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SADEX





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SADEX is published bi-monthly by the African Bibliographic Center 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.

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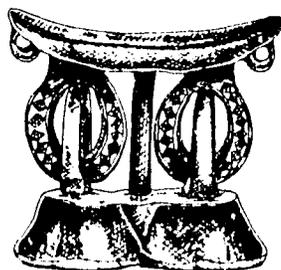
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ISBN 0-87859-018-8

SADEX

THE
SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT
INFORMATION/DOCUMENTATION
EXCHANGE



VOLUME 2, NUMBER 1
January/February 1980

*African Bibliographic Center
Washington, D.C.*

INTRODUCTION

SADEX is produced in conjunction with the Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange (SADEX) project under a contract from the Africa Bureau of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) to the African Bibliographic Center (ABC). This undertaking supersedes the AID-funded Southern Africa Development Analysis Project (SADAP) for which ABC provided information and documentation support services, including the Afriecon/SADAP Accessions Bulletin.

The SADEX project is intended to complement and interact with efforts already underway in Southern Africa to establish an economic information and documentation network as mandated in 1978 by the Council of Ministers of the East, Central and Southern Africa subregion of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and by the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference convened in Arusha, Tanzania, July 3-4, 1979.

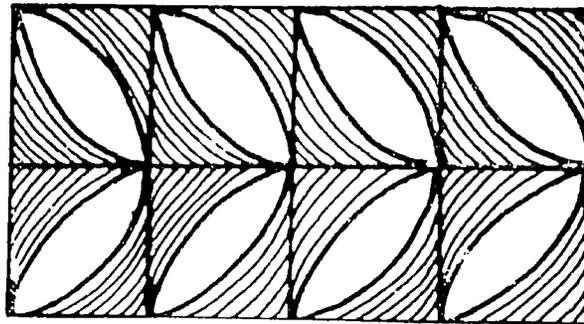
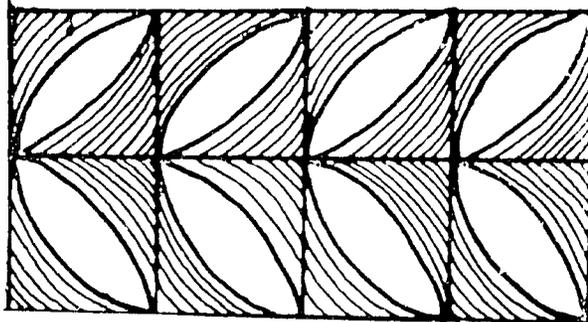
The SADEX project publication, SADEX, is intended primarily to serve the development needs and priorities of Southern Africans and others throughout the world involved in development planning and project implementation relating to Southern Africa. SADEX readers reflect a broad constituency of developmental institutions in Southern Africa and the rest of Africa, bilateral and multilateral donor agencies and their contractors, individual specialists, universities and research institutions, documentation centers, and private donor institutions and organizations. SADEX is designed to provide this constituency with a forum for the exchange of knowledge, research, experiences and ideas of relevance to Southern African development.

Each issue of SADEX will contain a feature section consisting of articles, special bibliographic essays and literature surveys; an information section that will variously include identification of forthcoming publications, recent SADEX accessions, abstracts of development-related publications, information briefs arranged according to sector, identification of development projects, research in progress, and conferences and meetings; a book review section; a bibliographic section arranged principally by country with numerically indexed entries; an author index; and in the near future, a subject index.

The scope of SADEX listings in the bibliographic section includes all of the frontline states -- Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia -- as well as Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland, and the pre-independent countries of Zimbabwe and Namibia. Although not central to the scope of SADEX and the SADEX project, South Africa is of obvious importance to the unfolding dynamics of the region and, therefore, materials on South Africa within this context will be indexed under the "Regional" heading in the bibliographic section.

Intended as illustrative rather than exhaustive, SADEX indexing is based on a review of most of the major foreign and domestic sources which regularly or irregularly publish materials related to the development process in Southern Africa. Resources listed are generally within a three-year period with emphasis placed on the most current.

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.



SADEX INFORMATION REQUEST

In accordance with the SADEX objective of contributing toward the possible establishment of a regional development documentation/information network in Southern Africa, the SADEX staff would very much appreciate any suggestions you may have on individuals and institutions which might find SADEX of value. Of particular concern are development specialists and institutions in Southern Africa, but a broad distribution is also sought throughout Africa, within the international development assistance community, and among Southern Africa development specialists in the academic and private sectors worldwide.

If you would like to suggest names for inclusion on the SADEX distribution list, please submit name and title (or institution), mailing address and any other information which you feel might be pertinent. Please also notify SADEX at the address shown below if you think it would be more appropriate for this publication to be sent to other individuals or divisions within your organization.

SADEX welcomes information on the following, as related to development in Southern Africa:

- country/sector studies
- research in progress
- documentation centers concerned with scientific and technical matters
- regional cooperation efforts
- conferences and meetings
- development projects
- publications

SADEX also invites the submission of manuscripts for possible inclusion in the feature section of future issues. It is requested that manuscripts be typed, double-spaced, and not exceed 2500 words. Unsolicited manuscripts which are not used will be returned to the authors.

