya (54.5 million) and Tanzania (43.1 million). Included in Chapter 13 are cashew nuts: 650 tons from Tanzania (170.6 million) and 30 tons from Mozambique (10.5 million). Under Chapter 14, kapok stuffing (448 tons; 86.1 million) and indigo came from Africa, mainly Tanzania.

### Diamonds and Precious Metals

Purchases of gems and precious metals (80,096,000,000 yen) mainly concerned South Africa (79,136,000,000). Other large suppliers are: Zaire (306.4 million), Ghana (231.4 million), Zambia (178.2 million), Kenya (90.5 million), the Central African Republic (56.3 million) and Angola (37 million).

Imports of fibers or textile products are included in the 14 chapters from 50 to 63 in the Brussels nomenclature. They are as follows: 50 to 52 (silk, artificial or synthetic in continuous or batch production and metallic thread): 3.9 million all told; 53 (wool and hairs) 8,942,800,000; 54 (linen and grass cloth) 119.9 million; 55 (cotton) 40,639,300,000; 56 (synthetic and artificial fibers in batch

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production .7 million; 57 (sack and bag fibers): 1,266,300,000; 58 (carpets, velvets, ribbons, brocades, and so on): 19.1 million; 59 (felts, wadding, ropery, special fabrics, and so on): 619.9 million; 60 (knitted goods): 7.4 million; 61 (woven garments): 31.4 million; 62 (other woven articles): 3.3 million; 63 (scraps and second-hand goods): .8 million.

Actually, only four chapters emerge: cotton: 40,639,300,000; wool: 8,942,800,000; sack and bag fibers: 1,266,300,000; and products in Chapter 59, particularly ropery: 619.9 million. These figures essentially cover fiber imports:

Raw cotton: Egypt (27,033 tons; 18,162,000,000), Sudan (18,444 tons; 10,662,300,000) Cameroon (7,515 tons; 2,845,200,000), Chad (4,615 tons; 1,689,000,000), the Ivory Coast (3,447 tons; 1,434,000,000), Mali (3,956 tons; 1,381,900,000), the Central African Republic (3,366 tons; 1,311,300,000), Upper Volta (3,161 tons; 1,237,800,000) Benin (2,121 tons; 774.2 million), Zimbabwe (1,083 tons; 492 million), and Senegal (1,083 tons; 451.4 million).

Sack and bag making fiber, particularly sisal: Kenya (5,341 tons; 1,034,300,000), Tanzania (1,053 tons; 212 million).

Ropery articles: Tanzania (608 million), and Kenya (11.8 million).

Wood purchases (16,147,000,000 yen) involve South Africa (8.35 billion), Cameroon (3,357,800,000), the Congo (1,204,100,000), Gabon (1,189,000,000), Mozambique (1,086,600,000), Zaire (504.9 million) and Liberia (221.1 million).

All Japanese imports of chemical products (15,364,000,000 yen for Chapters 28 through 38) are 90.5 percent supplied by South Africa (13,903,400,000). Other suppliers are Libya (1.02 billion in methyl alcohol) and Algeria (158.4 million in mercury). South African shipments were mainly basic inorganic or organic products: phosphorus, phosphoric acid, sulfate, persulfates, silicones, vanadium oxide, and so on.

Unprocessed or tanned hides and leathers were bought from South Africa (total of 1,538,900,000 yen), Ethiopia (720.9 million) and in smaller quantities from Botswana, Kenya, Nigeria and Tanzania. Paper pulp is from Swaziland, South Africa and Tunisia.

#### Boat Sales From Liberia

The other categories of goods were mainly single purchases in small quantities, except in the case of ocean or river navigation equipment, exclusively from Liberia. In fact, one notes Japan's purchase from that country, under Chapter 89, of boats costing 22,113,000,000 yen. Furthermore, it will be noted -- rather surprisingly -- that under the heading 00-00-021 (reimports) that 13 other boats costing 50,722,500,000 yen were shipped to Japan by Liberia. This represents a total of some 72,836,000,000 yen in ship and boat transactions from Liberia to Japan. We shall see below that in the opposite direction (Japan to Liberia), 308,924,000,000 yen in sales were registered for this same type of equipment.

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Japan's Exports to Africa: 44 Percent Transport Equipment

Japan's exports to Africa included almost exclusively manufactured products in 1980 and the vast majority of these were finished.

Japanese sales to African countries in the way of machinery, apparatuses and transport equipment totaled 1,207,450,000,000 yen in 1980, 66.93 percent of all exports. Other categories of goods involving a substantial turnover were common metals and articles of common metals (14.82 percent), textile articles (4.93 percent) and articles of plastic and rubber. The other very diversified products represented 10.68 percent of Japanese commercial trade sent to Africa.

