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Special:

Second Southern African
Development Coordination
Conference (SADCC2)

Development Information
Networking in Southern Africa

SADEX





AFRICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIC CENTER

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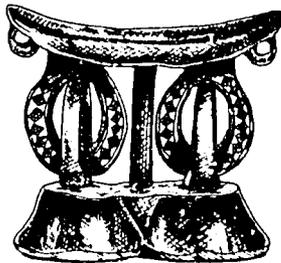
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THE
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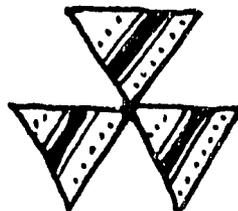
INTRODUCTION

SADEX is designed as an information and documentation guide to serve as a primary component in the establishment of a Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange (SADEX) network in cooperation with Southern African and African institutions and others involved in the development process in Southern Africa. Its purpose is to provide the Southern Africa development community with pertinent and timely information on publications, projects and international cooperation efforts related to development within Southern African countries and in the region as a whole.

The SADEX project is intended to complement and interact with efforts already underway in Southern Africa to establish an economic information and documentation network. SADEX, at the request of the jointly planned UNECA/OAU Pan African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) for economic development, is currently serving as the regional development information network mechanism in Southern Africa, while the states concerned develop their own national information and documentation centers and their own Southern Africa-based regional coordination system linked to PADIS.

The information and bibliographic sections of SADEX focus on the nine majority-ruled states of Southern Africa which participate in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) -- Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe -- and the pre-independent state of Namibia. Although South Africa is not included within the scope of the SADEX project, materials on South Africa, when relevant to the unfolding dynamics of the region, are included under the "Regional" heading in the bibliographic section.

The African Bibliographic Center is solely responsible for the production and contents of SADEX and for conducting the Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange project.



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Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC2)

Maputo, November 1980

A Perspective

The following was prepared by the Conference Office, Maputo, for distribution to conference participants at SADCC2.

(1) SOUTHERN AFRICA: TOWARD ECONOMIC LIBERATION

On 1st April 1980 the leaders and representatives of the independent states of Southern Africa came together in Lusaka. At this historic summit meeting they signed the Declaration Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation. This Declaration commits the countries of the region to work harmoniously to integrate their economies and gradually to reduce their dependence, particularly, but not only, on the Republic of South Africa. Accelerated economic development and regional self reliance are the twin objectives of the Declaration. The only guarantee for the success of this initiative is the efforts of the people and the governments of the region. The Declaration, however, also contains an appeal for external cooperation and international support. Southern African development coordination "will be achieved more rapidly and will be more effective if development takes place within the context of global cooperation."

(2) THE WEALTH OF THE REGION

As an economic bloc, the SADCC states do not look insignificant even to the economic giants of Europe and America. The

countries of the region have an aggregate population of some 60 million people living in 5 million square kilometres of land and with a gross domestic product of US\$20 billion even in their present undeveloped state. Moreover, they have the raw materials of an industrial revolution -- energy and base metals. Within their boundaries, much of it as yet not exploited, there is oil, coal, uranium and hydro-electric power potential -- not to mention infinite resources of solar energy when it can be harnessed. Vast reserves of iron, copper, nickel, cobalt, chrome, lead and zinc also exist, as well as gold and diamonds. The full mineral potential of the region has not been fully prospected.

(3) FIRST INITIATIVES

The roots of this movement for regional coordination and economic liberation go back to the very founding of the Organisation of African Unity. This particular initiative, however, was put in motion by a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Front Line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia) which took place in Botswana in early 1979. Aware that important political changes were imminent in Southern Africa, in particular that the indepen-

dence of Zimbabwe could not be long delayed, the Ministers agreed that the time was right to give higher priority to increasing regional economic cooperation.

Ministers recognised that national and regional integration was essential for the harmonious development of Southern Africa. They stressed that such regional cooperation should be approached in a rigorously pragmatic manner. Priority should be given to concrete projects where clear mutual advantage between member states existed. They opposed the creation of large and unwieldy regional institutions.

(4) OBJECTIVES

From the outset this initiative was not seen as simply a negative response to South Africa's undoubted regional economic hegemony. On the contrary, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference represented no less than a new development strategy for Southern Africa. A development strategy the primary objectives of which were, on the one hand, to dramatically improve the living and working conditions of the people of Southern Africa and, on the other, to reduce as far as possible the vulnerability of the countries of the region to economic blackmail and reprisals.

(5) A CONSTELLATION OF STATES?

The independence of Zimbabwe provided the conditions necessary to transform these aspirations from hopes to a realisable goal. In response, South Africa has worked energetically to sell its stillborn proposals for a Constellation

of Southern African States centred on the Republic itself. These are not new proposals but merely variations on a well known theme. None of the states of the region will have anything to do with them. Their object is clear: to tie the countries of the region into an irreversible dependence on South Africa; to turn the free states of Southern Africa into little more than Bantustans. Constellation is simply Apartheid as foreign policy.

(6) A STRATEGY FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION

The Foreign Ministers having agreed on a policy of regional cooperation, the officials of the Front Line States set to work to examine what practical programmes were needed to make such a policy a reality. The first Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC1) was held in Arusha in July 1979. At this Conference, which was also attended by invited guests from the international community, studies were presented covering the following areas of potential regional cooperation: Transport and Communication; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Energy, Water and Minerals; Trade and Industry; Employment and Skills.

(7) AN INDEPENDENT REGIONAL TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The response from the international community to this initiative was positive and the Front Line States began to elaborate a strategy for economic liberation. A major factor in the dependence of the free states of Southern Africa on the Apartheid Regime was the regional transport and communications system. This system, built up during the colo-

nial period, firmly links these countries to South Africa, providing the Republic with a potential weapon for use against its neighbours. Furthermore, the transport and communications system does not at present meet the real needs of the region. Political upheavals and military conflict have left the railways and ports of Southern Africa badly in need of rehabilitation. Such rehabilitation is essential if the economic potential of the region is to be realised.

(8) BROADENING OF SADCC MEMBERSHIP

During this intensive period of research and consultation, a detailed and coherent strategy was hammered out by the Front Line States. The underlying assumptions, the main areas of cooperation and the particular programmes and projects outlined in the Declaration Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation were agreed. It also became clear during this period that to ensure success for this initiative it was advisable to broaden it to include all the independent states of Southern Africa.

(9) THE LUSAKA DECLARATION APRIL 1st 1980

When the Heads of State and Governments of the Front Line States met in Lusaka on 1st April 1980 to sign the Declaration they were joined by the representatives of Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland. Although the meeting took place a few weeks before the independence of Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Mugabe initialled the Declaration to indicate the firm support which SADCC would receive from his government.

(10) PROGRAMME OF ACTION

This summit meeting, as well as approving the Declaration, issued a Programme of Action. The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique was charged with the task of establishing a regional Commission for Transport and Communications; the Government of the Republic of Botswana to prepare a request for a feasibility study for a project for regional control of foot and mouth disease, and for the establishment of an International Crops Research Institute on Agriculture in Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) to serve the region; the Republic of Zimbabwe to prepare a Southern African Food Security Plan; the Kingdom of Swaziland to review existing training facilities in the region and make recommendations for better regional utilisation of facilities; the United Republic of Tanzania to prepare proposals for a strategy of harmonisation of a regional industrialisation programme; the Republic of Zambia to undertake studies leading to proposals for the establishment of a Southern African Development Fund; the People's Republic of Angola to prepare proposals for the formulation of a programme for the harmonisation of energy policies in the region.

(11) SADCC2

The summit also agreed that the Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC2) should be held in Maputo in November 1980. Again governments and international development agencies would be invited to the Conference. The objectives of the meeting are twofold: to secure firm

pledges from government and funding agencies for financial and technical support for regional projects, particularly in the field of Transport and Communication; to explain to the international community SADCC's strategy for the region as a whole and to share their thinking on matters of vital and long range importance for the future of Southern Africa.

(12) PREPARATIONS FOR MAPUTO

It was not accidental that the first conference of African governments to take place in Zimbabwe should have been a Ministerial Meeting in SADCC. On September 11th, 1980, twenty-one Ministers from the nine SADCC states came together to finalise preparations for the Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC2). The detailed Communique issued by the Ministers gives a clear indication both of the scope of this initiative and the exhaustive study which is being made of a wide range of possible areas of cooperation.

(13) THE OBJECTIVES OF SADCC2

It is anticipated that there will be specific pledging of financial support at the Conference for projects and programmes; but the meeting is not seen as narrowly technical. The continuing frustration of efforts to renew the North/South dialogue on a global basis

is well known. In Maputo, under Third World auspices, an opportunity is offered for the industrialised countries, the international agencies and the OPEC agencies to get together and agree on a focussed and limited programme of joint cooperation for development. It may be that Maputo will be a watershed in international relations for development. It depends on participation at a responsible level by all Governments and Agencies.

(14) CONCLUSION

There are some who do not believe that the countries of the region will have the resolve to carry this struggle for economic liberation to a positive conclusion. Similar voices were heard in Lusaka in 1969 when the states committed themselves to the political liberation of Southern Africa. Since then Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have been freed -- at considerable cost to all the countries of the region. Namibia, we hope, stands on the threshold of independence. Only in South Africa do those who propagate the pernicious policies of racial superiority still attempt to project a false image of security and stability. The international community should not be fooled. The cynics were wrong when they under-estimated the commitment to political liberation. They will be wrong again if they believe that SADCC is not truly embarked on the road to Economic Liberation.

CHRONOLOGY

May 1979.....Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Front Line States, Gaborone, Botswana

July 1979.....SADCC1, Arusha, Tanzania

April 1st, 1980.....SADCC Summit Meeting, Lusaka, Zambia Signing of
the Declaration - Southern Africa: Toward
Economic Liberation

September 11th, 1980.....SADCC Ministerial Meeting, Salisbury, Zimbabwe

November 27th-28th, 1980.....SADCC2, Maputo, Mozambique

SADCC2 Final Communiqué

1. Ministers of the Nine Member Governments of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference met in Maputo on November 27-28, 1980 with the representatives of thirty Governments and eighteen Development Agencies, including observers.
2. The Conference was opened by the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, His Excellency Samora Moises Machel, and was chaired by the Honourable P.S. Mmusi, Minister of Finance and Development Planning of the Republic of Botswana.
3. Personal messages of support were delivered on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and on behalf of the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity.
4. Statements of support for the objectives of SADCC were made by the following Governments and Development Agencies: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, African Development Bank, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), European Commission (EEC) and the European Investment Bank, Kuwait Development Fund, OPEC Fund for International Development, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Bank.
5. Speakers firmly endorsed the strategy, aims and objectives of the Lusaka Declaration, Toward Economic Liberation, and pledged financial and technical support for the Programme of Action adopted by SADCC Heads of Government at their summit meeting in Lusaka on April 1, 1980.
6. The Programme of Action aims at accelerated economic and social development, promotion of regional self-reliance and the reduction of dependence, particularly on the Republic of South Africa.
7. Projects in the field of Transport and Communications were presented for

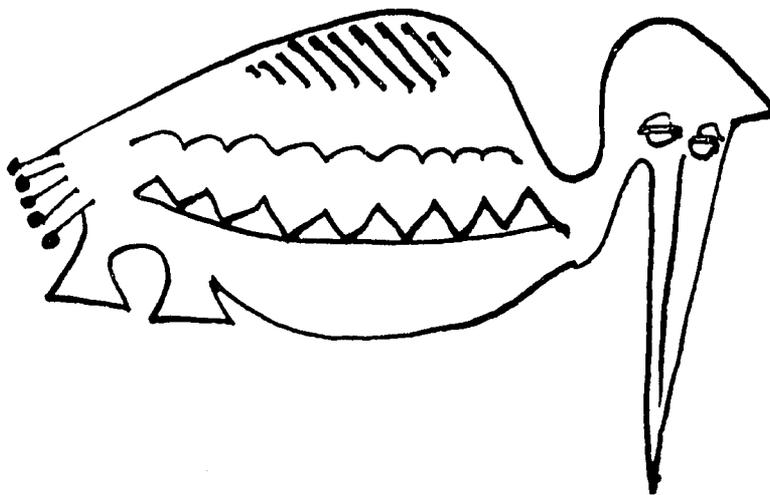
discussion by the Chairman of the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission, the Honourable Luis Alcantara Santos, Minister of Ports and Surface Transport of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

8. Discussion on other areas of Southern African Development Coordination, including in particular projects in the field of food security, was introduced by the Honourable Bernard Chidzero, Minister of Economic Planning of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

9. Specific initial pledges of financial support made during the Conference amounted to US\$650 million over the next

five years. Moreover, a number of Governments and Agencies gave clear indications of additional support in the near future. In the first instance the bulk of the funds will be used for transport and communications which the Conference recognised as a necessary prerequisite to increased regional production and trade.

10. Technical and financial assistance, including consultancy services, was pledged in support of the work of the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission, and for implementation of the programme for regional Food Security and Energy Planning.



Development Information Networking in Southern Africa

Editorial Commentary

The first meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in July 1979 marked the beginning of a concerted effort to coordinate development planning on a regional basis. Essential to this effort is the compilation and dissemination of pertinent information on both national and regional levels. This section is intended to illustrate some of the strategies to coordinate development information management in Africa, and specifically in Southern Africa.

Advanced technology for information management has already gained a foothold in Africa. Enver Carim reports that "the growth in sales of computers in Africa is refuting the oft-heard notion that the continent is too underdeveloped to benefit from the acquisition of data-processing equipment....More and more countries are finding out that the computer is an invaluable tool for the efficient running of a wide range of projects" ("The Microchip in Africa: Vital for Efficiency," Africa Economic Digest, March 27, 1981, pp. 2-5). In Southern Africa, specific examples of organizations using computer technology for development programs include: Zimbabwe's Agricultural Finance Corporation; the Lesotho National Development Corporation; the Arusha-based Eastern and Southern African Management Institute; Mozambique's

national data processing center; Botswana's Ministry of Finance; and the Royal Swazi Sugar Corporation. In short, there is a demonstrated interest in using computer technology for development information management among the member-states of the SADCC, and the Southern Africa region may proportionately lead the remainder of sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa) in the acquisition of computer technology. Nevertheless, there remains a critical lack of an integrated and structured approach to the development of national scientific and technical documentation and information centers which are essential for sound economic planning, policymaking and program implementation..

The degree to which sound economic development planning and policies depend upon identifying, organizing and disseminating development-oriented data is underscored by United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) Executive Secretary Professor Adebayo Adedeji, in his statement on the occasion of the official inauguration of the Pan African Documentation and Information System (PADIS), in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, January 30, 1981.

The PADIS program, a brief description of which follows, responds to the need for data systems to assist in devel-

oping and strengthening information capacities and services at national, regional, continental and international levels for those involved in the continent's economic, technical and social problems. Because Africa will need an estimated 500 long- and short-term development information and training specialists over the next three years for specialized development information centers, the PADIS project faces a formidable task. Under the direction of Dr. J.K. Quirino-Lanhounmey, the project will include the training of information specialists and information users in the Southern African region, in association with other donor assistance agencies and specialized information institutions with training capacities. PADIS has already assisted Zimbabwe in

the development of a project design for the establishment of a national scientific and technical information and documentation center.

The present state of documentation capabilities in Southern Africa is examined in an analysis of a recent survey conducted by the African Bibliographic Center. Based on the results of this survey, SADEX will sponsor a workshop on Southern African Development Documentation and Information Networking to be held in the region in the near future. The workshop will bring together both specialists in and users of development information in the region, and encourage cooperative approaches to information networking within the framework of the SADCC.

Statement by Professor Adebayo Adedeji

The following statement by Professor Adebayo Adedeji, U.N. Under-Secretary General and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, was presented at the formal inauguration of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) at ECA, Addis Ababa, January 30, 1981.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you, one and all, to Africa Hall, the Headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa, and to this official inauguration of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System, which we call, for short, PADIS.

I am indeed most grateful to you, Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, Secretary-General of the PAMC and member of COPWE, for finding the time to be here with us this afternoon to preside

over this launching ceremony on behalf of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia. I am also most grateful to our guests, the members of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia, the representatives of African States and of other member States of the United Nations, for honoring our invitation. Finally, I am particularly grateful to our distinguished friends and collaborators from abroad, who have come far and wide to participate with us at this historic occasion.

I wish in particular to acknowledge publicly the presence of:

- i) Mr. Ivan Head, President of the International Development Research Centre of Canada;
- ii) Mr. Michel Doo Kingue, Assistant Administrator and Director of the African Bureau of the UNDP;
- iii) Mr. Dan Matthews, Director of the African Bibliographic Center, Washington, D.C.;
- iv) Mr. Jean Arets, Representing the Director-General of the European Space Agency;
- v) Mr. G. Biraud of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is leading a four-man French delegation currently visiting ECA to discuss the modalities for intensifying France/ECA co-operation in the field of documentation and information; and,
- vi) The representative of the President of the African Development Bank, Mr. C. Kahangi.

It is but meet and right that all of you should bear witness to the inauguration of PADIS for, as I said a while ago, this event itself is of considerable historic significance. For too long our development effort has been hampered by the lack of data: numerical and non-numerical data. For too long, many of our member States have groped in the dark due to inadequate information bases. There has been too much of planning without facts. And with regard to the sharing of information, African

States have continued to live in a state of blissful isolation. The result is that we know less about each other than we know about the countries of the North. Needless to add that the outside world knows more, much more, about us than we know about ourselves and about each other.

While substantial progress has been made in the collection, analysis, storage and retrieval and dissemination of statistical data, very little was, until the last few years, done in the field of non-numerical data. And, of course, at the multi-national level -- whether sub-regional or regional -- there has been virtually no effort to collect non-numerical data, analyse them, store them, disseminate them and have them available for retrieval any-time they are required. As someone who has spent all his working life either in undertaking research or making policy decisions, I know how frustrating the lack of adequate and reliable data bases can be and how easily one can, on the basis of inadequate or unreliable data, make the wrong decisions which may involve considerable losses in money, men and materials.

Indeed, for years and even until now, the most serious-minded researcher on any aspect of African socio-economic development tries to obtain a fellowship to go to Paris, London, Moscow, Bonn, etc., where he is sure the information will be available. That is why the establishment of a Data Bank at ECA as early as possible was one of five or six projects I came to Addis Ababa determined to promote as the executive head of ECA. My colleague, Michel Doo Kingue, will recollect that at our very

first meeting in Kampala during the OAU Summit in 1975 (barely 4 weeks after my assumption of duties as ECA Executive Secretary), I explored with him the possibility of interesting UNDP in the project.

We are now in 1981 -- five years have elapsed since then. Five years of hope and expectations, of frustration and failure and of at last achieving a breakthrough. I must say that throughout these years, my Council of Ministers has been most supportive and extremely encouraging. Necessary support was also received at the highest political level of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

After several efforts, a feasibility study was mounted in April 1979 in collaboration with IDRC, UNDP, UNESCO, the UN-DIESA and OAU. This study, which was generously financed by the IDRC, proposed the establishment of a Pan-African Documentation and Information System for social and economic development. As the objectives of PADIS, its modus operandi and its three-phased development programme have been summarized in the pamphlet entitled PADIS, I shall not repeat them in the address.