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CONTENTS

Introduction	i
SADEX Information Request	iii
FEATURE SECTION	1
Managing Development Assistance: Some Effects with Special Reference to Southern Africa by E. Philip Morgan	1
INFORMATION SECTION	18
CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS: Forthcoming, Current and Past	18
DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION BRIEFS	29
General	29
Agriculture	31
Education & Training	32
Energy	33
Food & Nutrition	34
Industry & Trade	35
Labor & Manpower	37
Mass Communications	38
Natural Resource Development	39
Refugees	39
Rural Development	40
Transport & Telecommunications	41
RESEARCH IN PROGRESS	44
FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS	47

BOOK REVIEWS 48

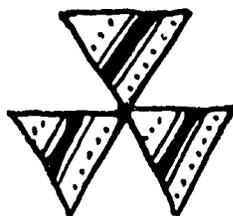
Ellen Ray, William Schaap, Karl Van Meter & Louis Wolf, eds., Dirty Work 2: The CIA in Africa 48

John P. Powelson, comp., A Select Bibliography on Economic Development: With Annotations 50

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SECTION 51

GENERAL & REFERENCE	51
REGIONAL	63
ANGOLA	68
BOTSWANA	69
LESOTHO	72
MALAWI	74
MOZAMBIQUE	74
NAMIBIA	76
SWAZILAND	78
TANZANIA	78
ZAMBIA	81
ZIMBABWE	83

AUTHOR INDEX 90



MANAGING DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE:

Some Effects with Special Reference
to Southern Africa

*by E. Philip Moran**

Development assistance** has been criticized from many standpoints: it is tied to donor country imports; it represents high, sometimes hidden, overhead costs to the recipient country; the qualifications of technical assistance personnel are often sub-optimal; donors restrict their aid to certain types of projects or sectors which change with fashion or foreign policy priorities; they tend to employ their own nationals in the management positions, etc.

* Director, Technical Assistance Project, National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration; Associate Professor, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University (on leave). The author is grateful to the Program of Advanced Studies in Institution-Building and Technical Assistance Methodology (211(d) Grant USAID/MUCIA), William J. Siffin, Director, for many ideas. A slightly different draft was presented to the annual meeting of the African Studies Association, October 31, 1979, Los Angeles, California.

A common explanation for these so-called imperial effects or consequences of foreign technical assistance attributes them to structures which perpetuate dependence in the international economic order.¹ The perspective is expressed in a number of different vocabularies, but it is essentially global, based on either a benign, or dark, historical determinism.

However, this essay explores a simpler, less weighty explanation. It might be worthwhile examining donor agencies as organizations. How do donor organizations work? Bilateral? Multilateral? How are programming decisions made? Why are certain procedures necessary? How is output defined? What are the effects of donor organizational behavior?

The principal focus of this essay is an organizational analysis of two large aid agencies. A simple analytic

**This term refers to both concessional project lending and technical assistance.

device follows, the basic logic of which is that:

- Different tasks exhibit different kinds of uncertainty;
- Different kinds of uncertainty require different types of organizational responses;
- Large donor organizations are not adaptive in their responses; indeed they tend to behave as if there is certainty regarding both what is to be done, and how, when perhaps neither is the case.

Why does this happen? The following argument suggests that a partial answer lies in the organizational environment of donor agencies. Some illustrations of the effects of donor organizational behavior in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (hereafter referred to collectively as the BLS region) are cited. In addition, some comparative observations are made on the behavior of small donors in the region. We conclude with suggestions as to

whether, and how, these problems might be overcome.

I

Organizational decision processes are based on two sets of premises: (1) values, which express preferences or goals; they address the question, "what is to be done?" (2) facts, knowledge or information about cause and effect; facts pertain to the question, "how to do it?" Organizational decision processes may reveal a lack of agreement on the goals or ends in question. Likewise, the facts or technology to achieve an objective may be inadequate or unavailable, lending another element of uncertainty to the task environment. These various types of uncertainty suggest the need for different organizational responses, depending on the type in question.

The types of organizational arrangements appropriate to the respective types of uncertainty in the task environment might be illustrated with a four-celled matrix.²

VALUES/GOALS

		VALUES/GOALS	
		+(agree)	-(not agree)
FACTS/ INFORMATION/ TECHNOLOGY	+	1 Programmed Computational	3 Bargaining Negotiation
	-	2 Trial & Error Pragmatic	4 Cleavage Anomie Disorganization

Cell 1 represents a situation in which there is agreement on ends and certainty about how to execute the task; perfect consensus and perfect information. The decision mode in such a situation is highly programmed, or computational. Everything is certain, nothing is problematic. An example might be assembly line manufacturing of a standardized product such as a motor car, or cigarettes. An example of a "softer" area of administration might be seen in the organization of a registry office or the procedures which govern the behavior of a bank teller. Their decisions are highly programmed; the model is that of a computer. When a problem occurs, the employee is programmed to relay that decision to another person or office.