**Machinery and Transport Equipment**

Exports of transport equipment are shown on Table CE-JAP-E [below] for Japan's 30 top customers. On the whole, these exports were distributed as follows in 1980:

Total: 791,835,000,000 yen, including: railroad equipment, 10,998,000,000 (1.39 percent); road equipment, 450,014,000,000 (56.83 percent); air equipment, 71 million (.01 percent); ocean or river equipment, 330,752,000,000 (41.77 percent).

It is road equipment that is largely dominant and that involves all African countries, with a marked preference for South Africa and Nigeria, which are at the top of the table.

Some 93 percent of all ocean or river equipment exports (308,924,000,000 yen out of a total of 330,752,000,000) involve Liberia, whose complacent flag is always highly sought-after. However, other major customers for Japan's floating equipment are Egypt (13,559,000,000 yen), Tanzania (1,884,300,000), Sierra Leone (1,738,000,000) and Mozambique (906.7 million).

Japanese rail equipment went to two countries: Egypt (7,024,700,000 yen) and South Africa (2,840,800,000).

Transactions involving Japanese air equipment were negligible.

Sales of machinery and equipment mainly included electrical machines in Chapter 85: 218,929,000,000 yen, compared with 196,691,000,000 for machines in Chapter 84, making a total of 415.20 billion. This is mainly explained by the exceptional position occupied by Japan in the electronics field. For the two types of apparatuses, Table CE-JAP-E provides the positions of African customers.

**Instruments of Measure, Clock and Watch Making, Music and Sound Equipment**

We thought it would be interesting to use a special table (CE-JAP-F [below]) to show Japanese exports of equipment and items found in Chapters 90 to 92 of the Brussels nomenclature. These include optical, photographic and cinematographic equipment, instruments of measure and precision, clock and watch making articles, and finally, musical and sound equipment. In 1980, these three markets amounted to the remarkable sum of 74,525,000,000 yen.

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CE-JAP-E. 30 Top African Purchasers of Japanese Machinery and Transport Equipment in 1980 (in millions of yen)

3)	Machines et appareils 1)		Matériels de transports 2)			
	Non électriques 4) ch 84	Électriques 4) ch 85	Ferroviaires 5) ch 86	Routiers 6) ch 87	Aériens 7) ch 88	Maritimes 8) ch 89
Afrique du Sud 9)	77 811,4	37 958,4	2 840,8	148 108,9	37,7	3,2
Algérie	29 043,5	9 027,9	349,4	19 561,2	-	828,1
Nigeria	26 941,6	50 293,8	532,8	111 869,3	3,4	19
Égypte	17 229,3	25 143	7 024,7	27 212,2	4,3	13 558,8
Libye	9 978,4	39 712	0,4	28 573,8	8,2	1,5
Kenya	4 288	3 835,1	-	13 924,9	8,2	-
Tunisie	4 168,2	852,1	1	1 758,4	-	-
Canaries 10)	3 099,2	9 950,1	-	11 337,8	-	8,9
Tanzanie	2 802,4	3 018	-	3 848,2	1,5	1 884,3
Côte d'Ivoire 11)	2 419	3 868	-	15 520,9	-	-
Angola	2 352,8	5 587,8	-	2 842,2	-	-
Éthiopie	1 971	1 238,1	-	2 925,9	1,4	-
Zambie	1 684,5	3 818,8	15,6	2 803,8	-	-
Zaïre	1 576,8	313,3	138,2	2 488,8	-	101,9
Soudan 12)	1 532,0	1 121	9,5	1 983,2	-	34
Mozambique	1 440,9	307,4	23,8	2 549,8	2,2	908,7
Libérie	1 388,1	871,5	52,2	3 277,2	-	308 823,9
Ceuta	941,5	8 054,8	-	704	-	-
Moroc 13)	918	2 184,3	7,5	1 788,5	-	421,4
Ghana	817,5	1 248,9	-	885,9	-	0,3
Caméroun	813,8	984,8	-	11 370,3	-	-
Sierra Leone	499,4	380,3	-	2 870,5	-	1 738
Maurice 14)	498,5	543,8	-	1 238,8	-	2 030,2
Haïti	458,3	752	-	2 140,3	-	-
Madagascar	409,4	431	0,4	595,4	-	772,5
Zimbabwe	388,7	406,5	-	3 873,5	3,74	-
Gabon	378,3	587,2	-	8 084,3	-	3,3
Sénégal	290,8	114,8	-	915,1	-	1,4
Togo	225,3	388,4	-	2 809,9	-	-
Congo	207,7	408,2	-	1 777,1	-	-

Key:

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Machinery and appliances | 8. Ocean and river equipment |
| 2. Transport equipment      | 9. South Africa              |
| 3. Nonelectrical            | 10. Canary Islands           |
| 4. Electrical               | 11. Ivory Coast              |
| 5. Railroad equipment       | 12. Sudan                    |
| 6. Road equipment           | 13. Morocco                  |
| 7. Air equipment            | 14. Mauritius                |

One will note the exceptional amount of purchases made by South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria, the Canary Islands, Algeria and Libya. Along with those made by Ceuta, Tunisia and Morocco, these make up over 92 percent of all Japanese sales of such items in Africa.