The ECA Conference of Ministers not only accepted the recommendations of the study at its meeting held in April 1980, but also called upon me "to take urgently all necessary measures to allow the immediate commencement of the PADIS project." The Conference of Ministers further called upon the international community "to provide full support... for the immediate implementation of PADIS in order to allow an effective

organisation of the regional, sub-regional and national centres as network."

Fortunately, the interest of UNDP, IDRC, and ADB in establishing PADIS and in ensuring that it becomes fully operational as soon as possible, remained as strong as ever. Accordingly, with a grant of US\$500,000 from UNDP, US\$427,000 from IDRC, US\$250,000 from ADB, and, in order to show our partners our singleminded seriousness in realising this project, ECA itself contributed US\$424,000 in addition to other contributions in kind. With US\$1.6 million, we were ready to embark on the implementation of the first phase. It is the rapid progress that we have made that has enabled us to gather here today for this inaugural ceremony. I would like once more to thank these our partners in progress. But for their commitment to the project and their confidence in our capability and determination, we could not have obtained the necessary funds for implementing the first phase. Since then, we have received, or are negotiating, material support from other governments and institutions.

But, the investments required to achieve the full implementation of the PADIS project during the next 10 years are quite huge. In order to establish an integrated regional, sub-regional and national network, train the necessary manpower to man the centres, and provide the services required of PADIS, the total estimated investment required is US\$160 million. This huge figure is enough to daunt the faint-hearted, to confirm the sceptic in his unbelief and

to discourage the half-hearted supporter of the project. But we remain undaunted and undiscouraged because we firmly believe that by making this investment, the achievement of an internally generated, self-sustained development process will be greatly accelerated; that economic, technical and scientific co-operation in Africa will be given considerable boost; and through access to information from other regions to which PADIS-AFRICA will be linked, the African member States and their Governments will have available to them vast information resources of great potent. We will now be able to pursue the course of socio-economic development vigorously and relentlessly and co-operatively.

Fortunately, our contacts with potential donors encouraged us to believe that we can continue to count on the support of the international community for the financing of a substantial portion of the investment required. It is accordingly our aim to continue with these contacts and negotiations so that we can embark on the implementation of the several phases of the project. The presence here today of the representatives of many donor agencies and institutions is a good omen for continued and increasing international support. I hope that our three partners as founding fathers -- UNDP, IDRC and ADB -- will not only continue their support, but also increase it substantially.

But no matter how much international assistance we may receive and no matter for how long, PADIS-AFRICA is an African Government project. These governments must not only sustain their moral and political support for it, but

must demonstrate their determination to achieve an increasing measure of self-reliance by giving it material support. May I therefore appeal to all African governments to pledge generously during the forthcoming third ECA pledging conference at Freetown, Sierra Leone, in April 1981, for the purpose of mobilizing voluntary contributions by African governments in support of ECA-approved work programmes? Such generous pledges will reassure donors of our governments' continued commitment to the realization of the PADIS project. Indeed, I cannot overemphasize the fact that the extent to which we shall succeed in mobilizing extra-African resources for the PADIS project will be greatly enhanced by our own willingness and determination to pool our resources and shoulder our own responsibilities.

We, at ECA, believe that Africa has tremendous prospects for rapid socio-economic development once it has properly organised itself; that it is capable of throwing off the yoke of economic backwardness and underdevelopment once it has liberated itself mentally and psychologically. For our poverty cannot be justified on the grounds of lack of resources -- of minerals, of arable land, forest and fisheries, or of energy resources -- nor on the grounds of inherent inferiority on our part in terms of capability.

Our poverty can only be sustained if we continue to fail to organize ourselves; if we continue to fail in choosing the right mix of priorities; if we are not achievement-oriented; and, if we continue to make decisions without facts or based on incomplete infor-

mation. The rapid diffusion of socio-economic, technical and scientific information throughout a society and the internalization of the mechanism for collection, analysis and dissemination of information is one of the foundations on which socio-economic, technical and

scientific progress is based. Now that we have braced the trail, let us march forward with determination and let the international community join hands with us in this forward march.

I thank you for your attention.

PADIS - Pan African Documentation and Information System

Extracted from: PADIS: Pan African Documentation and Information System. Addis Ababa, U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, January 1981. 14 pp.

Objectives

PADIS is designed to serve African countries by:

- identifying and collecting African information resources and creating an efficient system for the utilization of the information by ECA and the member States;
- promoting information exchange;
- establishing a system which would ensure access to both published and unpublished documents produced in Africa on all questions relating to economic, social, scientific and technological development;
- providing support services to organizations, institutions and individuals working on economic and social problems in African countries;
- providing assistance to member States of ECA to strengthen their

national information infrastructures so that they would be able to participate fully in the system by contributing as well as deriving benefits from it;

- supporting information activities of specialized regional and sub-regional organizations working in the development field in Africa so as to facilitate their involvement as participating centres in the system;
- establishing links (systems interconnection) with international information networks, data bases and information and documentation units situated outside Africa as additional sources of development information;
- providing a Pan-African information system utilizing the most recent technology of data transmission, including telecommunication satellites;
- organizing the necessary training programmes for PADIS users; and,

- establishing technical procedures to ensure the system's compatibility with existing national and international information systems so as to facilitate information transfer and exchange between them.

Efforts will be directed towards designing a decentralized information retrieval system based on materials produced by African countries, or by other countries about Africa, and linking multidisciplinary information resources in the ECA member States.

Main Tasks

Therefore, PADIS will develop common standards, methodologies, manuals and other tools for use by all participants in the system, based on international norms, standards, and guidelines.

As its overall objectives, PADIS will satisfy the information needs of African users at the individual, institutional, national, and international levels by providing accurate and updated information which is relevant to policy formulation, planning, monitoring, and evaluation through the following series of activities:

- cataloguing, indexing, and abstracting;
- current awareness and retrospective bibliographic searches on demand;
- selective dissemination of information;
- consolidation and repackaging of information;

- document delivery;
- facilitation of the users' access to primary document collection, both with direct supply of microcopies and with information concerning hard copy availability in and outside the UN family;
- provision of information-bearing magnetic tapes to interested member States;
- advisory services to African countries on information and documentation problems.

PADIS will provide advice to member States and prepare guidelines regarding suitable hardware and software configurations selected on the basis of compatibility, cost and other factors.

PADIS will establish a register of ongoing socio-economic research and development projects.

PADIS will act as a clearing house for information on all forms of technical assistance to African countries for the development of socio-economic, scientific and technological information systems and services.

PADIS will identify appropriate institutions in and outside Africa whose formal training programmes in library, documentation and information sciences would provide the necessary professional and sub-professional personnel training for staffing information services in Africa. A continuously up-dated list of such institutions will be prepared for the guidance of African governments and donor agencies in the award of scholarships to technical personnel participating in PADIS at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.

Report on a Preliminary Information and Documentation Capabilities Survey

by Carolyn Goshen

In March/April 1980, the African Bibliographic Center's Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange (SADEX) program initiated a year-long Preliminary Information and Documentation Capabilities Survey of development information resource centers in the Southern African region.

Although several national listings of "library resources" have been compiled within the region, the SADEX survey sought specifically to identify institutions with collections of information and/or expertise directly relevant to development planning, policy-making and program implementation. Such institutions may or may not be formally operating as "libraries" and hence are referred to in this report as "development information centers."

In keeping with the broader SADEX objective of working in conjunction with African institutions to promote the integration of information resources into the development process, the questionnaire was designed to:

- assist in the compilation of a SADEX directory of Southern African economic development information and documentation centers;

- provide background data for the establishment or strengthening of national development information centers; and

- provide background information for the newly formed United Nations Economic Commission for Africa's Pan African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) for economic and social development.

Questionnaires for the preliminary survey were distributed among selected SADEX recipients in the Southern Africa region and in Eastern African agencies concerned with Southern Africa. Ministries, libraries, universities, development projects and donor country development agencies were contacted, often at various levels within the same organization, in an effort to elicit a response from all possible information/documentation centers that may be housed in or associated with the institutions and individuals receiving SADEX in the region. Of the 375 questionnaires distributed, 49 completed responses were received as of April 1981. (See the attached listing of respondents by country.) The following report summarizes the information provided by the responding institutions in terms of their characteristics, capabilities and needs, and identifies a number of constraints that may be operating against full utilization of available development information resources in the region.

Characteristics & Capabilities

The responding information centers offer a wide variety of facilities and services. Approximately a third of the respondents (16) are attached to educational institutions, with capabilities ranging from minimal academic support materials to sophisticated research facilities; four are from national library services or archives; and 10 are directly connected with government ministries.

Regarding resources and services, nearly half of the responding centers (20) are multidisciplinary in nature, while the rest (26) are specialized in their collections and information services. Interestingly, the agricultural sector predominated among those offering specialized resources, associated with either educational institutions, research stations or ministries. Twenty institutions indicated that their services are open to anyone, while 27 are restricted; users range from two to three per week to 2000 per week.

Most centers offer traditional library services, including circulation and reference, but vary widely in terms of their method of collection organization -- 19 catalogue materials according to the Dewey Decimal System; nine use the Universal Decimal Classification; the responding university libraries favor the U.S. Library of Congress system; and seven have either developed their own systems or modified the above systems to suit their own needs. Eleven respondents mention access to computer facilities, but do not indicate using them for their own information retrieval purposes. The eight centers which men-

tion having access to computerized data bases specify that these are either United Nations data bases or are located outside of the country, e.g., in the United Kingdom, South Africa, New York.

Staffing of the facilities varies from a hierarchy of trained professionals in the larger institutions, to technicians trained at a certificate level, to secondary school graduates untrained in library work in some of the smaller units.

In terms of information dissemination, many of the library units produce accessions bulletins, bibliographies, and annual reports. Some of the centers produce more specialized materials including journals (e.g., the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre); surveys; conference proceedings (e.g., Lesotho's Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office); research memoranda (Zambia Department of Agriculture); and current awareness publications (University of Malawi Library). The current awareness publications of the University of Malawi Library are noteworthy in that they identify the current development-related periodical literature held by the Library -- in the areas of economics, education, and development in general -- and are circulated not only to university personnel but also to government officials. As such, these publications exemplify one kind of expanded information service which can serve to identify development information and alert decision makers to its accessibility.

The responding centers also contain a wealth of locally derived information which may not be available elsewhere. For example, some respondents identified

the following aspects of their collections as particularly relevant to development specialists:

- Reports on mineral/water exploration carried out by government and private sector geologists (Botswana, Geological Survey Library);
- Reports on agricultural research and programs in Botswana by governmental and paragonovernmental specialists (Botswana, Ministry of Agriculture);
- Government documents, periodicals, and studies by development research organizations on management and management training (Botswana, Institute of Development Management);
- Literature on the use of information and mass media for development (Tanzania School of Journalism);
- Complete collection of land-use maps, soil maps, aerial photographs of Zambia (Zambia, Dept. of Agriculture, Land-Use Library)
- Trade, commerce, and market research studies (Zambia, Ministry of Commerce and Industry)
- The most comprehensive collection of published and unpublished material on Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe National Archives)

The extent to which national information resources are complemented by access to information produced elsewhere relevant to regional development is not clear from respondents' comments, but judging from the institutional needs which they also identified in the survey, it may be assumed that such information is in relatively short supply.

Needs

The predominant needs identified by respondents fall into four areas: adequate space/facilities; sufficient books/up-to-date information; staff, and particularly trained staff; and adequate financial support.

Lack of adequate space and facilities is a problem common to information repositories, but may be particularly acute in instances where there is relatively less access to costly or scarce information resources elsewhere, e.g., in bookstores, and hence a greater need for reading space. Similarly, the continuous supply of updated materials is essential, but requires not only the availability of staff familiar with major sources of information and various methods of acquiring it, but usually a commitment of financial resources as well.

Regarding staff and training, respondents repeatedly stressed a number of specific needs, for example:

- more formal training in information science, short courses, availability of training facilities and funding for such training;
- localization of professional staff training for orientation to local problems and needs;
- introduction of a reliable staff appraisal system, skills inventory, use of local training institution;
- more opportunity for seminars, conferences and opportunity for higher degrees;

- development of sub-professional training for library assistants to qualify them for senior library assistant posts;

- utilization of trained supervisors to train subordinates; and

- exposure to more developed library systems in similar environments.

These comments clearly suggest that many of the responding centers are operating at less than capacity, or at less than their information potential, simply for lack of both adequate numbers and training of personnel to meet the information requirements of their users. A number of respondents make a critical distinction in the kinds of training needed, placing an emphasis on locally oriented programs.

Finally, the impact of financial restrictions on all priorities and needs is highlighted by the comment of one respondent:

"Our facilities and services are very inadequate to meet the needs of our users because there is almost no foreign exchange available to purchase the materials needed. Our libraries depend a lot on foreign journals, books, etc. The money that is available in foreign exchange is not enough for 1/8 of our needs. Agriculture is the backbone of our country's economy and can only improve by using modern techniques and information from researchers all over the world through sharing of available literature. If a library cannot purchase this literature, the chances of improving are low."

Observations & Conclusions

Constraints on the full utilization of development information resources and services available at these centers are operating at a number of levels. At the national level, information services have often not been widely integrated into development planning in the past, although a number of countries in the region are moving in the direction of instituting national information policies and supervisory bodies. Of particular note are Mozambique, which has broadened the role of the Centro Nacional de Documentacao e Informacao de Mocambique (CEDIMO) to serve as a coordinating center for documentation activities in Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, which was among the first countries to seek assistance in developing a national scientific and technical information center from the UNECA's newly formed Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS).

The needs identified by the centers responding to the questionnaire represent additional serious constraints to optimal use of information resources in the region, i.e. adequate facilities, trained staff, access to current information, and financial support. Hampered by such shortages, the countries concerned are often at pains to keep pace with the information explosion much less the technological and scientific developments emerging elsewhere in Africa and abroad.

In particular, trained information specialists are essential to the expansion and integration of information resources into development planning and

program implementation. Investment in human resources is critical to the information field, where trained personnel serve as the key link between information resources and potential users of those resources. To date, regionally based training programs in the information sciences have not been restructured to reflect current, locally defined priorities. (For discussion of programs used in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia, see: S.A.H. Abidi, "Library Training Programs in East Africa: An Evaluation," Unesco Journal of Information Science, Librarianship and Archives Administration, July/September 1980, pp. 159-69.) Further, most training programs are geared toward the demands of a library environment and do not provide for the increasingly recognized role of the information specialist, who has both the technical and evaluative skills to identify and actively disseminate information, in this instance, relevant to development needs.

Finally, although the institutional affiliations of the responding centers range widely across national and international boundaries, no regionally based professional information/documentation organization or formalized network was identified by the respondents. Such an organization could develop common standards (one respondent clearly identified "a need for all states within the region to use the same method of classification, indexing, cataloguing," etc.), serve as a coordinating mechanism for training and conduct of short-courses, provide a regional professional identification, coordinate exchange of information, and so on. Given the regional nature of development information in certain sectors, e.g., transportation and food security, and its potential use in planning projects identified by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a regional information network mechanism could be of significant value.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONDENTS

Botswana

Agricultural Research Station
 Botswana Geological Survey Library
 Botswana Technology Centre
 Institute of Development Management
 Ministry of Agriculture Library
 Peace Corps Botswana
 University College of Botswana Library

Lesotho

Farming Systems Research Project Library
 Food & Nutrition Coordinating Office
 LASA/Ministry of Agriculture

Lesotho (continued)

Lesotho Institute of Public Administration
 Lesotho National Library

Malawi

Bunda College of Agriculture
 Malawi National Library Service
 University of Malawi Library

Mozambique

Centro de Documentacao Technica
 Ministry of Public Works & Housing

Mozambique (continued)

Departamento de Documentacao e Informacao
National Directorate of Ports & Railways
Ministry of Education & Culture

Swaziland

Economics-Statistics Library
Mananga Agricultural Management Centre
Swaziland National Library Service

Tanzania

Dar es Salaam University Library
Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre
Health Education Unit
Ministry of Agriculture
Nyegezi Social Training Centre
Tanzania Food & Nutrition Centre
Tanzania School of Journalism

Zambia

British Council Library
Chipata Teacher Training Centre
Department of Agriculture Library
Mount Makulu Research Station
Department of Agriculture
Land Use Library
Livingstone Museum

Zambia (continued)

Ministry of Commerce & Industry
National Institute of Public Administration
United Nations Childrens Fund
Zambia College of Agriculture Library

Zimbabwe

National Archives
Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
University of Zimbabwe
Centre for Applied Social Sciences
University of Zimbabwe Library
Zimbabwe Literature Bureau

Kenya

Ford Foundation
REDSO/East Africa
OAU/Inter-African Bureau for
Animal Resources (IBAR)
United Nations Centre for Human
Settlements
University of Nairobi Library

Ethiopia

International Livestock Centre
for Africa
United Nations Economic Commission
for Africa, Library



Note: Copies of the Preliminary Directory of Development Information Centers in Southern Africa, based on the survey, are being distributed to all respondents. Regional institutions and information centers wishing to participate in the survey are encouraged to contact SADEX for a copy of the questionnaire form; updated information from previous respondents is also welcomed. A revised Directory based on additional information received will be made available in future.

DATELINE

The following section reports on selected conferences and meetings -- forthcoming, current and past -- with particular emphasis on those involving, or of potential interest to, the nine member states of the SADCC, and Namibia. SADEX readers are encouraged to submit information on meetings, including press releases and communiques, for possible inclusion in future issues of SADEX, as well as copies of conference proceedings, papers and reports for indexing in the SADEX bibliographic section.

NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS, October 22-23, 1981, Mexico. Originally planned for June 1981 but postponed to facilitate participation by the United States, which reportedly requested more time to prepare for the meeting. Principal topics to be discussed include raw materials, energy, and international trade, financing and monetary questions. The postponement was agreed to at a preparatory meeting of foreign ministers, March 13-14, in Vienna, Austria, which also agreed that invitations to the summit would be extended to the following countries: Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Tanzania, the United Kingdom, the U.S., Venezuela, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

BIENNIAL COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING, September 30-October 7, 1981, Melbourne, Australia.

MEETING ON "THE COUNTER-CONSTELLATION -- TRADING CONSEQUENCES OF THE SADCC CONFERENCE", June 3, 1981, London, England. Organized by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB, England.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA, May 20-27, 1981, Paris, France. Called by the U.N. General Assembly and organized by the U.N. in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity as a worldwide forum similar in scope to the 1977 World Conference for Action Against Apartheid, held in Lagos, Nigeria, which preceded the U.N. Security Council call for an arms embargo against South Africa. Participants are scheduled to review steps taken by the international community towards the elimination of apartheid in South Africa and to exchange views on additional forms of international action, including further sanctions. Preceded by hearings and numerous meetings on specific measures being considered. Contact: Centre Against Apartheid, Secretariat, Room 2775, United Nations, New York, New York 10017.