Not all tasks are subject to highly programmed organizational responses. There might be agreement on aims, but the factual base or means (technology) might be lacking (Cell 2). In such a task situation a more pragmatic approach to organizational decisions is necessary. There might be a consensus that rural to urban migration should be slowed down or discouraged, but how this might be done is uncertain; we may know we want to improve the productivity of certain land, but do not necessarily know how. Such a situation requires an experimental approach, a trial and error method. Research organizations best illustrate the appropriate type of organizational arrangement.

A third condition (Cell 3) is that in which there is no consensus on goals, even though among those being considered the means (facts) might exist to achieve

any one of them. So long as the agenda itself is ambiguous, a certain amount of bargaining and negotiating must take place before any action can occur. The deliberative and legislative bodies of governments illustrate this decision mode. We also find inter-departmental bargaining over priorities in public bureaucracies; what is to be done and when.

Finally, a state of disorganization exists when there is neither a consensus on goals nor certainty with respect to facts, or means (Cell 4). Such an organizational vacuum is likely to be characterized by great cleavages or anomic behaviour. For our purposes, about the only illustrative utility in this cell is that sooner or later organizational vacuums are likely to be filled, often by a strong leader or manager who molds (programs) the vacuum to resemble a situation of predictability (Cell 1).

Whatever the task environment of development assistance, it is likely characterized to some extent by uncertainty. This suggests that the condition illustrated in either Cell 2 or Cell 3 is likely to obtain: disagreement over goals, or uncertainty as regards technology. However, development assistance organizations tend to behave as if there were certainty in the task environment. Donor agencies exhibit a highly programmed mode of operational procedures which tend to mask, or seek control over, the ambiguity in the development enterprise.

What are some indicators of this tendency to tightly program development assistance activities?

- elaborate, and often expensive, project identification and appraisal procedures;
- complex program formatting procedures;
- short project completion deadlines, commonly three years;
- complex project management "systems";
- historical bias toward large, infrastructure projects;
- a more current impulse to "integrate" rural development.

The project format itself is indicative of the desire to tightly program. As a discrete, planned, scheduled, and closely monitored entity it has been described as the "cutting edge of development" by its advocates. It is attractive because it often has its own administrative structure, and it has a beginning and an end which satisfies the planner's passion for rationality in design.

Why does this happen? Why is there so little trial and error in development? Why is bargaining over priorities and technologies not more apparent? Why do development assistance agencies seemingly seek to foreclose the uncertainty in the task environment via complex programming procedures? Perhaps a partial answer lies in the organizational environment of large donor agencies themselves.

The focus here will be on one bilateral agency -- the U.S. Agency for

International Development (AID), and one multilateral -- the World Bank, not because they are the only agencies which exhibit the characteristics in question, but principally because they are the most visible. Despite its declining absolute aid budget, AID is still the single largest bilateral donor.³ The World Bank is the largest multilateral donor, having increased its lending from less than two billion dollars to five billion in the past ten years.

The Agency for International Development is a unit within the U.S. Department of State. As such, it is constantly faced with the political and security priorities of that department. The Congress must appropriate the funds for aid projects and, in so doing, tends to scrutinize the proposed AID program for each country at committee level in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. U.S. foreign trade and monetary policy, matters intimately related to the aid function, are located in the Treasury Department. These various parts are coordinated by a Development Coordinating Committee (DCC) which includes representatives from AID, State, Treasury, Agriculture, Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Peace Corps, and sometimes Energy and Labor.

The more powerful agencies on the DCC, State and Treasury, make AID constantly fight for control of aid policy. There is persistent tension of at least two kinds: that between aid and security considerations (which characterizes the AID/State relationship), and that between a contractual and development view of international finance

(which characterizes the AID/Treasury relationship).⁴ The new International Development Cooperation Administration (IDCA), an institutional umbrella for AID, OPIC and the proposed Institute of Scientific and Technological Cooperation (ISTC), purports to improve the independence of decision-making regarding US aid. However the trade/Treasury dimension is notably still separate leaving this writer skeptical.

In effect, AID is a broker of aid funds -- it acquires resources through a complex brokerage or bureaucratic political exercise and consequently has to account to this same complex network in terms of results.

There are other operational constraints on the Agency. Affirmative Action policies require that the Agency observe certain sex and racial goals in hiring. This also means that minority-owned consulting firms and implementing organizations must get a share of AID contracts.* Problems multiply when the implementing contractor is selected for reasons other than its technical competence to support a field operation.

When the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) was passed in the early 1970s, it required every federally funded program to have an environmental impact analysis before funds could be expended on a project. AID, in its

*The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has its own version of this constraint with the French-speaking minority; the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has nationality goals.

efforts to cut down on its own documentation and delays in getting projects underway, chose an interpretation that the NEPA did not apply to federally funded programs overseas. Ultimately, the Environmental Protection Agency sued AID, and the courts ruled that AID would henceforth have to include environmental impact statements in its project assessments in order to get congressional approval. But we find that AID often has the environmental impact analysis done after the final project paper, which forms the basis of the contract with the recipient country, has been completed.⁵ Hence the Agency is responding not directly to environmental concerns in the developing country but to a domestic legal requirement.

Given these aspects of the Agency's domestic operational milieu, the Agency must make the most thorough, rational and comprehensive efforts before the fact of a project in order for it ever to get to the implementation stage. The elaborate pre-programming then is a response to this complex organizational environment.