The highest volumes of sales involve record players and stereophonic equipment (36.11 billion yen). In second place come photographic and cinematographic equipment and instruments of measure and precision (27,363,000,000 yen). Clock and watch making items are in third place, with 11,052,000,000 yen.

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CE-JAP-F. Top African Customers for Instruments of Measure and Precision, Clock and Watch Making Items and Musical and Sound Equipment (in millions of yen)

	1)	2)	3)
	Appareils optique, photographie, cinema et precision ch 90N et B	Articles d'horlogerie ch. 91	Instruments de musique et de son ch. 92
Afrique du Sud 4)	12 218.4	2 269.3	10 923.5
Egypte	2 607.1	1 527.7	2 452.3
Nigeria	2 427.8	90.5	4 575.9
Canaries 5)	872.3	4 631.2	2 865.7
Algérie	1 608.9	15.4	272.9
Libye	938.3	826.8	11 071.4
Ceuta et Melilla	621.1	1 435.6	1 400.5
Kenya	540.7	41.7	429.3
Tunisie	522.7	3.2	30.8
Maroc	472.5	4.1	221.5
Côte d'Ivoire 6)	444.2	10.3	580.5
Rwanda	290.4	3.5	12.9
Zambie	284.4	30.9	296.3
Angola	240.3	17	47.5
Liberia	213.7	6.1	230.9

## Key:

1. Optical, photographic and cinematographic equipment, precision instruments
2. Clock and watch making items
3. Musical and Sound Equipment
4. South Africa
5. Canary Islands
6. Morocco
7. Ivory Coast

## 236 Billion Yen in Iron Products

Japanese sales of metallurgical products to Africa amounted to 260,157,000,000 yen in 1980, including 234,052,000,000 (89.97 percent) for ferrous metals, 3,854,000,000 (1.48 percent) for copper, 2,026,000,000 (.78 percent) for aluminum, 2,018,000,000 (.78 percent) for other common metals, 13,614,000,000 (5.23 percent) for tools and cutlery and 4,593,000,000 (1.76 percent) for miscellaneous products.

In 1980, 19 African countries imported over 1 billion yen worth of ferrous products (six of these imported over 15 billion yen worth). They are the following (in millions of yen): Nigeria: 88,064,000,000; South Africa: 30,057,800,000; Egypt: 17,432,800,000; Algeria: 17,387,600,000; Libya: 17,222,400,000; Kenya: 14,123,300,000; Ethiopia: 3,529,800,000; Zaire: 3,478,700,000; Madagascar: 2,656,500,000; Ivory Coast: 2,512,200,000; Cameroon: 2,426,200,000; Zambia: 1,598,300,000; Gabon: 1,548,700,000; Morocco: 1,449,900,000; and Rwanda: 1,420,700,000.

Importers of copper-base metal products were essentially: Nigeria: 2,057,800,000 yen; Egypt: 785.2 million; and South Africa: 629.1 million.

Aluminum products mainly went to South Africa, for 900.8 million yen, and Nigeria, for 568.6 million.

Synthetic and Artificial Textiles

Purchases of Japanese textiles by African countries were as follows (in millions of yen), according to the Brussels nomenclature chapters:

Total:	88,860.0
Including:	
Silk, Chap. 50	55.6
Continuous synthetic and artificial textiles, Chap. 51	22,550.5
Metallic thread, Chap. 52	682.5
Wool, hair, Chap. 53	314.7
Linen and grass cloth, Chap. 54	6
Cotton, Chap. 55	7,357.8
Synthetic and artificial textiles, batch production, Chap. 56	35,866.
Bag and sack making items, Chap. 57	3.5
Rugs, velvets, ribbon, lace, brocades, Chap. 58	3,927.1
Wadding, felts, ropery, special or technical fabrics, Chap. 59	3,705.6
Hat making items, Chap. 60	5,232.5
Woven garments, Chap. 61	6,610.8
Misc. woven articles, Chap. 62	1,206.1
Scraps, second-hand items, Chap. 63	1,341.1

It will be noted that the main exports involved Chapters 51 and 56 (continuous or batch production of synthetic and artificial textiles). Total: 58,416,500,000 yen. The three main customers were: South Africa, with 20.92 billion yen; Nigeria, with 9,706,800,000; and Algeria, with 9,051,600,000.