PREPARATORY MEETINGS FOR THE SEPTEMBER 1981 U.N. CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. Designed to bring together potential donors and beneficiaries to discuss presentations by countries on their national development programs, detailing goals, priorities and problems to overcome, as well as projects and programs to be financed. Scheduled meetings for African countries, to be held at the subregional level, are as follows: East Africa, including Tanzania, May 4-15, 1981, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; West Africa, May 25-June 5, in The Hague, The Netherlands; Southern Africa (Botswana, Lesotho and Malawi), plus Haiti and Somalia, June 22-26, in Geneva, Switzerland. Contact: Preparatory Committee of the U.N. Conference on the Least Developed Countries, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

ZIMBABWE INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, April 24-May 3, 1981, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. Scheduled exhibitors include the 10 member countries of the European Economic Community, and Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Romania, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Togo, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Contact: Graham Rowe, P.O. Famaona, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

MEETING OF THE 5-NATION WESTERN CONTACT GROUP ON NAMIBIA, April 22-23, 1981, London, England. While stating that U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 "continues to provide a solid basis for a transition to independence in Namibia," representatives of the U.S., Britain, Canada, France and West Germany "agreed that expeditious progress toward a settlement would be enhanced by measures aimed at giving greater confidence to all of the parties on the future of an independent Namibia....(and that) it was necessary to develop more specific proposals for discussion with the concerned parties." It was announced that members of the group would continue to consult on the matter following the meeting and that the foreign ministers of the 5 nations would discuss the Namibia question during the May 4th meeting in Rome of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

MEETING ON NAMIBIA OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES COORDINATING BUREAU, April 16-18, 1981, Algiers, Algeria. Following upon the February meeting in New Delhi of the non-aligned foreign ministers, bureau met to coordinate efforts to impose sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo, and adopted a program of action for Namibian independence. Also discussed ways to provide greater assistance to the Namibian people and agreed to increase military support for SWAPO. Attended by foreign affairs ministers of the 34 member states of the bureau.

7TH MEETING OF THE UNECA CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS, April 6-10, 1981, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Meeting of the main deliberative body of ECA to review ECA activities and to discuss implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for economic development in Africa and the urgent economic crises and problems Africa is facing. Though delegates failed to reach agreement on a final declaration, 23 resolutions were adopted, one of which calls for the ECA and OAU secretariats to prepare a detailed report on implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for submission to the 1982 ECA Conference of Ministers in

Tripoli and to the next OAU Economic Summit, scheduled to take place in 1982. Preceded by a meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, March 24-April 2. Contact: Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

SUMMIT OF FRONTLINE STATES ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD SOUTHERN AFRICA, April 15, 1981, Luanda, Angola. Called on less than 24-hours notice, while U.S. envoy Chester Crocker was continuing his liaison mission to Southern African states, with subsequent stops scheduled in Botswana and Angola. Leaders strongly criticized U.S. policy toward the region; accused the U.S. of considering destabilizing the government of Angola; called for implementation "without delay, evasion, qualifications or modifications" of the U.N. independence plan for Namibia; and reiterated their full support for SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Attended by the Presidents of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia; the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe; and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma.

SUMMIT MEETING OF BORDER STATES ON RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA, April 6, 1981, Lobamba, Swaziland. Hosted by King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, and attended by President Quett Masire of Botswana, King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho and President Samora Machel of Mozambique. Leaders exchanged views on peace and security in Southern Africa, and in particular, analyzed South African attempts to destabilize the region through military attacks and other forms of subversion. Decided that Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe would hold regular meetings to discuss topics of mutual concern.

SADCC MEETING ON REGIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION, March 25-27, 1981, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Prior to the meeting, member states were to make available data on basic industrial capacity and import requirements of manufactured goods, and preliminary studies were drawn up indicating industrial products offering significant trade potential within the region. Expected discussion topics included the possibility of according preferential treatment to imports of goods from member countries and ways to reduce the foreign exchange problem in intra-regional payments. Attended by representatives of the nine SADCC member states -- Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE CONFERENCE ON RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (ZIMCORD), March 23-27, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Aimed at obtaining pledges of financial support from the international community for post-war reconstruction and recovery programs; land settlement and rural development; and training and technical assistance. Towards a goal of approximately \$1.8 billion for projects over the next 3 years, received pledges during the conference totaling ca. \$1.4 billion, with indications that further pledges would be forthcoming, suggesting that the goal would not only be reached, but quite possibly surpassed. Of the monies pledged, about half was in the form of grants, with the rest consisting of soft-term loans. ZIMCORD was chaired by Minister of Economic Planning and Development Dr. Bernard T. Chidzero and attended by over 250 persons, representing

some 44 countries, 11 international organizations, and 16 U.N. agencies. Contact: Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Private Bag 7752, Causeway, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

MEETING OF THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE OF THE OAU, March 18-22, 1981, Arusha, Tanzania. For consideration at the next OAU heads-of-state summit, adopted 12 recommendations regarding oil sanctions against South Africa, which include a call for neighboring countries to build up oil reserves and for a list of tankers supplying oil to South Africa to be circulated to African states and their friends so that they can ban these ships from their ports.

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA, March 13, 1981, New York, New York. Designed to assess the current situation in Namibia following the collapse of the Geneva talks in January, and to explore ways to provide immediate support for Namibian independence, with particular reference to political and economic actions, and material and humanitarian assistance to the Namibian people. Convened by a coalition of 10 African affairs activist and church-related organizations, and attended by some 250 persons, representing about 100 national and international organizations; speakers included U.N. Commissioner for Namibia Martti Ahtisaari and SWAPO Representative to the United Nations Theo Ben Guriab. Contact: Conference Coordinator, Richard E. Lapchick, American Committee on Africa, 198 Broadway, New York, New York 10038.

4TH MEETING OF THE INTER-AGENCY CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON THE U.N. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA, March 9-10, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Designed to review progress in implementing the program for Phase I of the Decade (1978-1983), to revise the program to reflect shifts in country priorities, to explore additional sources of funding for Phase I, and to consider preparations for Phase II (1984-1988). The meeting was reportedly hampered by lack of the documentation requested from the participating agencies. It was followed by a two-day meeting of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning. Contact: United Nations Information Service, P.O.B. 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

36TH SESSION OF THE OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, February 23-March 2, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Agenda items included presentation of the Secretary-General's report on OAU activities during the preceding six months, approval of the OAU budget for 1981-82, and discussions on Chad and the Western Sahara. With regard to Southern Africa, adopted a resolution calling for comprehensive, mandatory U.N. sanctions against South Africa, indicating support for convening a special session of the U.N. General Assembly if the Security Council fails to impose sanctions. Also reiterated the total commitment of member states to increase material, military, financial, political and diplomatic support to SWAPO, and called for increased assistance to the frontline states, especially Angola, in the wake of continued South African aggression against neighboring states. Contact: Organization of African Unity, P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

SUMMIT MEETING OF FRONTLINE STATES IN THE WAKE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN RAID INTO MOZAMBIQUE AND THE COLLAPSE OF THE GENEVA TALKS ON NAMIBIA. February 17, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Strongly condemned South African attacks on neighboring countries, including the January 30th commando attacks in Mozambique, and accused South Africa of pursuing a policy aimed at destabilizing the region, particularly with its continued training in South Africa of dissidents from Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Reaffirmed support for SWAPO and called for the 5-nation Western contact group and the international community in general to apply political and economic pressure on South Africa to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Namibia question. Attended by heads of state of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe; representatives of Angola and Nigeria; and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma.

CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE NON-ALIGNED STATES, February 9-13, 1981, New Delhi, India. In conjunction with discussions on a wide range of political and economic issues, including North-South economic relations, called for the U.N. Security Council to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa for its failure to comply with the U.N. independence plan for Namibia, and called for the convening of a special session of the U.N. General Assembly to reconsider the Namibia question and take appropriate action if sanctions are not imposed by the Security Council. Attended by representatives of 94 member states.

MEETING OF TRANSPORT MINISTERS FROM ANGOLA, ZAIRE AND ZAMBIA, February 5, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Discussed proposals for ensuring a continued flow of goods on the Benguela railway, including investments needed to maintain a 70,000 tons of cargo a month carrying capacity, and agreed on measures to speed up repairs to the railway.

1ST REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA, February 2-6, 1981, Arusha, Tanzania. Organized by UNECA and attended by delegations from 19 African countries, including Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and by observers from international organizations and non-African states. Against the backdrop of the Lagos Plan of Action and the proposed New International Economic Order, reviewed the present state of the mining industry in Africa and made recommendations on how Africa's mineral resources might best be exploited for the good of the continent. Followed a Meeting of the Governing Council of the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre, on February 1st, which approved the center's budget for January 1981-June 1982, totalling approximately \$736,000. Contact: U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; or ESAMRDC, P.O. Box 1250, Dodoma, Tanzania.

CONFERENCE OF WEST EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ON AN OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA, January 30-31, 1981, Brussels, Belgium. Organized by the U.N. Special Committee against Apartheid in cooperation with a Committee of Parliamentarians. Agreed on measures to promote broader support for the effective implementation of an oil embargo against South Africa.

INAUGURATION OF THE PAN-AFRICAN DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (PADIS), January 30, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. (See Feature Section, pp. 8-13.) Speakers included Fikre-Selassie Wogderess of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia; Adebayo Adedeji of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa; Ivan Head of the International Development Research Centre of Canada; Daniel G. Matthews, North American Liaison for PADIS, of the African Bibliographic Center; Jean Arets of the European Space Agency; G. Biraud of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and C. Kahang of the African Development Bank. For information contact: Dr. J.K. Quirino-Lanhounmey, Project Director, PADIS, U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

36TH SESSION OF THE OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE, January 19-23, 1981, Arusha, Tanzania. Adopted a series of resolutions and a plan of action on decolonization of Namibia and launched a special emergency fund to support SWAPO in intensifying the liberation struggle. Participants included representatives of 22 OAU member states and OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo.

MINISTERIAL MEETING TO DISCUSS ESTABLISHMENT OF A PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA (PTA) FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, January 19-22, 1981, Maseru, Lesotho. Preceded by the 8th meeting of the intergovernmental PTA negotiating team, which reached agreement on most of the outstanding issues, leaving about 20 issues still to be resolved. The ministers narrowed the outstanding issues down to about 6, and agreed to resume their deliberations at ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa in May 1981, at which time a date would be set for a summit of heads of state to sign the PTA treaty and protocols, probably toward the end of 1981. Attended by Ministers of Trade, Planning and Finance from the 18 member states of the subregion (which includes all 9 member states of the SADCC). Contact: Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) for East and Southern Africa, P.O. Box 647, Lusaka, Zambia.

TALKS BETWEEN ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE ON BILATERAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION, January 19, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Culminated in the signing of a cooperation accord by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, establishing a Zambia-Zimbabwe Joint Commission of Co-operation.

1ST INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADMINISTRATION, January 16-21, 1981, Lusaka, Zambia. Representatives of the six member states discussed ways to improve communications links between their countries; chose Lusaka as the traffic collection center; and agreed to exchange information on training facilities and to introduce an automatic dialing system on inter-state links as soon as possible. Also called for establishing microwave links across common borders and for all pan-African telecommunications to have television-carrying capacities. Attendees included representatives of Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (SATCC), January 14, 1981, Maputo, Mozambique. Ministers reviewed the results of last November's 2nd Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC-2); adopted an action program for the period January-May 1981; approved the SATCC budget for 1981; and approved a set of policies which define basic principles of cooperation, coordination, planning and financing of regional transport projects. Projects were grouped under five categories, with a working group established for each category, to be backed up by 5 technical units to deal with planning, compatibility studies, financial estimates, etc. The ministers decided that immediate action should be taken by the technical units for projects in which financing agencies had already expressed specific interest so that the working groups can begin contacting the agencies and move toward getting the projects underway. Member countries were given responsibility for promoting cooperation in specific areas (with Mozambique responsible for ports; Zimbabwe for civil aviation; Botswana for telecommunications; Zambia for railways; and Angola for roads and road transport), but it was emphasized that the final responsibility for implementing and financing each project rests with the country directly concerned. The meeting was preceded by a two-day meeting of the SATCC Coordinating Committee.

AFRICA REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES, January 12-16, 1981, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Organized by UNECA in preparation for the U.N. Conference on New and Renewable Energy Sources, scheduled to take place August 10-21, 1981, in Nairobi, Kenya. Delegates from 19 countries discussed the present and potential use of alternative energy sources, particularly hydroelectric, geothermal, solar and biomass, and drew up an energy plan of action for Africa, emphasizing self-reliance, self-sustainment and the need for national energy policies. Contact: U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

TALKS BETWEEN MOZAMBIQUE AND ZIMBABWE ON SECURITY MATTERS, January 8-10, 1981, Salisbury, Zimbabwe. Resulted in the signing of a security accord by Mozambican Minister of Security Jacinto Veloso and Zimbabwean Minister of State for Security Emmerson Munangagwa, which labels South Africa as the aggressor in the region; states that an attack by South Africa on either country would be taken as an assault on both; and calls for the security organs of both countries to confer on a regular basis.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PRIMARY HEALTH CARE, ca. December 18-19, 1980, Zimbabwe. Representatives of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe agreed on proposals for strengthening cooperation in health care, including exchanges of health personnel, drugs, and information on health care facilities and capabilities. The regional health plan is expected to take effect by 1983, with member countries scheduled to meet in Geneva in 1981 to work out further measures for implementing the plan. Also attended by representatives of the World Health Organization.

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION BRIEFS

This section is intended to provide, for information purposes, abstracted news briefs concerning development projects, cooperative agreements and events pertaining to economic development in the Southern Africa region. Briefs are listed by sector and then alphabetically by country, with variable sector coverage in each issue of SADEX according to information available. Coverage is intended to be illustrative of significant development projects and trends, not comprehensive. Beginning with Volume 2, number 1, each brief is given a numerical identification number, e.g., B(001).

GENERAL

Southern Africa - Regional Benefits from Zimcord: "Zimbabwe's eight partners in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) stand to gain considerably from the successful Zimcord conference, which closed on 27 March after raising Z\$917 million (\$1,403 million) in new pledges. Transport has received high priority, with a large part of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development's Z\$54 million (\$82.6 million) destined for Zimbabwe's hard-pressed rail system." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, April 3, 1981, p. 29) B(398)

United Nations Pledges for Southern Africa: The Secretary-General of the U.N. on March 19th "received pledges and contributions totalling some \$8 million for various United Nations trust funds and programmes for southern Africa. The ceremony was held in connection with the annual observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial

Discrimination, which was to be marked on Friday, 20 March...The contributions would be used to help alleviate the plight of those suffering from repression and discrimination in southern Africa and to increase public awareness of United Nations efforts to eliminate apartheid. Grants made possible by the funds will also provide for legal assistance to political prisoners and detainees, relief for their dependents, and humanitarian aid and education for refugees." (UNITED NATIONS PRESS RELEASE, March 20, 1981, pp. 5-6) B(399)

U.N. Group Voices Concern Over U.S. Policy: "The 50-nation African Group (at the United Nations)...condemned South Africa for engaging in 'intensified and unprovoked attacks,' on African front-line States, and expressed 'deep concern' about the 'open support' which it said 'the new United States Administration has declared for the racist regime.' (In a statement), the 50 African nations observed that indications of United States' support for

Pretoria coincided with 'increased incursions by the Pretoria regime against the frontline States of Angola, Mozambique and Botswana, the abduction of freedom fighters from neighbouring countries, the visits of South African military agents to Washington to hold talks with high officials of the American Administration,' and calls for the repeal of United States legislation prohibiting the supply of United States aid to Angolan rebels. 'Statements which provide the racist regime with solace and support cannot serve the cause of peace and stability in Africa, nor be regarded as conducive to good relations and better understanding with our 50 independent States,' the Group declared." (UNITED NATIONS PRESS RELEASE, March 27, 1981, pp. 1-2) B(400)

U.S Policy Statement on Southern Africa: The White House recently released a statement clarifying the Reagan administration's stand on Southern Africa. The statement reads, in part, as follows: "The President believes it is important to make clear the Administration's objectives in Southern Africa. The broad objective we seek is to strengthen the security of Southern Africa, a region of growing importance to our interests. The United States strongly supports negotiated solutions to the problems of this region. The path of violence serves no one's interest except that of our global adversary. We seek a peaceful solution of the Namibia problem leading to a genuinely independent and democratic Namibia recognized by the international community. To this end, we will work with all interested parties. This Administration intends to maintain and strengthen ties with the states of Africa. We wish to strengthen

mutual understanding and cooperation between the U.S. and all African states. There can be no question of American support for apartheid which is repugnant to our multiracial and democratic society. We intend to make our views plainly known, not in a spirit of confrontation, but of constructive help." (WHITE HOUSE PRESS RELEASE, Statement by Larry Speakes, March 31, 1981) B(401)

South Africa - Responds to Sanctions Call: "In the wake of renewed pressure for the U.N. Security Council to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, the Pretoria government has let it be known that it is prepared to take retaliatory action. Government sources in Pretoria are reported to have hinted that, if mandatory sanctions are imposed, there would be an immediate repatriation of some 500,000 migrant workers from neighboring countries. South Africa has also indicated that it is prepared to stop maize exports to African countries. The U.N. General Assembly has asked the Security Council, when it meets in mid-April, to widen the present weapons embargo on South Africa to include economic sanctions as well, in retaliation for the latter's stand on Namibia's independence. The five-nation Western contact group on Namibia has indicated that it will oppose mandatory economic sanctions." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 13, 1981, p. 12) B(402)

AGRICULTURE

Lesotho - Loan from South Africa: "South Africa will loan Lesotho R2m (\$2.66m) to assist the country's farmers, under an agreement signed in Cape Town. According to a Government statement in Maseru,

South Africa will assist in dry-land farming to augment food production, agricultural credit, mechanisation services and the organisation of Lesotho farmers into cooperatives. Also covered are marketing, transportation and storage of goods. South African farmers' cooperatives are already helping Lesotho produce maize and sorghum." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, February 28, 1981, p. 5799) B(403)

Mozambique - Citrus Plantation: "The AfDF (African Development Fund) is lending Mozambique \$10.5m towards the \$15.9m costs of establishing a citrus plantation, with the government funding the balance. The 1,000ha plantation under sprinkler irrigation is to be set up at Magude, 150km from Maputo, to grow grapefruit, oranges and lemons. The objective is to maintain foreign exchange earnings through establishing new plantations to replace existing ones phased out because of disease. The project is expected to demonstrate national potential for further developing this sub-sector of agriculture." (WORLD AID DIGEST, March 6, 1981, p. 4) B(404)