Is this confined to bilateral assistance? The environment in which the World Bank operates has analogous characteristics. The World Bank is a Bank, but it is also a development institution. Consequently, in addition to commercial lending at market rates of interest, it has special arrangements for developing countries at lower rates of interest. Eligibility depends on the degree of poverty in the borrowing country. The "window" for the poorest countries -- that for which there is

no interest charge, merely a service charge -- is called the International Development Association (IDA).*

But Bank funds need to be replenished from time to time. If the subscriber countries, i.e., those member countries of the World Bank which have weighted voting arrangements on the Board, are going to replenish these funds they will be looking at the financial performance of the Bank. Bankers look at credit-worthiness (ability to pay and record of repayment) and profitability of the proposed project loan (the internal rate of return). In short, the Bank is accountable to the international financial community as its primary organizational environment. It must account to those who pledge the callable capital to the Bank and IDA.

Result: extensive and expensive economic appraisal of potential project loans by World Bank staff. They make detailed credit-worthiness and profitability assessments of the borrower and the proposed project. This requires economic data which is often difficult for the borrower to gather, necessitating the expenditure of resources just getting the information which is necessary in order to apply for the loan.

So bilateral and multilateral donor agencies work in similarly complex organizational environments which make contending demands on them. The

*The IDA is an effort to help those countries which had a per capita income less than US \$550 in 1977. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are among those.

organizational response is to fend off criticism by providing convincing justifications for projects with exhaustive documentation showing how highly programmed the activity will be, that rational controls are in place and that a successful outcome is virtually certain.

Apart from the complex accountability network, another impulse to impose elaborate front-end program control procedures comes from the need to move large amounts of money -- quickly. Donor agencies are bureaucracies; they have certain commitments to move certain amounts of money each fiscal year. It's difficult to move 5 billion dollars in a year! If an individual country or sector bureau fails to move its money, it might lose some of its budget to a competitor bureau the next year.

This need to move money combined with the complex accountability procedures has a number of consequences:

a) The Donor Initiative -- The personnel of the donor agency go about identifying projects for the recipient country to apply for; in fact, the donor agency often prepares the project documentation for the recipient.

The motivation for an initiative is complex. Part of it is satisfying the need for a smooth flow of projects at the donor agency end. Another partial account is found in the mobility structure of the agency itself. A bank project officer, or donor field officer, seeks a venture which will bring some visibility to himself. If the organizational rewards of the agency are at

headquarters, which they often are, the incentives for personnel in the field might be to make a name for themselves in a particular post by identifying many (or an expensive few) projects which keep their names before the people at HQ.

Or an initiative might be the result of the domestic political environment of the donor country. The Village Area Development Programme (VADP) in western Botswana was an initiative of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). The genesis of the project was parliamentary dissatisfaction in Stockholm with SIDA's earlier support of the Livestock Development Project (LDP) which tended to aid "big" stockmen rather than the rural poor. The VADP was a compensatory initiative to provide group ranches for "small" herders. After some bargaining with the Botswana Government, VADP went ahead with principally SIDA financing.⁶

The initiation of projects by donors has been described as analogous to the backward vertical integration normally identified with the private sector.⁷ A corporation will acquire its supplier company(ies) in order to have more control over (reduce uncertainty regarding) supply of vital inputs, e.g., the oil corporations. Donor agencies initiate projects to guarantee the flow (supply) of projects which will enable the donor organization to meet its own goals, e.g., moving a certain amount of money.⁸

b) The Large Project -- Certainly one way to move money rapidly and account for it rather easily is to underwrite a large, expensive project --

particularly one which requires large amounts of capital equipment. Building dams, roads, power grids and similar projects is particularly convenient to the donor agency. Once the heavy project appraisal and approval documentation are completed, the financial accounting of the performance of the project is straightforward and uses a nice portion of the budget. It is easier to account for one \$10 million project than ten \$1 million ones.⁹

c) Integrated Rural Development -- Large infrastructure projects are being modified by a number of bilateral donors who have opted in recent years to assist the rural poor. The approach is one of "integrated" rural development (IRD). The IRD project -- which has many formats -- attempts to bring necessary resources and institutions together in a timely fashion to achieve some increase in productivity -- usually in the agricultural sector, but with secondary objectives as well, e.g., income generation, employment, environmental conservation, etc.

Whether it has sectoral, or multi-sectoral goals, the IRD project tends to be area-specific and outside the existing local institutional structure. As a quasi-autonomous administrative unit, the IRD project has special funds, special personnel and considerable flexibility. Such a format is convenient for programming as the IRD project is a coherent whole, a rationalized system of productive and non-directly productive services. It represents "forward" vertical integration as it gains greater control over inputs. Examples include Tnaba-Tseka and Thaba-Bosiu in Lesotho and the Rural Development Areas in Swaziland.

Most IRD projects have institution-building goals as well as productive or infrastructure goals. Institution-building is both difficult to accomplish and difficult to measure. Because of the difficulty in measuring the acquisition of administrative skills, the effectiveness of procedures, the contribution of trained manpower to the management of the complexities in IRD projects, etc., investment in such things tends to be justified by designing ambitious (quantifiable) production targets into the project. It has been demonstrated that the larger the proportion of expenditure in a given project going to institution-building aspects, "the greater appears to be the need for ambitious production targets to carry the burden of these indirectly productive activities, so that the project can be acceptable in terms of its internal rate of return."¹⁰ (Ironically, it may be these very ambitious production targets which will distract the project management from the institution-building goals in order to deliver on the production goals.)