Purchases amounted to 2,029,400,000 yen for Tanzania, 1.93 billion for Kenya, 1,867,000,000 for Egypt, 1.86 billion for Sudan, 1,397,000,000 for Ethiopia, and 1,034,000,000 for Libya.

Japanese exports of rubber and rubber articles (41,503,000,000 yen) were over three times higher than those of resins and plastic articles (13.35 billion yen). The biggest buyers of rubber were: Egypt, with 10,546,100,000 yen; Algeria, with 6,997,500,000; South Africa, 5,676,900,000; Libya, 3,549,700,000; Nigeria, 2,013,700,000; Sudan, 1,922,000,000; Angola, 1,655,300,000; Ethiopia, 1,485,600,000; and Tunisia, 1,102,900,000. Among the main buyers of plastic products were: South Africa, 6,939,600,000 yen; Nigeria, 3,617,700,000; and Egypt, 549.2 million.

Canned Goods, Grain, Fishing Products

In the area of food products (47,742,000,000 yen), Japanese exports totaled substantial amounts for only three categories: Chapter 16, canned goods of animal origin: 30,052,000,000; Chapter 10, grain: 10,127,400,000; Chapter 3, fresh fish products, 6,833,500,000; and other products: 729.3 million.

Canned goods mainly went to Nigeria: 16,113,500,000 yen; Egypt: 4,427,800,000; Libya: 3,345,000,000; South Africa: 3,129,500,000; and in substantial amounts to

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Angola: 613.7 million yen; Liberia: 390.5 million; Gabon: 376 million; Algeria: 349 million; Mauritius: 279.2 million; Mozambique: 216.9 million; and Zaire: 214.4 million.

Seventeen countries bought grain from Japan, including Tanzania: 4,676,100,000 yen; Madagascar: 1,982,900,000; Sierra Leone: 1,651,700,000; and Mozambique: 1,115,700,000.

Fishing products had a dozen customers, including: Ghana: 2,533,400,000 yen; South Africa: 2,270,400,000; and the Canary Islands: 1,385,600,000.

Chemical Products

Japanese exports of chemical products amounted to 28,055,800,000 yen, or (in millions of yen) as follows:

Inorganic products, Chapter 28	7,151.3
Organic products, Chapter 29	6,635
Photographic and cinematographic products, Chapter 37	3,470.6
Dyes, Chapter 32 (and tanning products)	2,353.2
Pharmaceutical products, Chapter 30	728.1
Fertilizers, Chapter 31	550.5
Perfumes and cosmetics, Chapter 33	375.7
Glues and similar products, Chapter 35	344.8
Soaps and janitorial products, Chapter 34	293.3
Explosives, matches, Chapter 36	19.5
Other chemical products, including insecticides, fungicides, etc., Chapter 38	6,133.8

Other Japanese exports to Africa are highly varied and involve, on a single unit basis, rather modest amounts. The main items are as follows, classified according to the Brussels nomenclature (transactions of over 100 million yen, in millions of yen):

Hydrocarbons, Chapter 27	5,898
Unprinted paper, Chapter 48	5,125.8
Toys, games, Chapter 97	4,824.6
Ceramics, Chapter 69	4,739.7
Glass, Chapter 70	1,671.6
Nonmetallic minerals, Chapter 25	1,582.2
Items of stone, plaster, cement, etc., Chapter 68	1,471
Furniture and bedding, Chapter 94	1,309.6
Wood and products, Chapter 44	817.5
Printed paper, Chapter 49	629.8
Pearls, gems, jewelry, precious metals, etc., Chapter 71	508.9
Leather products, Chapter 42	421.6
Brushes, brooms, etc., Chapter 96	342.8
Hides and leathers, Chapter 41	334
Shoes, Chapter 64	172.4
Baskets, etc., Chapter 95	103.1
Miscellaneous, Chapter 98	5,610.3
Chapters under 100 million yen (26, 43, 45, 46, 47, 65, 66, 67 and 97), totaling:	170.5

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BURUNDI

BRIEFS

ENERGY FORUM--The Burundi energy forum will be held in Bujumbura from 4 to 9 April 1982. Organized by the Alternative Energy Uses Research Center (CRUEA) within the framework of Burundi University Week, this forum has four goals: sensitization, popularization, information and training. Its subject will be nonconventional energy chains which can be put to immediate use to provide a speedy solution to current problems encountered in Central Africa. Invitations to participate have been sent to all government and university departments as well as research centers concerned with this field in the countries adjacent to Burundi--Zaire, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia--as well as institutes and bodies in Burundi. Those interested can obtain further information from Mr J.-P. Trussart, Burundi Energy Forum, CRUEA, Post Office Box 2700, Bujumbura, Burundi. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1884, 18 Dec 81 p 3379] [COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie Paris 1981] 5157

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CONGO

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ISSUE

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1884, 18 Dec 81 p 3375

[Text] President Sassou Nguesso granted an interview to the AFP in Brazzaville on 9 December, during which he said, among other things, that there is no question of the Congo's reconsidering "the commitment to Marxism or relations with Moscow."