Tanzania - Dairy Program: "Tanzania has begun a comprehensive programme to develop dairying. It is a milk deficit country where only 10% of the milk consumed in urban areas is locally produced, and the long term objective is to become self sufficient....The Ministry (of Livestock Development) is in the final stage of completing a dairy development plan for a 12-year period. This plan provides for six regions to become self sufficient in milk, including the Kitulo plateau near Mbeya which offers

the most potential. The Ministry of Livestock Development plans to develop a further 21,000 hectares at Kitulo into 59 dairy farms with 6,700 cows producing 18.3m litres of milk per year. Financial assistance for the project is in the region of Tshs300m." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, February 1981, p. 54) B(405)

Zambia - Farms Feasibility Studies: "Agricultural experts from Western and Eastern Bloc countries have started feasibility studies on the 18 state farms being set up under 'Operation Food Production.' President Kaunda raised K60m towards the K400m planned to be spent over a ten-year period when he visited Asian and East European countries last year. Depending on how fast the experts work on the feasibility studies, the farms should start production before the end of the year. Italy and Saudi Arabia have made grants totalling K2.5m for a feasibility study at a North Province State farm and for the purchase of land-clearing equipment." (IBID., March 1981, p. 62) See also: B(249) B(406)

Zambia - World Bank Farming Schemes Appraised: The World Bank has allotted \$120 million to boost Zambian agriculture. "The programmes now being appraised for the Southern and Eastern provinces are estimated at \$25 million and \$18 million respectively. These will include infrastructure to be undertaken by the councils, training and the supply of agricultural implements. A \$7 million scheme to help the dairy industry in Central and Southern provinces has been appraised and is being studied by the government--this will include milk processing plants. A similar sum is allocated for fisheries, although the whole project will cost three or four

times that amount. On forestry, a \$25 million programme will provide technical assistance and maintenance projects for industrial plantations near Ndola, and pay for the planting of more trees." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, February 27, 1981, pp. 27-28) B(407)

Zimbabwe - Agriculture Study: "A 10-man commission of inquiry is to examine Zimbabwe's agriculture and make recommendations for its improvement. The commission will investigate land use, profit and debt levels, employment within the industry and marketing facilities for crops and livestock. Other responsibilities will include international marketing practices and government pricing policies for agricultural commodities. Commission chairman is Gordon Chavunduka." (IBID., March 27, 1981, p. 26) B(408)

Zimbabwe - Record Maize Crop Poses Problems: "Responding to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's appeal to grow more food, Zimbabwe's farmers have produced a record maize crop of more than two million tons and in the process threatened a crippling drain on the government's finances because of its pledged food subsidies....The parastatal grain marketing board is committed to buying the maize crop for a total of \$556 million, economic experts said. The government also faced subsidies on cotton, tobacco and beef production, they said. About 1.4 million tons of maize would be used for the Zimbabwe domestic market, which would be sold commercially for \$96 a ton, half the price the government was paying for it through the subsidy. Economic experts said this meant that the government was facing a subsidy bill of

\$169 million for domestic maize consumption alone." (JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, April 7, 1981) See also: B(368) B(409)

See also: B(426)

EDUCATION

Commonwealth Sponsors IUEF Scholarships: "On January 8, 1981, the Commonwealth Secretariat assumed responsibility for administering the awards of 310 Zimbabwean students in 12 Commonwealth developing countries, who had previously been supported by the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF). The decision to take over their scholarships was made in response to requests from the IUEF and its donors, with the full approval of the Zimbabwe Government." (COMMONWEALTH CURRENTS, April 1981, p. 3) B(410)

Angola - Language Training: "Engineers from the UK's Stillitron will go to Luanda in May to install the 24-position language laboratory worth £30,000 (\$67,000) which the Angolan government has ordered for the state airline TAAG.The contract (reportedly) includes an English course that will be taught at TAAG's training site near Luanda airport. The company has also supplied individual language systems--cassette recorders and English courses--for the benefit of regional airport staff in Angola and those who cannot attend the laboratory at Luanda." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 20, 1981, p. 25) B(411)

Malawi - Computer System: "The Minister of Education...has thanked the World Bank for assisting Malawi with money for

the purchase of a computer system for the Malawi Certificate and Examination and Testing Board. He also thanked (two South African firms) for their technological expertise on the installation of the computer system." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, March 17, 1981, p. A2/1) B(412)

Malawi - IDA Funds Education Project:

The International Development Association (IDA) on March 30, 1981 "announced the approval of a credit of SDR 32.2 million (\$41 million) to Malawi to assist in improving secondary education in the country. This is the fourth education project assisted by IDA in Malawi. Under the project, the total cost of which is \$51.3 million, five new secondary schools will be built and equipped and six existing ones expanded. The training of secondary school teachers will be expanded by augmenting the teaching and boarding facilities of Chancellor College at Zomba. The Government of Malawi will also be assisted in carrying out preinvestment studies and technical assistance will be provided for the preparation of a national education plan." (IDA NEWS RELEASE, March 30, 1981, p. 1) B(413)

Mozambique - Literacy & Adult Education:

"The first day of the new school year in Mozambique, February 16, was also the opening of the third national literacy campaign and the second adult education campaign. Targets of 200,000 for the literacy campaign and 150,000 for the adult education campaign are contained in the Central State Plan for this year. The literacy campaign will concentrate on workers in strategic economic sectors and in firms directly under the control of the Council of Ministers. The adult

education campaign is designed to enable newly literate adults to continue their education. The campaign condenses the third and fourth classes of primary education into one year, with courses specially adapted for adults...Mozambique became independent in 1975 with an illiteracy rate estimated at more than 95 per cent." (AIM BULLETIN, February 1981, p. 18) B(414)

Mozambique - School of Journalism: "A study is underway in Maputo to look into the possibility of opening a school of journalism in the Mozambican capital.... The school would be open to citizens of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, and Guinea-Bissau. It would have the support of...UNESCO which approved the project at its last assembly in Belgrade, when it was presented by the five countries. According to Mozambican sources, courses would initially be at intermediate level. The school would open early in 1983. The National Organisation of Journalists (ONJ) opened a basic School of Journalism in Maputo last year with a class of 37 students." (IBID., January 1981, p. 16) B(415)

Zimbabwe - Education Program: "Tens of thousands of Zimbabwean children streamed to secondary school enrolment centres across the country in January to sign on for one of the most ambitious education programmes undertaken by an emergent African state. The programme has entailed extensive recruitment of teachers in Britain and Australia, the start of an intensive teacher training programme at home and quadrupling the intake of first-year students at secondary schools. By the time that all classes settle down at their desks on

February 2nd it is expected that the school population will have increased from 850,000 at independence to 1,300,000. The main objective of the programme is to provide a secondary school place for every pupil qualifying for promotion from primary school. That means increasing the intake at the first year of secondary school from 20,000 to more than 80,000....The key element in whether the education drive is broadly successful is the Zimbabwe Integrated Education Course, an emergency programme to produce the majority of teachers needed to sustain the education programme." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, February 15, 1981, p. 5950)
See also: B(254)

B(416)

ENERGY

CAPC Development: "The Central African Power Corporation, which runs the Kariba hydroelectric scheme for both Zambia and Zimbabwe, notes that the newly acquired political stability in Zimbabwe has enabled the Corporation to resume direct payments to its lenders and it can consider hydroelectric development on the Zambezi river. Although exchange control restrictions have continued in both Zambia and Zimbabwe, the Corporation was able to repay significant amounts of foreign lenders during the financial year." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, April 1981, p. 69) See also: B(363)

B(417)

Southern Africa - Algeria Donates Oil: "Algeria has given 30,000 tonnes of oil to be shared between Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Zimbabwe as part of an OAU programme to give material aid to the 'frontline' countries."

(AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 20, 1981, p. 27)

B(418)

Malawi - \$8.7 Million to Produce Fuel from Molasses: "A \$8.7 million venture to produce ethanol fuel from molasses will provide Malawi with the equivalent of up to 10 percent of its gasoline needs. The project is being implemented by a new firm, Ethanol Company Limited, which will use the molasses by-product of Dwangwa Sugar Corporation Limited to produce some 1.3 million gallons of ethanol (anhydrous alcohol) for blending with gasoline." (IFC PRESS RELEASE, no. 81/32, February 3, 1981)
See also: B(155)

B(419)

Mozambique - Power from Revue Dam: "The power line from the Revue dam, west of Chimoio, is to be connected to new transmission lines being built from Cabora Bassa....The line serves Beira and Chimoio and is linked to Umtali in Zimbabwe. In addition, the central generating station at the Revue dam is to be rebuilt. The scheme, for completion by December 1982, will cost nearly \$8 million in foreign exchange. The Revue station was badly damaged in a guerrilla attack in 1980. Since then Zimbabwe has supplied the country's power. The new link means users will no longer be dependent on a single generating source. It will provide extra power for a new forest industries complex new Chimoio and for expanding heavy industry in Beira." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, February 13, 1981, p. 28)

B(420)

Tanzania - Mtera Dam Project: "President Nyerere inaugurated on February 19th the giant Mtera Dam, part of the second phase of a multi-million dollar hydroelectric power project that is expected

to reduce Tanzanian dependence on costly imports of oil....The Mtera Dam, which cost \$113m, has been built some 100km north of the southern central town of Iringa. It has a storage capacity of 3,200 cubic metres, enough to safeguard water supplies in dry years, and two generating units of 50 megawatts each. The first phase of the project included one 220mw unit. The construction of the new dam was part-financed by the World Bank, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and West Germany. Tanzania paid the balance. Tanzania's energy strategy report lays emphasis on the development of the reliance upon hydro-electric power and coal, the main indigenous power resources in Tanzania." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, March 31, 1981, p. 5853) B(421)

Zambia - Zimbabwean Firm to Do Ethanol Study: "The Government (of Zambia) has asked Jager and Associates of Zimbabwe to conduct feasibility studies which could lead to the creation of Zambia's first fuel alcohol project. A spokesman for Zambia's Industrial Development Corporation (INDECO) said that the choice of Jager and Associates had been approved by both the Zambian Government and the World Bank....The project is expected to be completed in 24 months, after the conclusion of plant and machinery supply agreements." (IBID., p. 5850) B(422)

See also: B(441); B(446); B(447)

FOOD & NUTRITION

Nutrition Training Programs: "Few African countries have developed the

training programs necessary to meet a critical need for experts 'capable of understanding the multidisciplinary aspects of food and nutrition problems,' according to a report by an evaluation team from the United Nations University. The team, which included nutritionists, food scientists, and agriculturists, said none of the four countries it had visited--Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Tanzania--offered bachelor's degree programs in nutrition. Graduate programs, it said, were generally 'geared to the growing food industries rather than to local food and nutrition needs.' A report from the university said the team's findings pointed up 'the urgent need to upgrade institutional capabilities in African nations so that they can train and employ their own experts in food and nutrition.'" (CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, March 30, 1981, p. 17) B(423)

Angola - Appeals to FAO: "The Agriculture Ministry intends to appeal to the U.N. Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for help in offsetting the effects of drought, it was reported in Luanda on 15 March. The situation is said to be particularly serious in the south of the country, especially in Benguela, Cunene, Mocamedes and Huila provinces. No rain has fallen in Huila since April 1980. (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 20, 1981, pp. 24-25) B(424)

Mozambique - Food Rationing: "Rationing and special high price shops have been introduced in Maputo. At the beginning of March every family received a computer printed ration card and was assigned to a shop or consumer cooperative in the neighbourhood. The system involved 850,000 people and 550 shops and cooperatives....a special high price shop has

also been opened in Maputo where rationed items are available in limited quantities at triple the normal priceThe high price shop is an attempt to combat the black market, which has grown considerably during the past year."

(AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, March 31, 1981, p. 5834) B(425)

Swaziland - WFP Assists Dairy Industry:

"The World Food Programme (WFP) has agreed to assist in the development of the dairy industry. Promotion of milk and milk products in rural and urban areas has been allocated SL2 million (\$2.5 million). The country is also expected to receive quantities of dried skimmed milk and butter oil." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 20, 1981, p. 26) B(426)

See also: B(409)

HEALTH & MEDICINE

Mozambique - Hygiene Laboratory: "The Minister of Health, Pascoal Mocumbi, inaugurated the National Institute of Food and Water Hygiene on February 19Financing for the laboratory was provided to the National Directorate of Preventive Medicine by Switzerland. Italy provided technicians to help establish the institute....the laboratory ...will be at the disposal of any sector in the country interested in the hygienic control of food and water." (AIM BULLETIN, February 1981, p. 19) B(427)

Zimbabwe - Italian Health Aid: "Italy has signed an agreement with Zimbabwe under which the Italian Government will help in a health development programme. Italy is to send 10 doctors and one

health coordinator to assist the programme in the country's rural areas, and a team to help in the training of Zimbabweans in the health field. The assistance is to cost \$2m." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, March 15, 1981, p. 5979) B(428)

HOUSING

Angola & Mozambique - Housing Cooperation: "A cooperation agreement on public works and housing was signed in Maputo on 4th March by the Mozambican Minister of Public Works and Housing and the Angolan Minister of Construction and Housing. The agreement covers physical planning, human resources, standardization of construction materials, technology, support for the creation of the infrastructure of communes, and permanent exchange of delegations of the two Ministries." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, March 17, 1981, pp. A2/1-A2/2) B(429)

Zimbabwe - Housing: "The Ministry of Local Government and Housing has embarked on a five-year plan of constructing low-cost houses throughout Zimbabwe. The plan is estimated to cost more than \$700,000,000 and is aimed at easing the demand for low-cost houses in the urban areas. Under the plan the Government is to provide more than \$14,000,000 in loans to home owners who wish to extend their houses. The Government will electrify 100,000 existing houses and funds are to be sought at the forthcoming donors' conference at the end of the month." (IBID., March 17, 1981, p. A2/3) B(430)

INDUSTRY & TRADE

Lesotho - South Africa Bricks Deal

Clinched: "A deal to export almost 500,000 bricks to South Africa has been concluded. Demand in South Africa's present boom has far outstripped supply. The deal is an important achievement for Lesotho, which has been trying hard to increase exports, particularly of manufactured goods. Doing the selling is Loti Brick, a subsidiary of the state-owned Lesotho National Development Corporation, which began production less than a year ago. The buyer is Hampo Systems, part of the giant Premier Group with headquarters in Johannesburg.... Loti is particularly pleased to get the South African contract because building permit delays in Lesotho itself have retarded the expected upturn in local construction....The Hampo deal is regarded in Maseru as a notable success in Lesotho's export drive. Duty-free access to the large South African market is seen by LNDC as one of the major incentives for foreign investors in Lesotho." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, January 23, 1981, p. 28)

See also: B(035)

B(431)

Malawi - Test Marketing in Zimbabwe:

"Malawi's fledgling manufacturing industry is flexing its muscles in the highly developed Zimbabwe market. The first external test market survey to be conducted by the Malawi Export Promotion Council began in Salisbury on 23 February with a range of goods from canned fruit, biscuits and nuts to kitchenware, clothing and furniture....Zimbabwe has been chosen for the test because, although it has the most sophisticated secondary industry in the region, the country is also experiencing a retail

trade boom." (IBID., February 27, 1981, p. 27)

B(432)

Mozambique & Tanzania - Free Trade Area:

"Tanzania and Mozambique have agreed to establish the Ruvuma free trade area, which will come into effect in January 1982. The agreement is in a programme of action reached during the sixth session of Tanzania-Mozambique joint commission for co-operation, held in Maputo last week. The idea of creating the Ruvuma free trade area was first mentioned in 1978. The Ruvuma free trade area stipulates that tariff barriers now existing between the two countries shall be progressively removed and trade between the two countries will be competitive in the area." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, March 31, 1981, p. A2/3)

B(433)

Mozambique & Zimbabwe - Trade Pact

Signed: Zimbabwe and Mozambique signed a trade pact on March 7, which "provides for exports of maize, building materials, and industrial and agricultural equipment. In return, Mozambique will export petrol, salt fish and timber. Zimbabwe is to make more use of Mozambique's ports and railways. Traditionally, Mozambique has had a favourable trade balance with Zimbabwe because of rail and port charges. The new agreement should keep trade more in balance as Zimbabwe is able to ship more goods through Maputo and Beira."

(AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 13, 1981, p. 29)

B(434)

Swaziland - Zimbabwe Firm To Supply Rail

Wagons: Morewear Industries of Zimbabwe "has won an order for 12 rail tank wagons for Swaziland. The tankers, which are of chassis-less design and capable

of withstanding extremely high pressure, will carry anhydrous ammonia to the Swaziland Chemical Company's nitrogenous fertiliser plant. The tankers have a capacity of 48,000 litres and the order will be completed by the end of March. Last year Morewear won a Z\$5.5 million (\$8.4 million) order to build 250 rail wagons for Zambia and these are now going through the production line at a rate of between three and five a day. Work has also started on 200 goods wagons for National Railways of Zimbabwe at a cost of more than Z\$5 million (\$7.6 million). (IBID., pp. 28-29) B(435)

Zambia - Small Industries Development: "The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) has been established to work with the Village Industry Service (VIS), President Kaunda said on 16 January. He said the new organisation would provide credit and financing for small-scale industries, technical assistance, materials, equipment and machinery on hire purchase, research into development of small-scale industries and marketing of products, and training and industrial management." (IBID., January 23, 1981, p. 29) B(436)

Zimbabwe - Black Business Organizations Merge: "Three black business organisations have merged in a move to pave the way for union with the leading commercial organization in Zimbabwe, the white-dominated Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwe Businessmen's Association, the African Traders' Association and the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce have united to form the Zimbabwe Union of Chambers of Commerce. President of the new union is V.Z.R. Mushanginga. Bew Muccheche is deputy president and vice president is

Jairos Munyoro." (IBID., March 20, 1981, p. 28) B(437)

Zimbabwe - First World Bank/IDA Loan to Industry: "The World Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) announced (on March 30, 1980) the approval of an imports program to support the rehabilitation of the manufacturing sector in Zimbabwe. A total of about \$65 million will be provided to the Government of Zimbabwe: \$50 million from the World Bank and SDR 12.1 million (\$15 million) from IDA. This is the first lending operation by the World Bank and IDA to Zimbabwe since the country became a member of the two institutions in September 1980....The imports program loan and credit will assist the Government of Zimbabwe to increase utilization of the country's manufacturing capacity and to sustain an expanded level of production. It will finance imports of raw materials, spare parts, balancing equipment, and components. Only those goods needed to raise utilization of existing manufacturing capacity will be eligible for financing under this program. Consumer goods and capital items will be excluded. The Zimbabwe dollar equivalent generated by the World Bank loan and IDA credit will be credited to a special government account in the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe to finance development projects in the central government budget." (WORLD BANK NEWS RELEASE, no. 81/61, March 30, 1981, p. 1) B(438)