The hoped-for benefits from the fenced ranches in the World Bank/SIDA-funded Livestock Development Project (LDPI) in Botswana foundered on the disregard in the early stages of implementation for ranch management. By the time the physical inputs were in place the capital costs had doubled and 70% of the fenced ranches were overstocked.¹¹ The attractive internal rate of return (21%) was made possible by linking the cattle ranch aspect with a sheep component (already a profitable concern) and marketing company.

II

All of these effects are consequences of the efforts by the donor organization to gain more control over uncertainty. The strategy is to reduce uncertainty in the environment by incorporating more and more of it. There are limits to these backward and forward linkages, however, before the efforts of the donor to get more control over its environment and the quality of its product have the appearance of imperialism. As Tendler has so lucidly put it: "The more that the donor organizations are able to impose order on the outside decision-making that affects their product, the better they can perform their tasks. In so doing, however, they bring dependency to those whose decision-making has been so ordered. Seen in this light, dependency is the result not necessarily of design but of an organization's attempt to do well."¹²

The effect of ever more forward and backward programming can be wrong choices or emphases -- both for the country's economy in terms of the direction encouraged by donor initiatives, the subsequent recurrent costs of large projects after donor funding has ended, and for neglected institution-building while pursuing production targets.

Such effects are also wrong for the donors in terms of their official goals. Rural development implies improving the productive capacity of rural people, creating new skills, designing new procedures which are adapted to rural settings and institutions, conveying a sense of competence, etc. The empirical evidence indicates that decentralized administrative arrangements are necessary

to achieve such goals. Hence, the IRD project -- at least in its quasi-autonomous form -- is inappropriate and is only going to displace the very goals the donors ostensibly pursue under the label: rural development.

Is there a way to prevent premature programming? It is possible for donor agencies to maintain an experimental posture in the face of uncertainty about how to solve a problem? Can development assistance agencies tolerate a bargaining mode of decision as to what projects to undertake when agreement on ends or priorities between donor and recipient eludes them?

Obviously some tasks are more or less subject to tight programming. Construction and infrastructure projects, even though not necessarily straightforward in developing countries, may not in principle have imperial effects (apart from opportunity cost). The recipient merely has to be vigilant with respect to staffing arrangements, details of procurement of materials, and management procedures. However, the big concern should be a critical eye toward donor initiative with respect to construction and infrastructure without an institution-building component -- as that is what is easiest for donors to do.

It is precisely the 'soft' areas of social policy and institution-building which are least subject to, or suffer the most from, premature programming. In our view, the more serious we are about rural development and altering the productive capacities and life chances of the rural poor, the less likely the large donor agencies will be

able to help -- given their present modes of operation.

Rural development is cognitively diffuse. It involves a degree of uncertainty with respect to both 'what' and 'how' that large donor organizations find confounding. Their attempts to program control through forward and backward linkages displace one of the most crucial aspects of rural development: institution-building, something which is not subject to tight programming.

III

Have the smaller donor programs of other countries done any better? One often hears that development assistance from the countries of Canada, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, West Germany and the two Chinas is more relevant, more flexible, in short, less imperial than that of the larger donors we have discussed. All of these countries are active in the BLS region. What can be said, empirically, about the organizational environments, behavior, and effects of small donors?

Capital assistance from small donors increasingly tends to be in the form of grants or credits rather than loans. (Both the US and UK are following suit and are increasing the concessionality of their lending in the BLS region.) Among both large and small donors, capital grants are usually confined to covering the foreign exchange costs of capital development. Consequently, small donor assistance has future implications for recurrent costs to be borne by the recipient just as does that from the large donors.

Technical assistance is essentially personnel; salaries are covered by the equivalent of grants.

It is often assumed that development aid from small donors, particularly that from the social democracies of Europe, is not "tied" in terms of procurement. In fact, the contrary is more often the case -- though the "tying" is informal, a product of escape clauses in the agreements. In the case of both the Netherlands and W. Germany, it is understood that "gentlemen's agreements" and "emergency" clauses will be invoked when there is no other way of assuring that purchases made with capital assistance will be made in the donor country.¹³

Sweden is about the only small donor which practices a literal policy of separating development assistance from domestic exports. In fact because they do not tie procurement to Swedish exports, Swedish industrialists are unhappy as they see themselves losing business to those countries that do tie their aid.¹⁴

In European governments, budgetary authorization procedures and the context of aid agency accountability generally are less demanding of detail, more flexible and straightforward than those used by the US or the World Bank. There is little project-level scrutiny, thus allowing the agencies to program at country and/or sector levels.¹⁵ Submissions to parliaments are made by the agencies in the form of short papers which include a general statement of the program and budget for each country. It has been pointed out that "these papers fall between the indigestible

detail of AID's presentation to Congress and the total absence of any background documentation in London."¹⁶

In terms of the administrative organization of development assistance among smaller countries we find that each country now has an "aid agency," but that particular organization is not the only channel for giving technical assistance. Much of the technical assistance comes from the respective ministries directly to the recipient country. This mixture is quite evident in the Netherlands and W. Germany.*¹⁷ This arrangement fragments the programming process to some extent, but it also diffuses accountability, affording more flexibility than if all aid occurred through a single agency.