Recalling the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the Congo and the USSR during his last visit to the Soviet capital in May, in this connection, the Congolese chief of state reiterated that this treaty included no military clause. He explained that military cooperation (personnel training, equipping of the national army) existed between Brazzaville and Moscow, but between Brazzaville and Paris as well.

Col Sassou Nguesso expressed satisfaction, moreover, with the "substantial volume" of Franco-Congolese cooperation, which extends to the economic (mining of hydrocarbons, infrastructures and communications) and cultural (education) sectors. The president expressed satisfaction with the positions adopted by President Francois Mitterrand since he took office. "The French chief of state," he said, "has embarked resolutely on the path of combat, in particular where the establishment of a new world economic order is concerned. We cannot but rejoice."

Stressing his firm intention to encourage French participation in the new 5-year development plan (1982-1986) for the Congo, he made a point, however, of stating the following: "It is useless to give priority in advance to bilateral cooperation with one nation or another. The Congo is ready to work with all countries sincerely desirous of contributing to its development, with respect for its sovereignty."

Col Sassou Nguesso also made it clear that the Congo hopes to obtain status as a member or observer within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (the common market of the Soviet bloc) "soon." "The purpose of this step," he said, "is to ensure the participation of the socialist bloc in the achievement of the Congolese 5-year plan."

To a question about the presence of some 1,000 Cuban soldiers on Congolese territory, Col Sassou Nguesso expressed the view that his regime is free to welcome whomever it wants within its frontiers and that there has been no justification for "attacking" this decision, which after all involved only a "temporary mission (security and Congolese cadre training)."

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NIGERIA

OIL PRICE STRUCTURE TO CONTINUE THROUGH 1982

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1882, 4 Dec 81 p 3247

[Text] According to Alhaji Yahaya Dikko, special advisor on oil and energy to President Shagari, the present price structure recently defined by the OPEC countries is entirely reasonable and should continue to be implemented in 1982 by Nigeria as well as the other member nations of the organization.

The special advisor to the president, who spoke on 30 November at the opening session of a seminar on the oil industry held annually in Lagos and financed by the ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] Aquitaine and ELF Nigeria companies, explained that OPEC unity remained intact. He denied the reports that a possible "explosion" or any halt in activity in the organization was to be expected. "Nigeria's interests are served by remaining within the organization, and it would be wrong to believe that Nigeria would support any withdrawal," Mr Dikko added. He also said that his government hoped to see domestic production of oil, which contributes 85 percent of the total income of the country, increase. Moreover, according to some sources, this production, which showed a definite increase in September and October after the disastrous drop in August, totaled about 1.8 million barrels per day in November. It is expected to recover and remain stable at more than 2 million barrels per day beginning in January. It was moreover mainly pending this recovery that the announcement of the 1982 budget has been deferred thus far. It was originally to have been announced during the first week of November. Similarly, the publication of the national development plan, which nonetheless began on 1 January of this year, was limited to an "outline" drafted by the ministry of planning.

The vice president of ELF Aquitaine, Mr de T'Serclaes, who attended the seminar, noted that his group remains ready to contemplate various types of investments in Nigeria outside the hydrocarbons sector (in this connection, see the statement made by the president during his stay in Lagos during October, MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 30 October, p 2766).

Let us recall that ELF Nigeria currently ranks fifth among the operating companies with a monthly production average which came to 71.3 thousand barrels per day for the first 9 months of the year. The domestic company recently made some interesting discoveries which may further increase its production and, according to some reports, the French group is still being actively sought, along with another company, to occupy the space left vacant by the withdrawal of Phillips Petroleum from the plans for the Bonny liquefied gas plant. It is a known fact that this project, included in the Nigerian development plan for 1981-1985, is very close to the heart of the government authorities, who have on numerous occasions asserted their desire to see it implemented.

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RWANDA

TRADE WITH BELGIUM IN 1980 ANALYZED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1884, 18 Dec 81 p 3379

[Text] The weekly INFORMATIONS DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR published by the Belgian Foreign Trade Office (OBCE) recently carried the main figures showing trade between Belgium and Rwanda in 1980.