LABOR & MANPOWER

Mozambique & Tanzania - Trade Union Agreement: "The National Commission for the Implementation of Production Councils, Mozambique's embryo trade union

organization, and Juwate, the Tanzanian trade union organization, have signed an agreement on cooperation between the two groups. The agreement establishes cooperation in training cadres and trade union activists, occupational training and adult education. The trade union organizations of the two countries will arrange meetings and establish programmes of discussion on special themes in which trade unionists from other countries, especially other Front Line countries, will be invited to take part." (AIM BULLETIN, February 1981, p. 23) B(439)

Zimbabwe - Manpower Survey: "The Government has launched a survey to determine the quality and quantity of Zimbabwean professional, skilled and semi-skilled manpower both at home and abroad. The 18-month survey is being backed by the UNDP (US\$1,650,800) and the Zimbabwe Government (about Z\$367,500 in the form of personnel, equipment, office and other services)." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, February 10, 1981, p. A2/4) B(440)

MINING & MINERALS

Angola - Brazil Cooperation: Angola and Brazil on March 24th signed an "agreement for Brazil to provide training, basic geological services and laboratory support for Angola's mineral research. The agreement--signed by the Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy and the Angolan Minister of Petroleum--was accompanied by a concession to the Petrobas oil company's overseas subsidiary, Braspetro, to explore a new section of the Angolan continental shelf." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY

ECONOMIC REPORT, March 31, 1981, p. i)
See also: B(305) B(441)

Angola - State Agency Takes Over Diamond Rights: "The new National Diamond Enterprise (Endiama), which represents the government in Compania de Diamantes de Angola (Diamang), has taken over prospecting, research, exploration and trading rights over diamonds throughout the country under a contract signed in Luanda on 3 March. According to the agreement with Diamang's foreign shareholders, the state takes over more than 1.3 million shares, equivalent to 77.2 percent of the company's capital. The foreign shareholders retain the remaining shares...." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 20, 1981, p. 24)
See also: B(316) B(442)

Lesotho - Canadian Aid for Diamonds: "Canada is to provide a grant of Can\$882,000 towards the development of a diamond mining cooperative for Basotho diamond diggers in the Maloti mountains. The grant will be used for the implementation of the second phase of a joint Canadian/Lesotho diamond mining project started in 1978. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will provide the services of a mining adviser, mining equipment, as well as operating and maintenance costs, training and social infrastructure. (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, January 31, 1981, p. 5785)
B(443)

Namibia - Copper Mine: "A joint announcement was made in December by the Otjihase Mining Company and the Tsumeb Corporation Ltd. to the effect that the Otjihase copper mine in South West Africa was to be reopened by the end of

the year as a joint venture operation by the two companies. Tsumeb will acquire a 70% interest in the property and will also manage the joint venture. It will also provide the necessary funds for the mine to reach a production rate of 65,000 tonnes a month of ore. Production is scheduled to start at a limited rate before the end of 1980, building up to a full capacity by early 1982." (IBID., pp. 5784-85)

B(444)

Zambia - Intensifies Uranium Search: "An intensified search for minerals, especially uranium, has attracted a number of countries and companies to Zambia. (According to reports) several mines would be opened within the next four years with the help of other countries in a bid to reduce the nation's dependence on copper. Among the countries which have shown interest in the exploration of minerals is the Soviet Union which will soon start prospecting for oil, diamonds, tin and other minerals in Eastern and Southern Provinces." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, February 1981, p. 4)

B(445)

Zimbabwe - IFC Investment in Wankie Colliery: "The International Finance Corporation (IFC)...is making its first investment in Zimbabwe, to help finance a \$191 million opencast coal mining project at Wankie. The project will be implemented by the Wankie Colliery Company Limited (WCCL), the only coal and coke producer in Zimbabwe....the coal project financing represents one of the first major approaches to international capital markets by a private concern in Zimbabwe. IFC is lending \$38 million for the project of which \$18 million is being provided by a group of participating commercial banks...." (IFC PRESS

RELEASE, no. 81/34, February 18, 1981)

B(446)

"A syndicate of British banks has signed part of the biggest UK loan package to Zimbabwe since its independence in 1980. The loan will help finance the development of the Wankie power station. Standard Chartered Merchant bank has signed a \$29m project line of credit backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. A \$50m Eurodollar credit for seven years is expected to be signed soon....The loan will help to finance contracts placed in the UK by Zimbabwe's Electricity Supply Commission for plant, equipment and services connected with the first stage of the power station development." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, March 31, 1981 p. 5842)

B(447)

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Angola - Yugoslav Aid for Cabinda Port: "A Yugoslav firm starts work in March on a large sea port in Cabinda. The port project would cost about \$70m and be finished by May 1983. The contractor-- the Ivan Milutinoc waterways engineering enterprise (PIM) of Belgrade--'is also expected to work on the expansion of old and construction of new ports in Luanda, Lobito and Mocamedes.'" (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, March 31, 1981, p. 5852)

B(448)

Botswana & Zambia - Bridge Talks:

"Botswana and Zambia have agreed to consult on a feasibility study for a bridge across the Zambezi at Kazangula. The bridge is designed to replace the present ferry service, which is sometimes

interrupted by breakdowns. Kazangula is the only point where Zambia and Botswana have a common border, although South Africa has in the past disputed this. The study is expected to cost slightly less than \$1 million, while the cost of the bridge itself has been put at around \$18 million. There has been talk of designing the bridge to carry a railway to link Zambia with the proposed trans-Kalahari railway to Walvis Bay in Namibia." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, February 20, 1981, p. 11)
See also: B(231) B(449)

Malawi - French Aid for Airfields:

"France will provide equipment for four airfields in Malawi under a FFr19.1m (£1.6m) loan agreement signed in Blantyre on February 18th. The loan will be extended by two French banks--Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur and Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Francaise. The French Treasury signed an agreement for the same amount last December to finance the rest of the project." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, March 31, 1981, p. 5851) B(450)

Malawi - IDA Credit for Highway Project:

"The International Development Association (IDA)...has approved a credit of SDR25.9 million (\$33 million) to Malawi for a highway project. This will be the fourth highway project assisted by IDA in the country. Under the project, to be implemented over five years, the major unpaved sections of the principal North-South Road, between Ekwendeni and

Jenda, will be constructed (69km) and improved (100km). This will help to develop the economic potential of the relatively less-developed Northern Region. In addition, the second phase of the District Road Improvement and Maintenance Program will be supported, extending the program to 10 additional districts and covering about 2,600km of district roads. Road maintenance equipment, training facilities, consultant services, and staff training will also be provided under the project....Improved district roads are expected to help raise agricultural productivity by providing better access to farms and markets." (IDA NEWS RELEASE, no. 81/42, February 5, 1981) B(451)

Mozambique - State Telecommunications:

"A new state firm, Telecommunicacoes de Mocambique, has taken over the country's international telecommunications from Portugal's Radio Marconi. Radio Marconi's property in Mozambique, consisting of a short-wave receiving and transmitting station and a satellite earth station, has become state property. This follows negotiations between the Posts, Telecommunications & Civil Aviation Ministry and the company....The deal includes a contract for Radio Marconi to provide technical assistance to the state firm and to handle communications traffic through Lisbon. The five-year contract provides for the training of Mozambican staff." (AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST, March 20, 1981, p. 26) B(452)

See also: B(398); B(435)

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION & RESOURCE CENTERS

Departamento de Documentação e Informação (DDI)
Direcção Nacional dos Portos e Caminhos de Ferro (DNPCF)
Av. Mártires de Inhamitanga, 336
C.P. 276
Maputo, República Popular de Moçambique

The Documentation and Information Department (D I) of the National Directorate of Ports and Railways (DNPCF), which is part of the Mozambican Ministry of Ports and Surface Transport, offers an excellent example of an outreach-oriented documentation center. Founded in 1977, after Mozambican independence, DDI not only maintains an impressively neat, well-organized library, it also provides an extensive range of services aimed at ensuring a steady flow of information to DNPCF personnel and facilitating their access to available literature on transport.

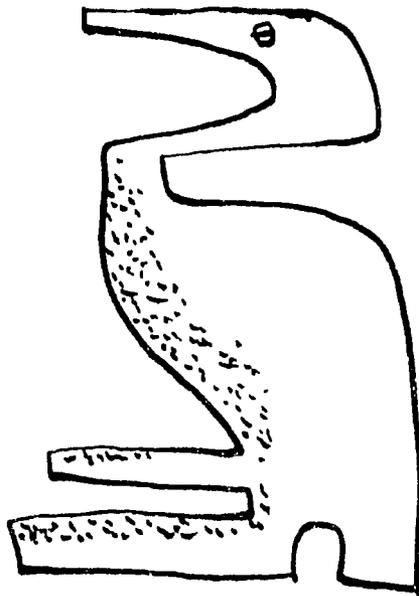
Its specialized collection consists primarily of technical documents on ports and railways (such as materials on management, professional training, electric traction, signalling, track, etc.), and includes approximately 3500 books and 120 periodical titles, as well as government reports, newspapers and unpublished materials. Documents from the International Union of Railways and the Union of African Railways are shelved in a special section of the library, which also contains additional materials on railways and ports in Africa and country monograph files.

DDI regular publications include a bi-weekly bibliographic bulletin highlighting recently catalogued materials; a quarterly technical magazine containing articles written by DNPCF personnel and news briefs by DDI staff members; and a monthly compilation of selected documents, "Documentos Informativos," including translations into Portuguese of materials deemed of particular interest (with primary translation capabilities covering English, French, Spanish, Italian and German). Irregular publications include specialized bibliographies, compilations of press clippings, and dossiers for delegates to conferences.

In addition to its cataloguing and information dissemination activities, DDI handles an average of 10-20 specialized information requests per week, normally on an appointment basis, assembling materials for persons in advance, who then make use of them in the DDI library. Materials may also be checked out of the library by DNPCF personnel.

DDI maintains a close association with the National Documentation and Information Center of Mozambique (CEDIMO), particularly with regard to administrative matters, training and information exchanges, and serves on the Documentation and Information Committee of the Union of African Railways.

--based on a documentation liaison mission to Mozambique in September 1980 by SADEX Information Specialist Camille Kurtz, and on data recently supplied to SADEX by DDI Director Ana Figueiredo.



RESEARCH NOTES

GENERAL

A Consultation on the Standardization of an Exchange Format for Information on Research in Progress was held at Unesco House in Paris June 9-10, 1980, with participants drawn mainly from the field of development information. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss data elements and their definitions as well as an exchange format for information on research in progress. As a working document, Unesco has prepared, in cooperation with UNIBID, a document entitled UNISIST Reference Manual for Machine-Readable Descriptions of Research Projects and Institutions, copies of which are available from the Division of the General Information Programme, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France. The document was to be discussed at the Expert Meeting on Information on Research in Progress scheduled for September 1-4, 1980. (GENERAL INFORMATION PROGRAMME, UNISIST NEWSLETTER, Vol. 8, no. 4, 1980, p. 50)

"The International Information System on Research in Documentation (ISORID), established by UNESCO in cooperation with FID (International Federation for Documentation), is charged with collecting, organizing, analyzing, storing and diffusing information on research and development in the fields of information, documentation, libraries and archival records management.... UNESCO and FID have concluded an

arrangement on cooperation in order to eliminate competition and duplication of efforts. This arrangement covers the following points: (a) all information on research is to be sent directly to FID; (b) FID will assign descriptors to this information using the UNESCO Thesaurus; (c) all relevant information received will be published by FID in its periodical bulletin R&D Projects in Documentation and Librarianship." For further information contact: FID, P.O. Box 30115 2500 GC The Hague, Netherlands. (R&D PROJECTS IN DOCUMENTATION & LIBRARIANSHIP, January/February 1981, p. 1)

ANGOLA

"The Agostinho Neto Memorial Collection, a tribute to the life and writings of the first President of Angola, invites authors and scholars of African literature to contribute original manuscripts of any literary works they may have written (novels, poems, plays, essays, criticism) as well as letters. This collection, temporarily housed at Northwestern University, will eventually find a permanent home in Luanda. Send all papers to Hans Panofsky, Curator, Herskovits Library of African Studies, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Illinois 60201." (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, AFRICAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER, January 1981, pp. 14-15)

TANZANIA

Three members of the Tanzania National Scientific Research Council, I.A.N. Munisi, H.M. Nguli and E. Mjema, are engaged in developing a "Bibliography of Agricultural Research in Tanzania." The purpose of the project is "to document research papers in agricultural sciences in Tanzania that will lead to publications of bibliographic volumes, covering the output of the major agricultural research institutions and establishments. The main task is to (1) discover the extent and state of research records in Tanzania; (2) sort out the records by subject; and (3) produce analytical and descriptive bibliographies." Contact address: P.O. Box 4302, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. (R&D PROJECTS IN DOCUMENTATION & LIBRARIANSHIP, January/February 1981, TZ/SCR/A/1870)

Uongozi: Tanzanian Studies in Development Management. A Select Bibliography is being compiled by Andrew S. Sefu and Beatus J. Chijumba of the Institute of Development Management in Morogoro. The purpose of the project is "to record available written information on management studies about Tanzania: e.g. financial management; labour laws and industrial relations; auditing and accountancy; general management, etc. Methodology includes examination of publications in different libraries in Tanzania; library catalogues; bibliographies; questionnaires to individuals and management institutions on their publications. The bibliography is intended for use by researchers, lecturers in management institutions, students and librarians." Contact address: P.O. Box 1, Mzumbe, Morogoro, Tanzania. (R&D PROJECTS IN DOCUMENTATION & LIBRARIANSHIP, January/February 1981, TZ/NCL/A/1871)

ZAMBIA

R. Bardouille, Coordinator and Senior Research Fellow of the Manpower Research Unit, University of Zambia, is conducting a study entitled, "Economic Contribution of Women in Zambia: A Case Study of Some Townships of Lusaka." "The research is intended to evaluate the contribution of women both in the formal sector and informal sector of Zambia, how women themselves value their contribution through visible and invisible activities." Contact address: University of Zambia, Box 32379, Lusaka, Zambia. (REGISTER OF ON-GOING LABOUR RESEARCH, Center of Developing Area Studies, McGill University, Montreal, November 1980, p. 9)

ZIMBABWE

The Scientific Liaison Office of the Cabinet Office has recently issued the Zimbabwe Research Index: Register of Current Research in Zimbabwe, 1979. The index, which is published annually, "lists research projects undertaken within Zimbabwe in all fields of science, technology, and the humanities. It is hoped that the Index will promote collaboration, foster the exchange of information, and facilitate improved communication within the community of research workers. The information used in the Index was obtained by means of a questionnaire....No attempt has been made to cover contributions of industry and commerce, but items from those sources which might be suitable for inclusion in the Index would be welcomed. All correspondence regarding this or future editions of the Index should be addressed to: The Scientific Liaison Officer, Cabinet Office, P.O. Box 8510, Causeway, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

BOOK REVIEWS

From the Front Line: Speeches of Sir Seretse Khama, edited by Gwendolen M. Carter & E. Philip Morgan. Stanford, California, Hoover Institution Press, 1981. 339 pp. \$26.95.

From the Front Line was completed prior to the death of Botswana's founding father, Sir Seretse Khama. It is a fitting tribute to a Southern African patriot who was dedicated not only to the forging of a new nation, but also to the freedom struggle of a black Southern Africa in search of political and economic liberation within a pluralist, non-racial democratic framework. This volume, co-edited by veteran Southern Africanist Gwendolen Carter and development specialist E. Philip Morgan, is therefore a welcome collection of President Khama's speeches over the years. It provides a valuable insight into the manner of man who charted Botswana's course from colonial rule to independence in 1966, and through its turbulent first decade as a pivotal nation in the crossfire of conflict in Southern Africa.

The book contains a forward by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere who, along with Khama and other Southern African heads of state, forged the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1979. Whereas Nyerere was the chairman of the frontline state political grouping managing regional conflict, it was Khama

who was chosen to chair its economic counterpart in the SADCC. Because of the Commonwealth Secretariat's supportive role of the SADCC in London, it is also fitting that a "personal note" be included from the Commonwealth's David Anderson, Managing Director of its Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC).

President Khama's speeches are presented under two major sections: "Foreign Policy," prepared by Carter; and "Human Resource and Development Policy," prepared by Morgan. These sections are followed by a series of pertinent official policy documents. In prefacing the section on "human resource and development policy," Morgan recognizes four basic themes that guided Seretse Khama before and after Botswana's independence: "unity, democracy, development and self-reliance." The collection of Khama's speeches in this section illustrates how these basic themes were woven and re-woven into addresses before different audiences in the course of articulating national policy. They are chronologically grouped in two parts: "The Challenges of Recovery and Growth (1965-1972)" and "The Challenge of Equity and Uncertainty (1972-1978)." Taken together with the speeches delivered on foreign policy, these addresses by President Khama are an expression of an aspect of the contemporary Southern African experience from the vantage point of one who played a central role in helping shape it.

SERIES: Economic Sanctions Against South Africa. Geneva, International University Exchange Fund, 1980.

Despite the crippling controversy surrounding the International University Exchange Fund's penetration by South African intelligence, IUEF did manage in 1980 -- with funding from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) -- to publish an impressive series on "Economic Sanctions Against South Africa." The series comprises 14 research studies "directed at evaluating the case and prospects for an international policy of economic sanctions designed to eliminate apartheid." However, the significance of the collection goes far beyond its focus on South Africa in terms of the manifold implications of sanctions for the entire Southern African sub-region.

Over half of the booklets in the series cover aspects of economic sanctions that vitally affect South Africa's neighbors. Relevant titles in the series include: "Trade Sanctions and Regional Impact in Southern Africa," by R.J. Davies; "South Africa: Impact of Sanctions on Southern African Economies," by Reginald Green; "Sanctions as a Basic Choice in Southern Africa," by Ann Seidman; "Economic Sanctions," by M. Fransman; "Financial Aspects of Economic Sanctions on South Africa," by S. Clarke; "Migrant Labour to South Africa: A Sanctions Programme?" by R. First and

R.H. Davies; and "Oil Sanctions: South Africa's Weak Link," by Martin Bailey.

These titles are illustrative of the broad scope and in-depth analysis offered in this series on the sanctions issue as it affects the Southern Africa sub-region as well as the Republic. Many of the issues are intimately related to the goal of "economic liberation" aspired to by South Africa's neighbors within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). In this regard, the studies, in various ways, raise the need for international donor assistance to help the black-ruled states to strengthen themselves economically as a priority in and of itself, as well as in relation to the issue of sanctions against South Africa. Even a limited economic sanctions policy would imply an unprecedented level of international cooperation and coordination.

The series is obviously a timely one as the issue of economic sanctions against South Africa once again assumes a high priority in black-ruled Africa's strategy for mobilizing international pressure against Pretoria on the issue of Namibia. In fact, the publications of the "Economic Sanctions Against South Africa" series are being distributed by the United Nations Center Against Apartheid along with its own publications in preparation for the upcoming International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa (Paris, 20-27 May 1981).