With respect to the People's Republic of China (PRC) we can say little with any confidence about the domestic political and procedural environment affecting aid decisions and actions. PRC aid in the past has been concentrated in Vietnam and Albania. The single largest project, however, was the Tazara Railway costing Peking \$450 million.¹⁸ But the present policy is one of retrenchment and modesty, dictated by the "unpleasant" experiences with Albania and Vietnam, China's own development requirements within its modernization policy, and domestic opposition while there are great scarcities at home.¹⁹ The form of PRC aid is that of credits and technical assistance.²⁰

*In Germany some of the provinces have overseas assistance programs separate from those of central government.

Taiwan focuses its aid on other small countries. It is visible wherever it identifies a potential friend who understands the problem of isolation. Taiwan can offer grants, credits and technical assistance in both agriculture and certain industrial activities, e.g., textiles.

If we were to shift perspective from this macro-level behavior of donor organizations to the micro-level of field management, what kinds of projects have small donors supported in the BLS region? What control procedures do they use? What are the effects of these practices on donor-recipient relations; on capacity-building at the grass roots?

Below are some impressionistic generalizations about the procedures, behavioral styles and effects of "small" donors working in the BLS region. The empirical generalizations are based on a non-random sample of interviews with donors and recipients. The exercise was carried out as a by-product of another exercise and is therefore only suggestive.

The programs of small donors in the BLS region tend to focus on non-directly productive services and service infrastructure, e.g., health, education, water supplies, rural roads, etc.²¹ In keeping with domestic ideology, the social democracies of northern Europe prefer to provide such assistance to the poor, or rural areas, in particular. Their technical assistance personnel are also highly visible in the central planning of social policy in the region. The two Chinas, however, are engaged in directly productive agricultural activities (in different countries, of course).

Some small donor assistance to Botswana can be said to be for "large" and "IRD" projects (See Part I), especially that of Germany, Sweden and Norway. Assistance to Swaziland is very directly focused on IRD activities in the framework of the country's Rural Development Areas Program. This is also true of Canadian aid in Lesotho (Thaba-Tseka).

In sum, there does not appear to be any substantial difference between the types of projects which engage the small donors and the large counterparts discussed earlier. There is somewhat of a difference in scale however.

In terms of technical assistance personnel, the small donors staff the top managerial and technical slots of their projects with their own nationals. This usually takes the form of the foreign expert holding an established post in the relevant ministry of the recipient government. Notably, this also leads to the convenient arrangement whereby, for example, Norwegians might staff the senior posts in the rural roads division of the Ministry of Works while the principal road construction activities are directed by Norwegian field technicians.

Compared to other parts of Africa the BLS countries might be somewhat unique in this respect of having expatriates hold established posts rather than act as advisors. Nonetheless, in the BLS region there is little difference between large and small donor organizations in their approaches to technical assistance staffing. With the exception of UNDP, nationals of the donor country staff

their projects. They are not "advisory" even in the cosmetic sense in which the UN attempts to work.

To be sure, donors say they like to have local counterparts; their technical assistance always includes abundant training scholarships. Most donors complain that they cannot secure enough counterparts, or even candidates, for the training scholarships.

The exceptions to this in the region cited are both Chinas. Both the PRC and Taiwan are engaged in agricultural activities, have special technical teams in the countries with experimental and demonstration projects, but their nationals do not hold established posts. The Chinese are also known to be self-sufficient to a fault, preferring to staff their operations with Chinese -- right down to the drivers in the case of the PRC. (The Soviets have no on-the-ground technical assistance activities in the region; only scholarships for Botswana which are not fully utilized.)

Despite the more flexible programming procedures at home, there is an interesting management control effect which derives from these staffing policies. Having nationals of a donor country scattered about the establishment provides informal signals about project performance which might cause that donor to tighten up its management control procedures. Using our example of the Norwegians building rural roads, a Norwegian from his vantage point in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning might warn the NORAD office to take a contrary line on site selection or on the monitoring of a particular

project to that preferred by the host government. Such communications or, if you like, intelligence, are inevitable when foreign nationals are working in different ministries of the same government. Holding an established post which should in principle make the employee responsible only to the government in whose establishment he sits makes little difference in the event. And such 'checks and balances' by technical assistance personnel are of course neutral in their effects.*

Within the BLS region expatriates tend to work through each other "in order to get things done." The behavior of personnel of small donors is no different in this respect from that of the large agencies. The desire for programming to enhance getting the job done efficiently or, perhaps more importantly, predictably afflicts all donor personnel.