These figures were close to those for 1979, which, bearing inflation in mind, "represent a net shrinkage," as the OBCE commented.

Exports from Rwanda to Belgium increased to 333 million Belgian francs in 1980 as compared to 316 million in 1979 and 326 million in 1978.

"This stability," the OBCE noted, "is explained by the fact that the Rwandan export pattern is rigid and simple (coffee to the United States, tea to the United Kingdom, hides to Italy, cassiterite to Belgium). As the products are excellent in quality and the full volume is immediately purchased, the Rwandans have no need to seek other markets and therefore no need to offer Belgium anything other than cassiterite or wolfram. Ore production has been stagnant since 1980, and therefore so have our imports from Rwanda.

"These purchases are in fact broken down as follows (in thousands of Belgian francs): cassiterite-wolfram, 232,201 (70 percent); cinchona bark, 58,100 (17 percent); peppers, 10,454 (3 percent); coffee, 9,829 (3 percent); gold, 9,291 (3 percent); and miscellaneous, 13,125 (4 percent).

"There is every reason to believe that these sales to Belgium will not develop substantially in the years to come. If cassiterite production increases somewhat, on the one hand, as a result moreover of the recent investments in Lome II, cinchona bark exports are likely to be directed toward France. In fact, Isochem has just built a plant for processing the bark on the spot. Gold production is purely a craft effort, and has hardly any future."

Belgian exports to Rwanda came to 720 million Belgian francs as compared to 704 million in 1979 and 845 in 1978.

This rather stable sum is "abnormally small" in the view of the OBCE, since it accounts for only 16 percent of Rwanda's purchases.

These sales cover a large number of sectors. The main categories are (in thousands of Belgian francs) machinery, 60,654 (8.3 percent); electric appliances, 62,050 (8.5 percent); foodstuffs, 53,919 (7.3 percent); tobacco, 59,310 (8.2 percent); and worked common metals, 54,714 (7.4 percent).

The structure by sector is as follows (in thousands of Belgian francs): food products, 102,246 (14 percent); chemical products, 47,935 (7 percent); paper products, 40,802 (6 percent); textile products, 92,707 (13 percent); common metal products, 89,078 (13 percent); electrical machinery and appliances, 122,714 (17 percent); transportation equipment, 44,050 (6 percent); and other, 188,468, for a total of 727,721.

It is remarkable that the most important sector, which is electrical machinery and appliances, accounts for only 17 percent of the total. The added value is usually very high. These characteristics are not new, but are representative of the trend in Belgian sales.

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SOMALIA

MILAN PAPER INTERVIEWS SOMALIA'S SIAD BARRE

PM130959 Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 6 Jan 82 p 8

[Interview with Somali President Siad Barre by Dino Frescobaldi: "Somalia Requests Western Aid 'To Avoid Falling Into Soviet Hands'" in Rome no date given]

[Text] Rome--The pact among Ethiopia, South Yemen and Libya constitutes one of the most serious threats that the USSR can now direct at the West and Europe in particular. Somalia feels defenseless and could fall at any time: If it were abandoned the entire Horn of Africa and access to the Red Sea would fall into Soviet hands, with easily imaginable consequences in the commercial and strategic fields. The Mogadishu Government is prepared to make peace with Addis Ababa but intends to do so only from a position of security, that is, with a Western guarantee. Colonel Mengistu claims to be an "Ethiopian Nationalist" but is in fact only a tool in the Kremlin's hands and has turned his country into the "African Cuba."

Furthermore, Sudan's President Numayri is trying to establish good relations with Addis Ababa not because he too is afraid of the Ethiopian regime but only because he does not trust the West too much and wants to protect his rear. The most serious threat in Africa is posed by al-Qadhafi, who uses his money to disrupt the continent's balances and thus, deliberately or not, facilitates Moscow's plans. The West can, however, depend on a large number of government's in Africa (still a large majority, in fact)--except that they are afraid of coming forward because the West is losing credibility and therefore the "thers" are adopting a threatening attitude. If it wants to restore its image, the West must make their friends--above all Somalia--understand that it is capable of defending them.

This is what we were told in an interview with Somalia's President Siad Barre during a private visit to Rome. Siad Barre wanted to sound the alarm because he believes that the situation in one of Africa's most crucial areas is extremely grave and that without a determined salvage operation Somalia could find itself in difficulties. If that happens, the West "will have lost the contest on the world plane."

[Question] But Mr President, several attempts have been made recently, by the Italian Government among others, to settle the Somali-Ethiopian conflict. What is your assessment of the chances of a settlement?

