

people concerned out of the development process, which otherwise risks being implemented against them. Economically, we must take new measures, in the new political climate that will be created by the trust that will be reestablished between the people and their leaders, with the priority being food self-sufficiency. More than anything, the economy must feed the people, and also assure them health care and education, because investment in these two domains is what accelerates development.

**EIR:** The last Organization of African Unity meeting adopted a plan for a common market for all of Africa. How will it be set up?

**Wodié:** Within our party, we are all very aware that the narrowness of the markets cannot assure true development. So, we are partial to sub-regional and regional integration. What we have participated in up to now was integrated currency exchanges. But, as you know, Africa is more outward-than inward-oriented: We often produce for export, and trade among African states remains poorly developed. A true integration should lead to creating structures—roads and other things—which will be the means of communication and trade. But, to trade what? Africa has to be able to produce goods worth being traded among African states, such that, rather than favoring market integration, we should orient toward production integration. Africans must learn to *produce together*, with respect to the needs of the populations. This way, a regional market could exist, leading to the trade downstream which would develop it. That is the opposite of what is being done. So while we approve of the idea of a common market in Africa, it remains to be seen how this integration should be implemented.

**EIR:** Many are celebrating the end of communism and the full-scale victory of liberalism today.

**Wodié:** We are partisans of a mixed economy. The PIT thinks that we must not turn over the economy to the appetites of investors or traders. Private initiative must be freed, while also being steered and controlled. What we seek is, therefore, a balanced regime, because unbridled liberalism risks adding to inequalities. Total centralization doesn't allow freedom of initiative, quite the opposite. A regime that reconciles public state enterprises (infrastructure, etc.) and private ones for daily production seems to be the best system.

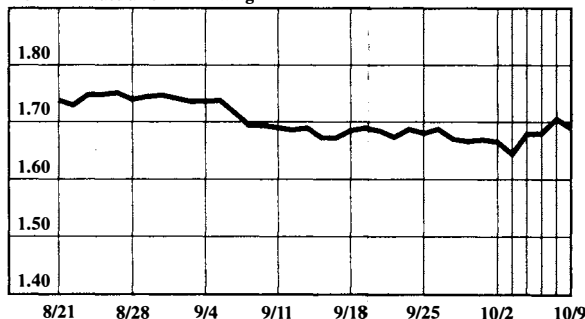
**EIR:** What do you think of the attitude of France and the United States toward Africa?

**Wodié:** International relations ought to be organized under the banner of equality of states, of independence of peoples, and mutual benefit. The solidarity that exists between states and their people should lead to more freedom and more development. We think the most advanced states ought to be helping the development of other states, which in turn should create the means to use the foreign contributions.

## Currency Rates

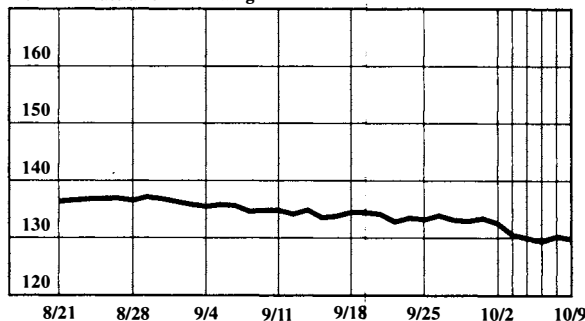
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



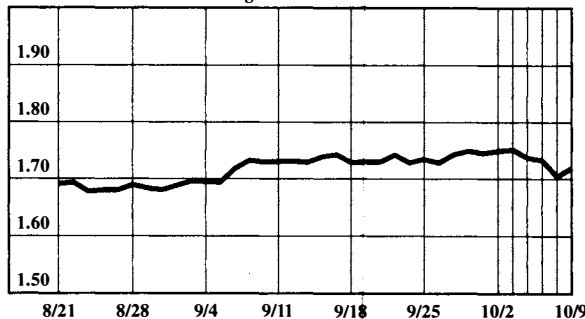
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