It must be acknowledged that the small donors by and large do have a better image among host country nationals or better official relations on development assistance matters. This is no doubt due to their more flexible

*We are not suggesting that a foreigner in one ministry should ignore malfeasance. Rather, if tactical differences or performance shortfalls are worth reporting to an expatriate's countryman in the aid agency they are worth reporting to his employer -- the host government. The type of advocacy communication between expatriates of the same nationality, which amounts to "us" versus "them," is likely to have an imperial effect.

programming and reporting procedures. However, we have seen that the types of projects they support, their staffing practices and concomitant behavior, and de facto control styles are quite similar to those of the large donor organizations. To an extent, then, the effects are the same: namely, to postpone the building of acceptance of responsibility, the acquisition of bargaining skills essential to bureaucratic efficacy and interdepartmental cooperation, and the need for an experimental outlook among indigenous officers. Despite the rhetoric, it occurs to this writer that small donor assistance in the BLS region is no different from the assessment made of Swedish aid to East Africa in the early 1970s by a Swedish economist: "It is not innovative aid."²²

IV

What then can be done?

a) Redundancy -- The use of duplication or overlap is common in engineering systems in order to reduce the probability of a failure. The marginal cost of redundant systems per unit of increased reliability rapidly increases in engineering systems, such as in nuclear-powered electricity generation, jet aircraft, etc. But the marginal cost of redundancy is weighed against the cost of failure.

It has been suggested that redundancy in organizational arrangements can reduce uncertainty and reduce the likelihood of failure.²³ In fact, it has been argued that the success or effectiveness often attributed to Western

'scientific management' is wrongly placed. Instead, things get done because of redundant organizations -- several organizations doing the same or similar things.²⁴

With respect to rural development and the constraints on donor agency effectiveness, it is possible that a recipient country might be able to maintain or manage a pragmatic or bargaining orientation with donors if the latter are respectively marshalled to do redundant things. Instead of engaging one donor to devise and test alternative models of group ranching and another to assist with models for marketing, have several donors focus on the same problem in different parts of the country, e.g., group ranching arrangements.

Such a strategy might result in a more auspicious payoff for the recipient country -- donors willing.

There is also the redundancy which comes with pluralism. Non-governmental donors as well as non-governmental recipients are often engaged in development activities. In Botswana, the problem of establishing viable industries in rural areas is being attacked by many different types of organizations:

- government promotion of small enterprises, e.g., the Botswana Enterprises Development Unit (BEDU);
- privately-supported rural enterprise promotion, e.g., the Rural Industrial Innovation Center supported by a German private foundation;

- donor supported business extension organizations; e.g., Partners for Productivity;
- cooperative enterprises in rural areas, e.g., Thamaga pottery; Oodi Weavers;
- cost-covering production and technical training schemes, e.g., the Brigades, where the assets are owned by the community;
- non-profit organizations for the development and promotion of village industrial employment, e.g., Pelegano Village Industries.

There are many more.

Not all of these enterprises are promoting the same activity, but out of this variety of approaches to rural industrialization will likely come certain products which are profitable to produce and certain effective models of promotion and production.

b) Delegation -- Another alternative would be for donors to delegate activities of the institution-building type to local voluntary and community development organizations which have experience and legitimacy in a particular geographic area or development activity. The objective would be to allow low-level organizations to do what they do best. AID has a grant system for private voluntary agencies. However, the grants are tied to AID's programming format -- the recipient has to plan, program and report according to AID's procedures. As this takes time and energy away from the task at hand (and

perhaps re-directs the efforts of the organization), it compromises the gains to be had in delegating in the first place.

c) Experimental, Effective Management -- Another dimension might include a manager or collective executive dedicated to the experimental or pragmatic, and with the necessary redundant resources (legitimacy, status or access to money) to secure that posture. Such a manager buffers the activity from both the donor and the local administrative/political environment. It should be noted that each of the organizations involved in rural industrial production or promotion cited above has a single, notable managerial personality associated with it, with the exception of the government unit (BEDU). However, this sort of strategy can have its own costs -- it requires the management to walk a tight rope between hostility and admiration in the immediate institutional environment.

d) Local Constituency Creation -- Rural development, inter alia, means reaching individuals with productive and non-directly productive services who have not had access to them because they were either physically or administratively invisible, e.g., sparse populations scattered over wide areas, small-scale farmers missed by a technology more accessible to large-scale farmers, etc. Local constituency organizations, intermediary non-official associations of farmers, women, cooperatives, etc., can assist government agencies in reaching neglected publics.

Such occupational or interest groups serve a number of purposes: (1)

they mediate between agencies of government and the public; (2) they act as controls on government administration by brokering for (uneducated, low status, powerless) individuals; (3) they facilitate mutual assistance to their members (replacing declining kinship associations in the welfare function); and (4) they make demands or claims for goods and services on behalf of their members.²⁵

Doubtlessly they can also perform these functions vis-à-vis donor agencies -- especially where project authorities are engaged in activities which affect the lives of their members. Mobilized or active farmer's groups, local government personnel, etc., can affect the course of such projects. They can buffer a project which serves their

interests against the donor's control impulses, and against their own government. If a project is perceived to be against the interest of a constituency organization, it represents part of a hostile environment which makes it likely that the project will be reprogrammed or collapse after the donor input.

These are a few ideas which might help those seeking to improve the effectiveness of development assistance without 'throwing the baby out with the bath water.' They require further elucidation and testing. However, it is suggested that the imperial effects of donor organizational processes can be mitigated to some extent, even in those areas least subject to tight programming.