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[Answer] Mengistu needs Western economic aid and is playing the part of doing nothing on his own initiative, because he is entirely in the hands of his protectors--Cuban (6,000 troops), Soviet and East German (3,000-4,000 "advisers"), and Moscow has no interest in a destabilization of the Horn of Africa: on the contrary. As for Somalia, it must take three factors into account: The border with Ethiopia has never been defined; the need for a stable solution; and the existence of a liberation movement in Ogaden, which we call Western Somalia.

We are willing to seek a settlement, but we need defense guarantees. How do things really stand? We suffer regular bombardments by the Ethiopian Air Force, whose aircraft are piloted by Cubans or Russians. Furthermore, our country has been invaded by refugees--2.5 million of them, 1.2 million of whom live in refugee camps, while the rest are scattered across the rest of the republic. This places an impossible burden on our weak finances. This being the case, how can one talk in terms of peace? The situation is explosive but the West does not realize it, even despite the fatal risk of the entire Horn of Africa becoming Soviet.

[Question] Is it true that you have given the Americans the Berbera Base in former Somaliland in exchange for a dollar payment?

[Answer] We have not given the Americans anything: We have only granted them certain facilities. This was to counterbalance the Soviet presence in Aden, Socotra and elsewhere. As for the alleged payment for these concessions, we are not concerned about the small amount of U.S. money. I repeat: What is important for us is to be defended. Saudi Arabia too helps us financially, but it cannot let us have aircraft to respond to the continuous attacks by Soviet migs.

[Question] You were one of the few heads of a state belonging to the Arab league to attend al-Sadat's funeral. Some people claim that you now feel yourself to be in the same isolated situation in which the Egyptian president found himself before his assassination. In other words, you are afraid of being abandoned. Is all this true?

[Answer] I will tell you my thoughts: We issued a positive verdict on the Camp David accords because, for one thing, they restored Sinai to Egypt. But that does not alter the fact that we believe that the real solution to the Middle East situation must be sought by giving the Palestinian people a homeland. This is why we have given all our support to the Fahd plan and we regret the postponement of the Arab summit in Fez. We believe that a just and complete solution, taking all this into account, must be found as a matter of urgency.

The Soviets want to keep the Palestinian question open because they aim at destabilization and confusion everywhere--from the Middle East to Africa and the Gulf area. Wherever there is an unresolved problem the Russians immediately exploit it to create further splits. They used the Israel problem to penetrate the Middle East, just as they have used the Ogaden problem (which dates right back to the 19th century) to get their hands on Ethiopia. Now they have realized that their man in Africa is al-Qadhdhafi, simply because he creates confusion and instability everywhere. Of course the same applies to the problems of Namibia and South Africa, which the Soviets hope will never be resolved so as to create another source of conflicts.

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[Question] How do you view the future of the Middle East and Africa?

[Answer] It seems to me that it will be very gloomy until the West decides to take a more active role in the quest for solutions and to side determinedly with its friends. The FEZ summit failed partly for this reason: The West's friends, who were ready to approve the Saudi plan, were certainly in a clear majority, but the others, backed by the Soviets, shouted louder. So the summit was not held. At all African conferences roughly the same thing happens: The three or four governments manipulated by Moscow make the most commotion so the world forms a mistaken impression of Africa's problems. And the other African Governments, feeling insecure, form a false idea of the West and submit to the pressures of those who fish in troubled waters.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

POLISH IMMIGRANTS--Several dozen Polish families have left their homeland for South Africa. Peasants and skilled workers, these immigrants, who will subsequently be settled in Est-Transvaal, are being recruited in Vienna by a South African government body, with the agreement of the Warsaw government, which doubtless sees therein a means, minor though it may be, of absorbing if only a little of the substantial disguised unemployment from which Poland is suffering. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French No 1093, 16 Dec 81 p 73] [COPYRIGHT: Jeune Afrique GRUPJIA 1981.] 5157

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TANZANIA

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT 20TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1884, 18 Dec 81 p 3378

[Text]. A military parade was organized on 9 December in Dar-es-Salaam to mark the 20th anniversary of the winning of independence by Tanzania. In addition to a large crowd, it was witnessed by President Nyerere and members of his cabinet.

In a message to the nation, the chief of state urged on this occasion that the agricultural effort be intensified and that extra work be done in response to the economic difficulties.