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COLES, FLOURNOY A. "Constraints on Economic Development in the English-Speaking Countries of Africa." In: Review of Black Political Economy, Atlanta, Vol. 10, no. 3, 1980, pp. 279-88. Critical survey of development in 11 countries, including Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia. S(2614)

- DAVIDSON, BASIL. "The Possibilities of African Unity." In: South, London, February 1981, pp. 27-29. Focuses on the Southern African Development Coordination Conference's plans for regional cooperation in the transport sector to lessen the influence of South Africa. S(2615)
- DAVIES, R.J. Trade Sanctions and Regional Impact in Southern Africa. Geneva, International University Exchange Fund, 1980. 37 pp. Examines the complexity of the regional trade pattern in Southern Africa with reference to the question of trade sanctions against South Africa; Zimbabwe is identified as a pivotal link in any new economic alignment of trade in the subcontinent aimed at reducing dependence on South Africa. S(2616)
- ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT. Quarterly Economic Review of Southern Africa: Republic of South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, 4th Quarter 1980. London, 1980. 35 pp. Economic and political surveys. S(2617)
- FIRST, RUTH & ROBERT H. DAVIES. Migrant Labour to South Africa: A Sanctions Programme? Geneva, International University Exchange Fund, 1980. 35 pp. Addresses the "background, constraint on and prospects for a sanction on migrant labour export to the Republic," suggesting the need for substantial economic assistance for the development of the rural sectors in the neighboring states of Southern Africa. Appropriate and successful rural development performance and policies in these states are seen as a prerequisite for a sanctions program. S(2618)
- FITZGERALD, MARY ANNE. "Hard Times Push Neighbors Together." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, February 6, 1981, pp. 2-3. Examines the economic problems facing Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia as these countries move to revive cooperation in East Africa. S(2619)
- FRANSMAN, MARTIN. The South African Manufacturing Sector and Economic Sanctions. Geneva, International University Exchange Fund, 1980. 39 pp. Provides detailed analysis of the structure of South Africa's manufacturing sector and capital goods component, finding this sector sensitive to any reduction in foreign exchange availability. Sanctions' impact on this sector seen as having positive effects on stimulating industrialization of neighboring states, particularly Zimbabwe. S(2620)
- GELDENHUYS, DEON. "Special Report: Southern Africa in the 'Eighties.'" In: South Africa Foundation News, Johannesburg, January 1981, pp. 2-3. Analyzes the outlook for the 1980s in Southern Africa based on the watershed developments in the mid-1970s in the aftermath of the Portuguese coup and the independence of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Examines development of South Africa's 'constellation' and the front-line states' SADCC, the question of Namibia's future, and external and internal pressures facing the states of the region. S(2621)

- GREEN, REGINALD H. South Africa: The Impact of Sanctions on Southern African Economies. Geneva, International University Exchange Fund, 1980. 34 pp. Reviews various options and scenarios and ascertains that the effects of sanctions against South Africa could have a substantial impact on neighboring black-ruled countries. Includes an assessment of regional mechanisms, national economic policy adjustments, potential international contribution to sanctions adjustment, etc. Zimbabwe and Namibia are given special consideration. S(2622)
- HANKS, ROBERT J. "Of Minerals, Metals, and U.S. Foreign Policy." In: South Africa International, Johannesburg, October 1980, pp. 91-101. Analyzes U.S.-Middle East policy suggesting that lessons learned should be applied to Southern Africa in terms of safeguarding U.S. economic interests. S(2623)
- "Men of Two Worlds: Migrant Labour in South Africa." In: Optima, Johannesburg, November 28, 1980, pp. 71-202. Special edition of Optima, devoted to the issue of labor migration in Southern Africa's mining sector, including consideration of surrounding countries in Southern Africa as sources of labor supply and the problems and prospects of their role in the Republic's migrant labor system. Study was commissioned by magazine's publisher, Anglo-American Corporation, DeBeers and Charter Consolidated. S(2624)
- MULHOLLAND, STEPHEN. "Southern Africa's Progress." In: World Press Review, New York, January 1981, pp. 33-35. Interview with the editor of the weekly Financial Mail of Johannesburg. S(2625)
- MURAPA, RUKUDZO. Transnational Corporations and the Political Economy of Southern Africa. n.l., n.p., 1980. 46 pp. Paper presented to the Zimbabwe Economic Society Symposium, Salisbury, September 8-10, 1980. "The spread of transnational corporations threatens to undermine the efforts toward economic stability and growth of the states in southern Africa to the benefit of South African monopoly capital by entrenching the existing division of labor." S(2626)
- "Of Laagers and Lemmings." In: African Index, Washington, D.C., February 11, 1981, pp. 5-8. Based on press reports, outlines South Africa's creation of a self-fulfilling scenario of a "Soviet threat" to the Republic, based on Pretoria's own strategy of confrontation in Southern Africa as 1981 gets underway. S(2627)
- PERCY, CHARLES H. The United States and Southern Africa: A Report... Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 33 pp. A report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate on a study mission to Southern Africa conducted between April 13 and 25, 1976 by the current Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Countries visited include Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Botswana. S(2628)

"Resource Wars: The Lure of South Africa." In: Science, Washington, D.C., December 1980, pp. 1099-1100. Surveys the debate over the degree of U.S. dependency on South Africa's mineral wealth and implications in terms of U.S. minerals policy and policy toward South Africa, citing the approach of the Carter administration with its focus on human rights violations in South Africa and the likely Reagan administration stress on minerals access. Mineral resources in the rest of Southern Africa and Zaire are also cited. (2629)

RIDDELL, ROGER. Economic Sanctions and the South African Agricultural Sector. Geneva, International University Exchange Fund, 1980. 42 pp. Foresees a "profound impact on agriculture in both the short and long term in the event of economic sanctions," with substantial implications for neighboring countries, based on examination of agricultural trade patterns in Southern Africa. South Africa's white economy and institutions seen suffering the most. S(2630)

SADCC2. Maputo, CEDIMO, 1981. 68 pp., maps. Written in Portuguese. Doc. inf. CEDIMO Série A(1)1981-01-05. Detailed information on the second Southern African Development Coordination Conference, November 26-27, 1980, in Maputo, Mozambique. Includes texts of speeches by Mozambican President Samora Machel, Conference Chairman Peter Mmusi, Mozambican Minister of Ports and Surface Transport Alcântara Santos, Zimbabwean Minister of Economic Planning and Development Bernard Chidzero, and Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano. Also includes reprints of 15 articles on the conference which appeared in the Notícias (Maputo) newspaper. S(2631)

"Sanctions Against South Africa?" In: Foreign Report, London, January 21, 1981, p. 8. Speculates on the possibility of U.N. Security Council sanctions against South Africa as a result of the collapse of the Namibia negotiations. S(2632)

SEIDMAN, ANN. Sanctions as a Basic Choice in Southern Africa. Geneva, International University Exchange Fund, 1980. 32 pp. Surveys a variety of aspects of a deep-rooted structural nature relevant to the political economy of South and Southern Africa, including the influence of transnational corporations and an evaluation of economic sanctions as a peaceful alternative to mounting regional conflict focusing on South Africa. S(2633)

SIMON, BERNARD. "South Africa's Economic Boom Hurts Its Neighbors." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, January 30, 1981, pp. 4-5. The BLS countries are seen suffering from South Africa's current economic boom, reflected in higher rates of inflation and declining foreign investment, while the 1981 projected decline in price of gold is expected to lead to a recessionary dip in the South African economy that will benefit these states. S(2634)

South Africa: Good Neighbor in Africa. Washington, D.C., South African Embassy, February 1981. 8 pp. South African information pamphlet outlining the Republic's regional cooperation activities in such areas as food, health and medical care, scien-

tific research, water and power projects, emergency refugee aid, housing, trade, employment and transportation. Not mentioned are military attacks into neighboring countries. S(2635)

"South Africa: Making Sanctions Bite." In: New Statesman, London, January 9, 1981, p. 2. Concludes that "the lesson of the Rhodesian experience is not that sanctions never work -- only that a degree of political determination is necessary to make them effective," while assessing the possible impact that an oil embargo against South Africa might have on neighboring states such as Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho. In time, Lesotho is seen as the country that could be most affected: "Nevertheless, the short-term suffering may be preferable to the long-run problems of being tied into the apartheid economy." S(2636)

"Southern Africa: Facts and Figures." In: Bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa, Pretoria, Vol. 20, no. 18, 1980, pp. 133-40. Collection of socio-economic statistics on the region and certain countries: population, energy production, trade and consumption, economically active population, agriculture and food production, mineral production, national accounts, and exports. S(2637)

"Southern Africa: New Moves Toward Cooperation." In: Keesing's Contemporary Archives, Edinburgh, Scotland, December 16, 1980, p. 39. Briefly reviews recent cooperative efforts in the Southern Africa region, particularly in the transport and communications field. S(2638)

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE. Record of the Southern African Development Coordination Summit Conference Held at Mulungushi Conference Centre, Lusaka on the 1st April 1980. London, 1980. 41 pp. Record of the proceedings of the Lusaka summit of the SADCC with annexes of speeches by Zambian President Kaunda, late Botswana President Khama, President Machel of Mozambique; summit conference agenda; summit conference declaration; and communique. S(2639)

_____. SADCC2: A Perspective, Maputo, 27-28 November 1980. London, 1980. 5 pp. Paper prepared by the Maputo Conference Office in preparation for November donors conference outlining basic goals and objectives of the SADCC and its initiatives, policy statements and declarations, program of action and chronology of SADCC's development starting in May 1979. S(2640)

_____. Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation, A Strategy Paper. London, 1980. 16 pp. Prepared for SADCC2 donors summit in Maputo, November 27-28, 1980. Covers SADCC's aims and actions and sectoral strategies followed by specific references to sectors: transport and communication, agriculture, energy, industry, trade, finance, manpower development and external cooperation. Also includes "Status Report on Lusaka Programme of Action." S(2641)

_____. Southern African Development Coordination Conference, Record of the Ministerial Meeting Held in Salisbury, Zimbabwe on the 11th September 1980. London, 1980. 26 pp. Record of the proceedings of SADCC ministerial meeting in Salisbury with annexes: speeches by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe and Chairman P.S. Mmusi, Minister of Finance & Development Planning, Republic of Botswana; ministerial meeting agenda; and communique. S(2642)

"Support for Sadec." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, December 12, 1980, p. 1278. Interview with EEC Commissioner for Development Claude Cheysson following Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference donors summit in Maputo. Cheysson expresses EEC's political support for the SADCC as the type of "multiracial development" Western Europe supports. S(2643)

"Surviving a Cold Shoulder from the North." In: South, London, January 1981, pp. 53-55. The Maputo meeting of the second SADCC with international donors is judged a success despite cold shoulder from major powers: "China and the Soviet Union both turned down invitations to attend. Japan, France, and Britain offered nothing. West Germany gave a token US\$1.5 million. The EEC offered money that must go to the region anyway under Lomé II. The U.S. promised the same as earthquake-stricken Italy." S(2644)

ANGOLA

"Angola: Potentially Wealthy Economy Waiting to Be Explored." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, February 6, 1981, p. 25. Outlines briefly five areas in which Angola's economy remains to be explored by foreign investors: agriculture, petroleum, transport and communications, import substitution industries, and chemicals and pharmaceuticals. S(2645)

Angola: Socialism at Birth. London, Mozambique, Angola and Guiné Information Centre, 1981. 34 pp. A brief historical account of Angola's embattled development since independence in 1975, including description of economic and social policy. S(2646)

DEBOSTE, MICHEL. "La Hantise du pouvoir noir." In: Jeune Afrique, Paris, February 11, 1981, pp. 42-43. On black and mulatto tensions in Angola. S(2647)

HODGES, TONY. "Angola Fears Reagan Intentions." In: New African, London, February 1981, pp. 32; 35. Reports growing fears in Luanda that President Reagan will harden U.S. policy toward Angola and resume aid to the South African-backed UNITA rebel movement. S(2648)

LIMA, FERNANDO. "Terminou Congresso extraordinário do MPLA-PT." In: Tempo, Maputo, 4 de Janeiro de 1981, pp. 30-31. Highlights of resolutions passed by the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party. S(2649)

"Mercenary in Angola." In: West Africa, London, February 9, 1981, pp. 266-67. "Fresh evidence has been provided of the extent of South Africa's aggression against Angola, including the use of mercenaries." S(2650)

MOOSE, RICHARD M. "The United States and Angola." In: Department of State Bulletin, Washington, D.C., December 1980, pp. 28-31. Summary of Cuban military presence in Angola and its relationship to diplomatic relations between Angola and the U.S. S(2651)

"South Africa's Secret Talks with Angola." In: Foreign Report, London, November 5, 1980, p. 5. Points out that although Angola (through its Embassy in Lisbon) denied that it would strike a deal with South Africa including the withdrawal of support for SWAPO, a meeting with South Africa was not denied. S(2652)

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS. SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA. United States Policy Toward Angola - Update. Washington, D.C., 1980. 75 pp. Hearings on U.S. policy toward Angola conducted September 17 and 30, 1980, during the 96th Congress. S(2653)

VALENTA, JIRI. "The Soviet-Cuban Intervention in Angola." In: United States Naval Institute Proceedings, Annapolis, April 1980, p. 51-57. (2654)

BOTSWANA

BARCLAYS BANK OF BOTSWANA LTD. Botswana: An Economic Survey and Businessman's Guide. Gaborone, 1980. 72 pp. (2655)

"Botswana: The Khama Years and Beyond." In: Africa, London, September 1980, pp. 39-42. Examines Botswana's prospects in the wake of the death of Sir Seretse Khama, including profile of successor, Quett Masire. S(2656)

CARTER, GWENDOLEN M. & E. PHILIP MORGAN, eds. From the Front Line: Speeches of Sir Seretse Khama. Sanford, California, Hoover Institution Press, 1980. 339 pp. \$26.95. Speeches by the late Seretse Khama, founding father and President of Botswana, with foreword by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. S(2657)

CLARKE, JAMES. "Crisis! Game Hemmed in to Die in Their Thousands." In: The Star, Johannesburg, January 31, 1981, p. 15. Full-page expose that criticizes Botswana's policy of "overkill" of wildebeest herds "mostly to satisfy Europe's beef importers." S(2658)

FAKO, T.T., ed. Proceedings of the Seminar on Health/Illness and the Socio-Cultural Background, Held at the National Museum, Gaborone, 24-26 April 1979. Gaborone, University College of Botswana, National Institute of Development and Cultural

Research (NIR), July 1980. 151 pp., bibl. Contents include welcoming addresses; conference papers; list of participants; and an annotated bibliography. (2659)

"Homelands: Mangope's Oil Conundrum." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, December 12, 1980, pp. 1273-74. Reports growing dismay over demands on "all and sundry" by Bophuthatswana homeland leader Lucas Mangope and shadowy American adviser, including an energy program whereby Mangope hopes to eventually take over the supply of fuel to Botswana as a means of obtaining de facto, or even de jure, recognition from Gaborone. S(2660)

KAHN, MICHAEL. "Laedza Batanani." In: Botswana Magazine, Gaborone, no. 5, 1980, pp. 56-59, illus. Describes a program for community involvement through popular entertainment, such as theatre workshops. S(2661)

KANE-BERMAN, JOHN. "Botswana Gears to Export Coal." In: South, London, February 1981, pp. 69-70. Examines difficulties that landlocked Botswana will face in transporting its coal exports to ports: "The viability of any new coal mine depends on an extension to the Swaziland rail system." S(2662)

_____. "Private Sector to Boost Botswana's Economy." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, January 30, 1981, pp. 2-4. Sees focus on private sector as part of strategy to offset lack of control over prices of minerals in reaching targets of fifth national development plan. S(2663)

KATOBORO, JAMES. The Management of Environmental Degradation in Semi-Arid Botswana. Roma, National University of Lesotho, Faculty of Social Sciences, 1980. 46 pp. (2664)

KERVEN, CAROL. Agricultural Activities and Absenteeism. Gaborone, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Sociology Unit, 1979. 37 pp. (2665)

_____. Botswana Mine Labor Migration to South Africa. rev.ed. Gaborone, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Central Statistics Office; Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Sociology Unit, 1979. 102 pp. National Migration Study Issue Paper no. 3. (2666)

_____. Rural-Urban Migration and Agricultural Productivity in Botswana. Gaborone, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Central Statistics Office; Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Sociology Unit, 1979. 64 pp. National Migration Study. (2667)

_____. Urban and Rural Female-Headed Households' Dependence on Agriculture. Gaborone, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Central Statistics Office, 1979. 65 pp. National Migration Study. (2668)

"President Masire Re-Affirms Botswana's Interest in Cooperation with the EEC." In: The Courier, Brussels, November/December 1980, p. XII. On President Quett Masire's official visit to Belgium in October 1980. S(2669)

ROE, EMERY. Development of Livestock, Agriculture and Water Supplies in Botswana Before Independence: A Short History and Policy Analysis. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University, Center for International Studies, Rural Development Committee, 1980. Rural Development Occasional Paper, no. 10. (2670)

UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA. DIVISION OF EXTRA MURAL SERVICES. Lesedi Puso: A Radio Learning Group Campaign in Western Botswana. Gaborone, 1980. 167 pp. Report gives account of organization and impact of the first radio learning group campaign on civics education organized at a regional level in Botswana. (2671)

VIERICH, HELGA. Drought in Botswana: Socio-Economic Aspects and Government Policy. Gaborone, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Sociology Unit, 1980. 166 pp. (2672)

LESOTHO

HIRSCHMAN, D. "The Budget Calendar in Lesotho." In: Journal of Administration Overseas, London, Vol. 19, 1980, pp. 10-27. (2673)

"Lesotho: Stronger Link with Pretoria?" In: Africa Confidential, London, February 25, 1981, pp. 6-8. Last August's summit meeting between Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan and South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha is seen as a turning point toward more emphasis on coexistence and cooperation between Lesotho and South Africa, linked to the latter's complicity in Lesotho's security problems with Basotho-Congress Party. Lesotho "will be under increasing pressure to support the Botha proposal for a 'constellation of Southern African states.'" S(2674)

REED, J.J. "Technical Cooperation in Minerals Surveys: An Example from Lesotho." In: Natural Resources Forum, Dordrecht, 1979, pp. 426-31. (2675)

WILLET, SHELAGH M. & DAVID P. AMBROSE. Lesotho: A Comprehensive Bibliography. Santa Barbara, California, Clio Press, 1980. 496 pp. An annotated bibliography that contains entries pertaining to Lesotho's geography, including tourism; geology; sociology; politics and government; statistics; law; the economy; communications media; education system; water resources; civil engineering; medicine and nutrition. Includes 2562 entries with combined author, title and subject index. S(2676)

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- BABU, ABDUL RAHMAN MOHAMED. "An Example Not to Follow." In: New African, London, February 1981, p. 43. Maintains that the West's fondness of portraying Kenya and Malawi as model economies is "grossly misleading." S(2677)
- "Battle Against Blindness." In: Ibid., p. 38. Describes Malawi's fight against blindness said to afflict one out of three people. Cites nutrition and disease prevention. S(2678)
- GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC). STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT. Länderkurzbericht: Malawi, 1980. Stuttgart, W. Kohlhammer, 1980. 28 pp. (2679)
- KANDAWIRE, J.A. KAMCHITETE. Thangata, Forced Labour or Reciprocal Assistance?: A Case Study of the Conversion of a Traditional African Institution into a Colonial Institution of Production with Special Reference to Southern Malawi. Zomba, University of Malawi, Research and Publication Committee, 1979. 161 pp., maps, bibl. (2680)
- Malawi. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of State, October 1980. 4 pp., maps. Contains general information about the people, geography, history, politics and economics of Malawi. S(2681)
- "Malawi." In: Standard Chartered Review, London, January 1981, p. 7. Survey of recent economic developments in Malawi in manufacturing, international aid and tea sales. Also covers establishment of diplomatic relations with Zaire. S(2682)
- "Malawi: Ethanol Plant to Cut Fuel Bill." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, February 13, 1981, p. 27. Describes Malawian project to produce ethanol from molasses to cut \$1.7 million from annual fuel bill. S(2683)
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ALBUQUERQUE, FÁTIMA. "Grave incidência em Moçambique: Que estratégia contra a tuberculose?" In: Tempo, Maputo, 18 de Janeiro de 1981, pp. 12-17. Reports on the high incidence of tuberculosis in Mozambique and the problems in providing adequate treatment for those afflicted with the disease. S(2688)

AZEVEDO, MARIO J. "'A Sober Commitment to Liberation?' Mozambique and South Africa 1974-1979." In: African Affairs, London, October 1980, pp. 567-84. Explores relations between Mozambique and South Africa starting shortly before Mozambique's independence. Areas covered are trade, harbors, railways, the Cabora Bassa Dam, tourism, labor migration, and technical assistance. S(2689)

"A Caminho do subsistema nacional de alfabetização e educação de adultos: Campanhas de 1981 já iniciaram." In: Tempo, Maputo, 1 de Março de 1981, pp. 12-13. Reports on the National Literacy Campaign and the National Adult Education Campaign, designed to eliminate illiteracy among workers in key sectors of the economy. S(2690)

CAPLAN, BASIL. "Mozambique Beckons the West." In: Banker, London, December 1980, pp. 33-39. S(2691)

CHRISTIE, IAIN. "Mozambique: Budget Plans to End Hand-to-Mouth Economy." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, January 16, 1981, p. 25. S(2692)

DAVID, LUÍS. "A Emulação e o plano." In: Tempo, Maputo, 1 de Março de 1981, pp. 24-29. Explains key aspects of the Socialist Emulation Campaign, which in 1981, for the first time, has been linked to the goals set forth in the Central State Plan (PEC/81). S(2693)

"Ensino reorganiza-se para obter maior rendimento: Novas disposições para matrículas no ensino nocturno." In: Ibid., 25 de Janeiro de 1981, pp. 5-7. Describes changes in the general education system for the coming school year, designed to improve student performance. S(2694)

"Escola Náutica: Maior capacidade para formação de pessoal da marinha mercante." In: Ibid., 4 de Janeiro de 1981, pp. 6-8. Describes plans to upgrade the merchant marine training school. S(2695)

"Uma experiência em perspectiva: Fabrico de bebidas alcoólicas a partir de frutos de Moçambique." In: Ibid., 30 de Novembro de 1980, pp. 6-7. Reports success of experiment in producing alcoholic beverages from Mozambican fruits, suggesting new possibilities for creating an alcoholic beverage industry (and also a fruit preserves and sweets industry) in Mozambique to meet local needs and for export. S(2696)

- HANLON, JOSEPH. "Mozambique: Self-Criticism to Strengthen the Party." In: New African, London, December 1980, p. 22. Notes that people are beginning to question whether or not the national campaign against corruption and incompetence was necessary. S(2697)
- "Higiene alimentar: Laboratório nacional já funciona em Maputo." In: Tempo, Maputo, 1 de Março de 1981, pp. 8-9. Brief report on the newly created National Laboratory of Water and Food Hygiene, the first of its kind in Mozambique. S(2698)
- LAISHLEY, ROY. "Mozambique Plans to Spend \$40 Million to Rehabilitate Tea Industry." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, January 16, 1981, p. 17. S(2699)
- LATHAM, S.F. "About-Turn in Mozambique?" In: World Today, London, February 1981, pp. 69-73. 1980 is seen as an "apparent reversal" of FRELIMO commitment since independence in 1975 to "socialist transformation" of society although in the short term little political change is foreseen. £(2700)
- "Maputo: Entra em vigor novo sistema de abastecimento." In: Tempo, Maputo, 8 de Março de 1981, pp. 5-8. Explains the new system for assuring equitable distribution of basic foodstuffs to inhabitants of the greater Maputo area. S(2701)
- MARMELO, ANTONIO. "Segurança no trabalho: O mais importante é a saúde do homem." In: Ibid., pp. 16-22, illus. Highlights the urgent need for increased measures to prevent damage to workers' health on the job. Includes charts detailing numbers of workers exposed to potential risks in various enterprises throughout Mozambique. S(2702)
- MAÏTOS, EDMUNDO GALIZA. "Muária: Assim se constrói o futuro." In: Ibid., 2 de Novembro de 1980, pp. 12-14. Spotlights the rural community of Muaria in Cabo Delgado province, with particular emphasis on the evolution and current status of its three cooperatives (salt extraction, making articles out of straw, and carpentry). S(2703)
- MAVIE, GUSTAVO. "Amendoim: Melhorar a semente." In: Ibid., 22 de Fevereiro de 1981, pp. 27-30. Reports on an extensive experimental project designed to determine which varieties of peanuts would be best able to enhance peanut production in Mozambique. S(2704)
- MEYNS, PETER. Transforming Liberation Ideology Into National Development Strategy. Experiences From Mozambique. n.l., n.p., 1980. 38 pp. Paper presented to Zimbabwe Economic Society Symposium, Salisbury, September 8-10, 1980. On the transition of the liberation struggle to a new phase of national reconstruction. S(2705)
- "Mozambique." In: Keesing's Contemporary Archives, Edinburgh, Scotland, December 5, 1980, pp. 30611-12. Reviews political events in Mozambique -- both internal changes and foreign relations -- during 1980. S(2706)

- "Mozambique: Financial Times Survey." In: Financial Times, London, December 8, 1980, pp. 23-26. (2707)
- "Mozambique: Wary of the West." In: Africa Confidential, London, February 25, 1981, pp. 4-6. Despite an apparent tendency during 1980 to chart a more pragmatic course in relations with the West in terms of aid and investment, no loosening of Soviet bloc ties is seen. Insurgency by South African-supported Mozambique Resistance Movement is cited as one factor as well as the January South African commando raid outside Maputo. The position of non-black leaders in the FRELIMO hierarchy such as Marcelino dos Santos is seen to be as strong as ever. S(2708)
- NAROROMELE, A. "Plantação de Namara: Arrancada dum projecto de desenvolvimento agrário." In: Tempo, Maputo, 1 de Março de 1981, pp. 6-7. Reports on a highly successful cotton plantation in Cabo Delgado province. S(2709)
- "Novas perspectivas para o ensino técnico: Formação média e superior para o sector de minas." In: Ibid., 18 de Janeiro de 1981, pp. 5-6. Outlines steps underway to provide, for the first time in Mozambique, mid- and upper-level courses for persons working in the mining sector. S(2710)
- PENA, AREOSA. "A Água nos promentem e que não bebemos." In: Ibid., 1 de Fevereiro de 1981, pp. 10-15. Reports on water supply problems in the Maputo area, the reasons for these problems and prospects for their eventual solution. S(2711)
- "Os Problemas da saúde." In: Ibid., 14 de Dezembro de 1980, pp. 18-19. A general look at health problems in Cabo Delgado province, particularly with regard to the lack of medical personnel, the problem of ensuring adequate water supplies and the effects of poor roadways. S(2712)
- RAMALHO, JOSE. "Rebel Plan 'to March on Maputo.'" In: The Star, Johannesburg, January 17, 1981, pp. 12-13. Article on activities of the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM) based on interview with leaders in Lisbon. Also includes a chronology of strikes against economic and communications targets inside Mozambique during the latter part of 1980. S(2713)
- "Recenseamento geral da população: No Povo a razão do sucesso." In: Tempo, Maputo, 18 de Janeiro de 1981, pp. 25-29. A description of how the Mozambican census was organized, the support it received from the people, and its importance to the nation, based on the report of Col. Oscar Monteiro to the 7th Session of the People's Assembly. S(2714)
- "7.a Sessão da Assembleia Popular: O plano como actividade principal." In: Ibid., 4 de Janeiro de 1981, pp. 18-25. Three-part article on key aspects of the Central State Plan and Budget for 1981, as discussed at the 7th Session of the People's Assembly. S(2715)

"7.a Sessão da Assembleia Popular: Relações internacionais são parte da nova batalha." In: Ibid., 11 de Janeiro de 1981, pp. 18-24. Four articles on Mozambique's international relations (including the SADCC) based on presentations to the People's Assembly by President Samora Machel, Joaquim Chissano, Fernando Ganhão and Alcântara Santos. S(2716)

SILVA, CALANE DA. "Criar a mentalidade do Plano." In: Ibid., 25 de Janeiro de 1981, pp. 22-27. General explanation of the Central State Plan for 1981 (PEC/81) and of the steps that will be taken to mobilize workers so that the goals of the Plan can be met. S(2717)

"Trouble Along the Border." In: New African, London, March 1981, p. 34. Discusses Zimbabwean and Mozambican joint operations against the anti-FRELIMO Mozambique National Resistance. S(2718)

"Tuning in Collectively in Mozambique." In: Africa, London, November 1980, pp. 96; 101. Describes the use of communal radio to combat illiteracy. S(2719)

"TVE: Os primeiros passos da televisão nacional." In: Tempo, Maputo, 8 de Fevereiro de 1981, pp. 25-28. Reports on the first steps being taken in launching experimental television in Maputo; based on a press conference with Mozambican Minister of Information José Luís Cabaço. S(2720)

URDANG, STEPHANIE. "Mozambique: With the Women of '3 de Fevereiro.'" In: Southern Africa, New York, January/February 1981, pp. 4-5. Report on the role of women in the "Third of February," the first and largest communal village in the Limpopo Valley in Gaza Province. S(2721)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS. Background Notes: Mozambique. Washington, D.C., September 1980. 8 pp., illus., maps, bibl. Provides general information on Mozambique. S(2722)

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BEAUDET, G. & P. MICHEL. Recherches géomorphologiques en Namibie central. Strasbourg, Association Géographique d'Alsace, 1978. 138 pp., illus., bibl. (2723)

"Briefing: Namibia in the Frontline: The Political Economy of Decolonization in South Africa's Colony." In: Review of African Political Economy, London, January/April 1980, pp. 71-82. Outlines recent history of the political struggle over the future of Namibia between South African colonialism, the Western powers and the liberation movement (SWAPO). Sees the crux of the argument in recent years between South Africa and the West as "whether a stable neo-colonial regime can be established in Namibia as the West wants at the expense of much of South Africa's direct economic stake, or whether

colonial rule - however disguised - is essential to the preservation of Western as well as South African interests, as the South Africans have argued" while SWAPO declares its opposition to both forms of foreign exploitation. S(2724)

COLLETT, SUE. "Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in South West Africa/Namibia." In: South African Journal of Economics, Braamfontein, September 1980, pp. 276-87, illus. Outlines the structure of the Namibian economy and its uniqueness as a developing African country. Particular focus is on secondary and tertiary sectors while assessing development potential. Concludes: "Planners, policy-makers and administrators may have no choice but to make small-industry industrialization work." S(2725)

DUNN, ALAN. "Mudge's Plan: No Takers?" In: The Star, Johannesburg, February 28, 1981, p. 15. Despite the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's plans to broaden the base of the Council of Ministers which it dominates, DTA leader Dirk Mudge is said not to be optimistic that the plan will succeed. S(2726)

"Failure at Geneva." In: The Seiler Report, Poughkeepsie, New York, February 1981, pp. 1-3. An analysis of the failure of the Geneva Pre-Implementation Talks (PIM) on Namibia: What happened?-Who is to blame?-What will be the immediate consequences? S(2727)

FISCHER, JEAN. "SWA/Namibia: Coastal Link-up Could Become a Reality." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, November 14, 1980, p. 19. Discusses the increasingly real prospect of a railway linking the Southern African hinterland to Namibia's Walvis Bay and how this could benefit South Africa's 'constellation' scheme while the frontline states concentrate on a Maputo outlet in the east. Botswana would be the pivot of such a plan. S(2728)

HANNAFORD, PETER D. New Approach to SWA/Namibia Peace? Craighall, South Africa, Southern Africa Forum, Vol. 3, no. 24, 1980. 4 pp. Public relations consultant for President-elect Ronald Reagan proposes an Anglo-American Lancaster-style all-parties peace initiative as a fall-back position to the current United Nations plan for Namibia, in case the plan breaks down. S(2729)

"Introducing Namibia: A Basic Reading List." In: Southern Africa, New York, November/December 1980, pp. 28-29. An extremely superficial survey of selected readings and continuing sources prepared by William Minter of Africa News. S(2730)

KORNEGAY, FRANCIS A. JR. & JOYCE R. MORTIMER. "Namibia's Transition and Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa." In: SADEX, Washington, D.C., January/February 1981, pp. 1-25. Analyzes the implications of the Namibian issue for regional politics and economic relations in Southern Africa, including Western interests; followed by a survey of development literature on Namibia over the past four years. S(2731)

L'ANGE, GERALD. "Namibia - SA's 'Bottom Line' in Negotiations." In: The Star, Johannesburg, January 31, 1981, p. 8. Examines the basis of South Africa's strategy in the protracted negotiations over Namibia: "...the Government cannot be seen to be co-operating in putting into power in SWA/Namibia a Government (especially a SWAPO one) that was not elected through patently free and fair elections." S(2732)

LEISTNER, ERIC. "South Africa Does Not Exploit SWA - It Stimulates It." In: SA Digest, Pretoria, January 23, 1981, p. 19. Defends South Africa's economic role in Namibia in the wake of the collapse of Geneva talks. S(2733)

"Liberation Committee Meets in Arusha." In: OAU Bulletin, New York, January 1981, pp. 5-10. Reprint of the meeting's resolution on Namibia following the collapse of the Western-backed United Nations conference on Namibia in Geneva. S(2734)

"Lining Up for Power." In: New African, London, March 1981, pp. 38; 40. Describes Namibia's "half way house" constitutional position following collapse of the Geneva talks on Namibia. S(2735)

MANNING, ROBERT. "Namibia: Pretoria's Double Strategy." In: Ibid., September 1980, pp. 35-36. Analyzes South Africa's two-track strategy toward Namibia. S(2736)

MCHEMRY, DONALD F. "Namibia." In: Department of State Bulletin, Washington, D.C., December 1980, pp. 74-77. Update on developments in Namibia and assessment of settlement efforts. S(2737)

"Meeting on South West Africa/Namibia in Geneva 7-14 January 1981." SA Digest, Pretoria, February 6, 1981. 10 pp. "Information newsletter" supplement on abortive Geneva talks on Western-backed United Nations Peace Plan for Namibia. Includes speeches by members of South African delegation. S(2738)

MURRAY, ROGER. "Namibia Make or Break." In: New African, London, January 1981, pp. 8-12. Examines prospects for a settlement emanating from Geneva "pre-implementing conference," including chronology of Namibian struggle during its later phase since 1973. S(2739)

"Namibia Next." In: Africa, London, November 1980, pp. 16-30. Contents: "It's Namibia Next," by U. Hitjitevi.-"Interview: for Sanctions," by J. Coles.-"Uranium: The United Nations Acts."-"Resume of the Negotiations by Five Western Countries Over the Future of Namibia." S(2740)

"Namibia: The Geneva Hiccup." In: Africa Confidential, London, January 14, 1981, pp. 1-2. Speculates that despite the abortive Geneva conference, South Africa may yet find a face-saving formula for resolving the Namibia stalemate by putting full respon-

sibility for the outcome on its Democratic Turnhalle Alliance surrogate. Eventual SWAPO election victory seen almost inevitable due to the eroding position of DTA and centrist elements. S(2741)

"Namibia: What Chance for a DTA Win Over SWAPO?" In: Africa News, Durham, North Carolina, February 2, 1981, pp. 5-6; 10. An assessment of the South African-backed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's actual support inside Namibia by journalist J.H.P. Serfontein. S(2742)

PEEL, QUENTIN. "Consequences of the Failure of Geneva." In: The Star, Johannesburg, January 31, 1981, pp. 12-13. The political situations internationally and in Africa as well as the economic vulnerabilities of the front-line states are seen as reasons for the Botha regime's risk-taking in torpedoing the Geneva conference on Namibia. The postponement in coming to terms with SWAPO is linked to the possible inevitability of having to ultimately negotiate with the ANC. S(2743)

_____. "Defence Force in Hot Pursuit of SWAPO." In: Financial Times, London, January 12, 1981. Examines South Africa's counterinsurgency program in Namibia against SWAPO which involves southern Angola where South African Defense Force not only makes forays against SWAPO but supports UNITA as well. Describes "hearts-and-minds" campaign through "civic action" in the border area of Namibia, and intentions of building an indigenous territorial defense force. Little impact seen in Ovamboland. S(2744)

SOUTHERN AFRICAN FREEDOM FOUNDATION. South West Africa: Continuing Deadlock. Craighall, South Africa, Vol. 3, no. 7, 1980. 4 pp. An assessment of Namibian settlement prospects following Zimbabwe's independence, from a South African perspective. S(2745)

SWA/Namibia Today. Windhoek, Suidwes-Afrika Namibie-Inligtingsdiens, 1980. 1 vol. (2746)

SWA/Namibia: Too Many Fishermen Could Chase Away the Big Ones." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, November 7, 1980, p. 40. Concerns the issue of the numbers of anglers attracted to Namibia's rich fishing waters. S(2747)

"SWAPO Refugee Camps: Lingering Problems." In: Southern Africa, New York, September/October 1980, p. 22. Report on impact of South African air raids into Angola on Namibian refugees. S(2748)

"UN Conference on Namibia." In: OAU Bulletin, New York, January 1981, pp. 1-4. Comments on and describes deliberations of Geneva conference on Namibia. S(2749)

UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA. Meetings at Algiers, Algeria 28 May - 1 June. New York, 1980. 24 pp. Booklet recording speeches, deliberations, "Algiers

Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia," and Decree No. 1 "For the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia." S(2750)

"Why the General Was Moved." In: X-Ray, London, September/October 1980, p. 3. Concerns speculation on why the South African government transferred Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys from his post as Commander of South African troops in Namibia. His sympathy with UN plan and ability to get along with UNTAG seen as key reasons. S(2751)

YATTO, JOHN. "For the Right to Be Workers, Not Slaves." In: World Marxist Review, Toronto, December 1980, pp. 51-54. Article by SWAPO Secretary for Labor and Secretary of the National Union of Namibian Workers concerning general socio-economic conditions in Namibia under South Africa's illegal occupation. S(2752)