In the view of President Nyerere, in fact, increased agricultural production is "one of the key responses" to the current economic problems of the country. "Although the present situation is mainly the result of external factors, the struggle must be waged on the domestic front. In undertaking this struggle, we must make use of our own hands, bodies and minds. The only victorious strategy is that of increasing production," the chief of state said among other things, thus returning to one of the basic themes of his political and economic thinking, which he has never abandoned whatever the circumstances. The Mwalimu further asserted that Tanzania progressed more in the last decade than in the preceding one, but that nonetheless, in real terms, the country was poorer than in the past. For the gap has widened between the rich and the poor, he said, in an unjust economic order. In 1972, Tanzania could purchase 4,000 trucks with the income from the export of 20,000 tons of tobacco. Today, with exports totaling the same tonnage, it could only afford 1,000 trucks. President Nyerere described the mechanism, of which he gave an example, as a "situation of exploitation" of the poor countries by the rich ones.

The chief of state mentioned three basic causes for the disadvantageous economic situation: higher oil product prices, a drop in exports, and the war against Uganda.

He also said that "I cannot guarantee you that the situation will improve in the future, for that is hardly likely. However, we cannot and we must not despair. We must resolve to produce more food and clothing and to build more homes. If we carry out these plans we will triumph."

Criticism of the Past Decade

The president also returned to what he said in his message to the nation in 1971, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of independence. That message urged that farm development be based on local resources and an increase in individual industrial productivity thanks to nonmonetary incentives. He also stressed the role of public opinion in the decision-making process and on developmental efforts independent of money.

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The Mwalimu acknowledged that a certain number of errors were committed during the past decade. Villages grew too large, forcing rural workers to travel long distances to their fields, and work discipline remained low in the factories and offices. The development plans still depend on foreign financing, and stress is not placed on production when new projects are launched. "Certain of these errors were committed because the precautions I had mentioned were not heeded," Mr Nyerere said.

He nonetheless voiced his satisfaction with the achievements of the decade, emphasizing that 145 health centers were built between 1971 and 1981 (as compared with 68 between 1961 and 1971), as well as 1,100 dispensaries (as compared to 425), and that 3.3 million pupils benefited from primary education (as compared to 8,000 previously), while 7 million rural citizens gained access to drinking water in the course of the decade.

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ZAIRE

ILEBO PORT EQUIPPED TO HANDLE CONTAINERS

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French No 1884, 18 Dec 81 p 3776

[Text] The port of Ilebo has for some weeks now had an electric crane for the handling of containers. The crane was officially commissioned on 5 November last by the Zairian National Railroad Company (SNCZ). The installation of this gantry crane, which can lift 40 tons, was possible thanks to a state-to-state loan from Belgium. It will make it possible to speed up loading and unloading operations in this transit port, where the SNCZ handles 1,500 tons of goods daily, making it the third most important port in Zaire, after Matadi and Kinshasa. However, it is also and unfortunately the main bottleneck in the SNCZ network.

Let us recall that the part of Ilebo is located at the junction of the railroad from Shaba and the river route (along the Kasai, and then the Zaire), leading to Kinshasa and then, again by rail, to Matadi. Thus it is an intrinsic part of the national network. With its 450 meters of usable docks, its 10 cranes and its storage capacity, the port of Ilebo provides a capacity estimated at 600,000 tons per year. In fact, plans call for the shipment of 280,000 tons of valuable products via the national network by the end of 1981, as compared to 200,000 in 1980, representing an increase of 40 percent with the same equipment as in past years. But according to the estimates, the figure should reach a total of between 350,000 and 380,000 tons in 1982.

The installation of the crane to handle containers in Ilebo will certainly contribute to speeding up the transfer of containerized goods from the railroad to the river route (and vice versa). It should be noted that the containerization of goods not only made it necessary to install heavy-duty hoisting equipment such as the gantry cranes, but will in the near future require the purchase of freight cars adapted to containers and the building of container terminals at such stations as Mwene-Ditu. The building of a container terminal at Lubumbashi as well will be carried out with Belgian aid, the president of the SNCZ said.

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ZAIRE

BRIEFS

BRITISH INCREASE AID--President Mobutu Sese Seko returned to Kinshasa on 13 December following a 2-week trip which took him to Paris, Washington and London, among other places. During his visit to Great Britain, President Mobutu met with Queen Elizabeth II, the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and the No 2 Foreign Office official, Mr Humphrey Atkins. Following these talks, he said that the main subject discussed was increased bilateral cooperation. In this connection, contingent British aid (credit to British exporters in Zaire) will be increased from 2 to 3 million pounds sterling in 1982. During the press conference, the president of Zaire spoke at length about the country's economic problems, which he said are mainly due to the increase in oil costs. However, he emphasized the effort being made to correct the situation-- a reduction in annual inflation from 120 to 47 percent, and an increase in the annual growth rate from 0.6 to 2.8 percent. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS In French No 1884, 18 Dec 81 p 3376] [COPYRIGHT: Rene Moreux et Cie Paris 1981] 5157

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