SWAZILAND

HYND, ELIZABETH ROSE. A Science Curriculum for Primary School Teachers in Swaziland. Nashville, Tennessee, George Peabody University, 1979. 154 pp. Ph.D. Dissertation, Education. (2753)

Swaziland. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of State, November 1980. 8 pp., maps. A brief guide to Swaziland -- politics, economics, history and geography. Also contains information for travelers. S(2754)

TANZANIA

BRAIN, JAMES L. "The Uluguru Land Usage Scheme: Success and Failure." In: Journal of Developing Areas, McComb, Illinois, January 2, 1980, pp. 175-90. (2755)

BRIAN, ALAN RICHARD LEONARD. The Political Economy of Urbanization in Tanzania. Vancouver, Canada, University of British Columbia, Canada, 1979. Ph.D. Dissertation, Sociology. (2756)

BRYCESON, DEBORAH FAHY. "The Proletarianization of Women in Tanzania." In: Review of African Political Economy, London, January/April 1980, pp. 4-27. It is argued that "Tanzania peasant women have increasingly become directly involved in the process of proletarianization." S(2757)

ERGAS, ZAKI. "Why Did the Ujamaa Village Policy Fail? - Towards A Global Analysis." In: Journal of Modern African Studies, London, Vol. 18, no. 3, 1980, pp. 387-410. Focusing on the ujamaa aspect of policy rather than the villagization component, analyzes the internal and external factors which had a bearing on the attempted ujamaa

strategy, and examines "what happened within the context of overall national economic policies." S(2758)

GREEN, BERNARD. "Where the IMF Went Wrong." In: New African, London, March 1981, p. 59. Examines troubled relations between Tanzania and the International Monetary Fund. S(2759)

MABELE, ROBERT B. and others. "The Economic Development of Tanzania." In: Economic Development, San Francisco, Scientific American, September 1980. S(2760)

MOHIDDIN, AHMED. African Socialism in Two Countries. London, Croom Helm; Totowa, New Jersey, Barnes & Noble Books, 1981. 231 pp. "Looks at the implementation and experience of 'African socialism' in Kenya and Tanzania." Compares both the intellectual roots and practical experience of socialism under Nyerere and Kenyatta. S(2761)

MUELLER, SUSANNE D. The Agrarian Question in Tanzania: The Case of Tobacco. Brookline, Massachusetts, Boston University, African Studies Center, 1980. 25 pp., bibl. Working Papers, no. 32. (2762)

_____. Landing the Middle Peasantry: Narodism in Tanzania. Brookline, Massachusetts, Boston University, African Studies Center, 1979. 32 pp., bibl. Working Papers, no. 20. Compares Tanzanian socialism with the Russian example of the Narodniki, a group of Russian populists who attempted to mold socialism to a distinctly Russian agrarian image. (2763)

NILSEN, ODD. A Bibliography of the Mineral Resources of Tanzania. Uppsala, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1980. 92 pp. (2764)

OLIVIER, B.J. "Nyerere - Committed Socialist." In: Africa Insight, Pretoria, Vol. 10, nos. 3 & 4, 1980, pp. 163-69. Analysis of the beliefs that have motivated the political actions of Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere. S(2765)

"Tanzania." In: Keesing's Contemporary Archives, Edinburgh, Scotland, January 30, 1981, pp. 30690-91, illus. Reviews recent political and economic developments in Tanzania. S(2766)

"Tanzania: Nyerere's Broom Sweeps Clean." In: New African, London, January 1981, pp. 14-15. Reviews Tanzania's elections as a reflection of discontent to which President Nyerere responded by ousting several ministers. S(2767)

"Tanzania: Which Way?" In: Ibid., February 1981, pp. 30-31. Brief look at Tanzania's economic problems as it approaches its 20th year of independence. S(2768)

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- "Falling Copper Prices Deepen Zambia's Mining Gloom." In: Africa Economic Digest, London, December 19, 1980, pp. 2-3. S(2769)
- HOWARD, CAROL. "Zambia - A Budget for All Seasons." In: Ibid., February 6, 1981, pp. 4-5. Examines budget anti-climax and possibility of a minibudget to satisfy International Monetary Fund requirements. S(2770)
- "Kaunda Accuses Unions of 'Spanner-Throwing.'" In: New African, London, February 1981, pp. 36-37. Examines tensions between Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and Kaunda regime. S(2771)
- METROWICH, RED. "Zambia: Fear of Union Strife Sparked Off Clampdown." In: To the Point, Johannesburg, November 7, 1980, p. 22. S(2772)
- MPHAISHA, CHISEPO. A Study of Zambia's Copper Policy: Nationalization, Market Intervention, Deep Seabed Mineral Exploitation. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, 1979. 281 pp. Ph.D. Dissertation, Political Science. (2773)
- "Pay Rises Postpone Zambia's Economic Recovery." In: African Business, London, February 1981, p. 25. S(2774)
- RAY, DONALD IAIN. Administering Rural Development: The Role of Settlement Schemes in Zambia. Toronto, University of Toronto, 1980. 1 vol. Ph.D. Dissertation, Political Science. (2775)
- SAMANTA, PURNA. Business Performance and Government Control. n.l., n.p., 1980. 33 pp. Paper presented to the Zimbabwe Economic Society Symposium, Salisbury, September 8-10, 1980. Study of Zambia's National Transport Corporation (NTC) and Zambia National Energy Corporation (ZNEC). S(2776)
- SCHOEMAN, H.S. "The Dumont Report: Focus on Zambian Rural Development." In: Africa Insight, Pretoria, Vol. 10, nos. 3 & 4, 1980, pp. 155-62. Traces the development of modern agriculture in Zambia, and examines controversial report by noted French agronomist. S(2777)
- TODD, DAVID M. & CHRISTOPHER SHAW. "The Informal Sector and Zambia's Employment Crisis." In: Journal of Modern African Studies, London, Vol. 18, no. 3, 1980, pp. 411-25. Attempts to "provide relevant data concerning a number of issues which will be vital in implementing any measures to encourage self-employment in the so-called 'informal sector' of the Zambian economy." S(2778)
- _____. The Informal Sector and Zambia's Employment Crisis. n.l., n.p., 1980. 18 pp., bibl. Paper presented to the Zimbabwe Economic Society Symposium, Salisbury,

September 8-10, 1980. Discussion of the likely flows into the Zambian labor force, the possible growth of formal wage employment, and the current size and composition of the informal sector. S(2779)

"Zambia." In: Keesing's Contemporary Archives, Edinburgh, Scotland, February 27, 1981, pp. 30738-40. Reviews economic and political events in Zambia since October 1980. S(2780)

"Zambia: Dissatisfaction Boiling Over." In: Bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa, Pretoria, Vol. 20, no. 19, 1980, pp. 141-42. S(2781)

"Zambia: Wildcat Strikes." In: Africa Research Bulletin - Economic, Financial & Technical Series, Exeter, England, November 30, 1980, p. 5706, illus. Covers labor unrest in Zambia and the effect of a recent series of wildcat strikes for higher pay. S(2782)

"Zambia's New Struggle." In: New African, London, December 1980, pp. 8-9. Discusses political and economic troubles in Zambia surrounding declaration of a "State of Emergency." S(2783)

ZIMBABWE

Black Women in Zimbabwe. Salisbury, Zimbabwe Women's Bureau, 1980. 47 pp., illus. Contains a summary of the structure, objectives and program of the Zimbabwe Women's Bureau; interviews with Zimbabwean women; and a review of the status of women in the pre-independence era. S(2784)

CLEARY, FREDERICK. "Where Is Zimbabwe Heading?" In: The Star, Johannesburg, January 31, 1981, p. 9. Examines the government's buying the Argus share in Zimbabwe's major dailies as one step toward doing away with the "Westminster-style" political system, like many post-independent African states. S(2785)

"Faster Growth with Higher Inflation This Year." In: Standard Chartered Review, London, January 1981, p. 9. Projects faster expansion of Zimbabwean economy during 1981 at the cost of "substantially higher inflation." S(2786)

HAWKINS, TONY. "Zimbabwe: Make-or-Break Year." In: Financial Mail, Johannesburg, January 2, 1981, pp. 22-24. Sees 1981 as period which will determine whether "dogma or pragmatism comes out on top," while forecasting the immediate economic future. The political dimension is also noted in terms of relations within the ruling Mugabe/Nkomo coalition. S(2787)

- "Interview with Robert Mugabe: A Marxist Who Encourages Private Business." In: Business Week, New York, February 16, 1981, pp. 46-51. Interview with Zimbabwean Prime Minister in leading American business weekly. S(2788)
- KUNERT, DIRK. Zimbabwe: Prospects One Year After Elections. Johannesburg, Southern African Forum, Vol. 4, no. 4, 1981. 4 pp. An assessment that concludes: "At the end of year 1, Mugabe seems to have come full circle. The first twelve months of the fledgling republic have seen the gradual unmaking of the Lancaster House Agreement." S(2789)
- LEA-COX, N. "Zimbabwe Plans for the Future with Electric, Steam and Diesel." In: Developing Railways 1981, London, 1981, pp. 25-27; 29. (2790)
- LEWIS, STEPHEN R. Mineral Development, Mining Policies, and Multinational Corporations: Some Thoughts for Zimbabwe. Williamstown, Massachusetts, Williams College, Center for Development Economics, February 1980. 25 pp. Research Memorandum Series, no. 75. (2791)
- Mercados Novos: 53-Zimbabwe. Maputo, CEDIMO, 1980. 7 pp. Doc. Inf. CEDIMO Série B (1) 1980-08-07. General look at the economy of Zimbabwe and prospects for trade with the newly independent country. Reprinted from: Fundexport, Lisbon, Vol. 23, no. 833, 1980, pp. 11-18. S(2792)
- MORRIS-JONES, W.H., ed. From Rhodesia to Zimbabwe: Behind and Beyond Lancaster House. London, Frank Cass, 1980. 123 pp. Contents: "Zimbabwe's Land Problem: The Central Issue," by Roger Riddell.-"Zimbabwe's Prospects as an Industrial Power," by Colin Stoneman.-"Zimbabwe's International Economic Position and Aspects of Sanctions Removal," by D.G. Clarke.-"Political Scenarios and Their Economic Implications," by Richard Hodder-Williams.-"Zimbabwe's Southern African Setting," by James Barber.-"The Insignificance of Tribe in the African Politics of Zimbabwe Rhodesia," by John Day.-"The Impact of the War," by A.R. Wilkinson. S(2793)
- PLAUT, MARTIN. "Zimbabwe Tackles Resettlement." In: New African, London, January 1981, pp. 75-76. Concerns bind placed on Zimbabwe government by Lancaster Constitution with respect to compensation for land being expropriated. S(2794)
- RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE. Quarterly Economic and Statistical Review. Salisbury, December 1980. 66 pp. Includes exchange control policy statements and statistical tables. S(2795)
- RIDDELL, R.C. Alternative Development Strategies for Zimbabwe. Salisbury, University of Zimbabwe, Centre for Applied Social Sciences, May 1980. 11 pp. Issues in Development Reprint no. 13. Paper originally presented in February 1980, looks at Zimbabwe faced with either a development strategy based on a capitalist oriented mixed economy or a transition to socialism. S(2796)

SCIENTIFIC LIAISON OFFICE. Zimbabwe Research Index: Register of Current Research in Zimbabwe 1979. Salisbury, Government Printer, 1980. 156 pp. Contains the listing of research projects in full under general subject headings, a subject index, an organization index and a research worker index. S(2797)

SMILEY, XAN. "Zimbabwe: The Takeover." In: New York Review of Books, New York, February 5, 1981, pp. 24-28. Evaluation of Prime Minister Mugabe's balancing act during the first year of Zimbabwe's independence, highlighting his dealings with his own party's radical faction, the issue of coalition partner Joshua Nkomo and his Patriotic Front, and the forging of a new army. Examines at length the issue of moving toward a one-party state, which is seen as inevitable. S(2798)

"Zimbabwe." In: Africa News, Durham, North Carolina, November 20, 1980, pp. 2; 5-8; 11. Two articles, "Order Restored in Bulawayo" and "Economic Indicators Hopeful," focus on tensions between the followers of Prime Minister Mugabe and Home Affairs Minister Nkomo while economic recovery gains momentum. Notes "relatively quick comeback" in agricultural sector despite drought and war's aftermath. S(2799)

"Zimbabwe: Blessing in Disguise?" In: Africa Confidential, London, February 25, 1981, pp. 1-3. Considers clash between ZANLA and ZIPRA units of Zimbabwean army in Bulawayo to have been a blessing in disguise for the following reasons: violence was isolated; no concerted ZIPRA/Ndebele plot was involved; the myth of Soviet-supplied and trained ZIPRA force was blown; general disarmament may be accelerated; clear loyalties of Rhodesian African Rifles established; effectiveness of Joint High Command. S(2800)

ZIMBABWE. CITY OF BULAWAYO. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT. Report of the Director of the Housing Community Services Department for the Year, 1979-1980. Bulawayo, 1980. 46 pp., illus. (2801)

ZIMBABWE. DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION. Minister of Mines Addresses Economic Conference. Salisbury, 1980. 4 pp. Speech delivered by the Minister of Mines and Energy Resources, Mr. Maurice Nyagumbo, to the International Economic Resources Conference at the University of Zimbabwe, September 2. S(2802)

ZIMBABWE ECONOMIC SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM, Salisbury, September 8-10. The following papers were presented to the Symposium (institutional affiliation of authors appears in parentheses): S(2803)

CHIDZERO, BERNARD. Senator Chidzero Addresses Economic Symposium. 7 pp. Minister of Economic Planning and Development's remarks on the development issues facing Zimbabwe during the first decade of its existence.

CLOUGH, MICHAEL & JOHN RAVENHILL. Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa: Promises and Pitfalls. (Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey) 36 pp. Presents

history of previous regional initiatives, examines potential for economic cooperation and general approach to political cooperation in Southern Africa.

CROSS, E.G. Economic Sanctions as an Instrument of Policy: The Rhodesian Experience. (Agricultural Marketing Authority) 9 pp. Review of the sanctions era in Rhodesia.

ELEGALAM, P.O. The Potential Role of the Financial Sector in the Economic Development of Zimbabwe. (University of Lagos, Department of Economics) 15 pp. Looks at the role the financial sector played in the economy of Zimbabwe in the period 1963-79 with a critical appraisal of the performance of the sector; concludes with recommendations to improve the efficiency of the financial sector and thus accelerate economic development.

HANRATTY, E.F. A Monitoring Exercise on Sanyati Town. Did Tilcor Achieve Its Objectives? (Tribal Trust Land Development Corporation) 15 pp. Survey of a growth plan for Sanyati begun in 1976.

HARRIS, LAURENCE. The Tax System from UDI to Independence. 29 pp. On the structure of taxation in Rhodesia.

HARVEY, CHARLES. Managing External Finance. 12 pp. General analysis of external finance in developing countries.

HAYDEN, CAROL & JEFFREY ROUND. Developments in Social Accounting Methods as Applied to the Analysis of Income Distribution and Employment Issues. (University of Warwick) 37 pp. Draws together experience in constructing and utilising Social Accounting Methods in Swaziland, Botswana and Kenya.

HUNI, S.H. Development of the Small Businessman in Zimbabwe. (Institute of Business Development) 9 pp. On small business and development planning in Zimbabwe.

KANDUZA, ACKSON. Railway Rates and Capitalist Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, 1918-1930. (Dalhousie University) 17 pp. Discussion of rate reductions on the Rhodesian railway as a function of conflict between settler agrarian capital and international railway capital.

KANGAI, KUMBIRAI. Minister of Labour Addresses Economic Symposium. 11 pp. Addresses of the Minister of Labour and Social Services to the Symposium.

MANYEVERE, ANDREW M. Industrial Democracy - What Is on in Zimbabwe? (Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries) 10 pp. Discussion of background and development of industrial relations in Rhodesia.

- MEYNS, PETER. Transforming Liberation Ideology into National Development Strategy: Experiences from Mozambique. (University of Zambia) 38 pp. On the transition of the liberation struggle to a new phase of national reconstruction.
- MUGABE, ROBERT. Prime Minister Opens Economic Symposium. 10 pp. Text of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's opening address to the Symposium.
- MURAPA, RUKUDZO. Transnational Corporations and the Political Economy of Southern Africa. (University of Zimbabwe) 46 pp. "The spread of transnational corporations threatens to undermine the efforts toward economic stability and growth of the states in the southern African region to the benefit of South African monopoly capital by entrenching the existing division of labour."
- MURPHREE, MARSHALL W. Welcome Address. (University of Zimbabwe) 2 pp.
- MUTUNGWAZI, DINAH. Foreign Investment and Economic Development in Zimbabwe. 23 pp. Discussion of how to evaluate net benefits from foreign investment on development in Zimbabwe.
- MUZONDO, T.R. Economic Growth and Development Strategies for Zimbabwe. (Zimbabwe Economic Society) 8 pp. Discusses economic growth and development as complementary or competitive and the relevance of these issues for Zimbabwe's future.
- _____. The Role of Economic Research in the Economic Development of Zimbabwe. 6 pp. On the role of the Zimbabwe Economic Society.
- MUZOREWA, B.C. Security for Loans in Rural Development. (University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) 14 pp. Study originates from interviews with managers of financial institutions in the BSL countries.
- NJOBE, F. Racism: An Economic Tool. (University of Zambia) 16 pp. Distinguishes racism from apartheid and discusses its economic character in the context of South Africa.
- REYNOLDS, N. A Charter for the Countryside: A Proposal for the Evolution of a Social Contract in Zimbabwe. (University of Zimbabwe) 51 pp. Proposals for rural development in Zimbabwe.
- ROBERTSON, J.M. The Role of the Private and Public Sectors in the Development Process. 6 pp. On the role of merchant banks in Zimbabwe.
- ROBINSON, PETER B. Trade, Debt and Dependence: Alternatives for Zimbabwe. (Stanford University, Department of Engineering-Economic Systems) 57 pp., bibl. Analysis of concomitant accumulation of foreign debt and increase in dependence in

developing countries, proposes a framework for planning foreign trade in the context of independent Zimbabwe's goals.

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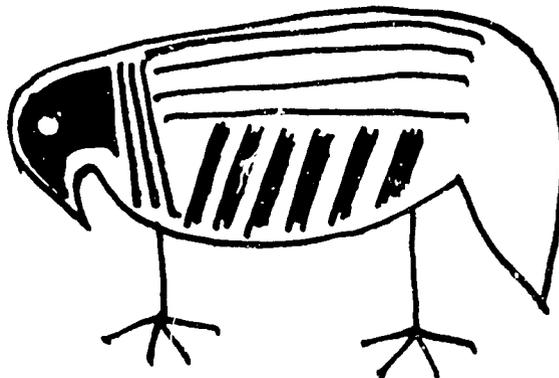
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