References

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6. Marcia L. Odell, Village Area Development Programme: A Review and Evaluation of an Experiment in Integrated Rural Development, Gaborone, Botswana, October 1978, p. 7.
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8. A corollary to the donor initiative effect is the almost inexorable tendency for pilot projects to be replicated before the experimental outcome is known. The impulse for this may come from a recipient government seeking immediate, wide-spread visibility rather than from the donor. See Leon Gordenker, International Aid and National Decisions, Princeton University Press, 1976, p. 114.
9. Tandler, op. cit., Chapter 6.
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11. S. Bekure & A. Kgosidintsi, "Overstocking and the Future of the Nojane Ranches," unpublished paper, March, 1979, p. 9.
12. Tandler, op. cit., 109.
13. See John White, German Aid, London, Overseas Development Institute, 1965, p. 69, 114; and Bruce Dinwiddy, Aid Performance and Development Policies of Western Countries, New York, Praeger/ODI, 1973, p. 79.
14. Dinwiddy, op. cit., p. 57.
15. Germany might be an exception here. Since they keep no technical assistance establishment in the field, they rely on economists in their embassies to identify "suitable" projects. See White, op. cit., p. 46.
16. George Cunningham, Managing Aid Agencies, ODI, London, Croom Helm, 1974, p. 148.
17. Dinwiddy, op. cit., p. 86.
18. Frank Ching, "China's Chagrin With Some Allies, Needs at Home Result in Curbs on Foreign Aid," Wall Street Journal, October 18, 1978, p. 12.
19. Ibid.

20. See Wolfgang Bartke, China's Economic Aid, London, C. Hurst & Co., 1975, for types of projects, and Warren Weinstein, ed., Chinese and Soviet Aid to Africa, New York, Praeger, 1975, for comparison.
21. Details of projects can be seen in the Annual Report on Development Assistance prepared by the Resident Representative of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) for each country in the region. The most recent report for Botswana is dated May 1979; for Swaziland, June 1979; Lesotho, July 1978. The most thorough analysis of aid from one country (the UK) in the region can be found in David Jones, Aid and Development in Southern Africa, ODI, London, Croom Helm, 1977.
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CONFERENCES & MEETINGS

Forthcoming, Current & Past

SADEX readers are encouraged to send information on conferences and meetings, as well as copies of conference proceedings, papers and reports for indexing in the SADEX bibliographic section.

SEMINAR ON "THE CHANGING SCENE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA," July 7-11, 1980, London, England. Sponsored by: The Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W8 6NQ, England.

WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY CONFERENCE, July 7-11, 1980, London, England. Sponsored by the International Statistical Institute and the World Fertility Survey. Objectives: to give a public account of the findings of the world fertility survey to date; to give ministers and senior officials concerned with population policies an opportunity to review the significance of the findings; to encourage use of the data available and to stimulate further analysis at the country level as well as on a comparative basis; to consider the future of enquiries of the WFS kind. Contact: World Fertility Survey, International Statistical Institute, 35-37 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0BS, England.

SABA SABA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, July 1-9, 1980, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

SEMINAR ON DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION USE FOR PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING, July/August 1980, Gaborone, Botswana. Sponsored by: Central Documentation Branch, German Foundation for International Development, Endenicher Strasse 41, 5300 Bonn 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS, June 15-28, 1980, Nairobi, Kenya. Topics include: application of computer systems in budgetary accounting; problems of adapting and implementing modern audit techniques in developing countries; government audit in the international and supranational field; and efficiency and effectiveness control of public enterprises. Contact: INTOSAI, Annagasse 5, 1015 Vienna, Austria.

EUROPEAN MEETING OF EXPERTS ON STANDARDIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION, June 9-10, 1980, Paris, France. Sponsored by the EADI Working Group on Information and Documentation. Contact: European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, Kärntner Strasse 25/6, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

NORTH-SOUTH ROUNDTABLE, June 8-14, 1980, Aspen, Colorado. Topic: "Beyond the Brandt Commission -- The Global Round of Negotiations." Contact: Aspen Institute Program in International Affairs, 1000 North Third, Aspen, Colorado 81611.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NATURAL SCIENCES-ORIENTED EDUCATION IN AFRICA, May 20-25, 1980, Botswana. Sponsored by the German Foundation for International Development, the African Curriculum Organization (Kenya), and the Science Education Programme for Africa (Ghana). For participants from African ministries of education, directors of national curriculum centers, curriculum specialists from the natural sciences area, and teacher trainers. Contact: Zentralstelle für Erziehung und Wissenschaft, German Foundation for International Development, Simrockstrasse 1, 5300 Bonn 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

SEMINAR ON INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION THROUGH IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF COOPERATIVE UNIONS, May 19-23, 1980, Arusha, Tanzania. Sponsored by: Zentralstelle für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, German Foundation for International Development, Stadionweg 1, 8133 Feldafing/Obb., Federal Republic of Germany.

30TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATION, May 18-23, 1980, Acapulco, Mexico. Co-sponsored by the International Communication Association and the Government of Mexico. Theme: Human Evolution and Development. Scheduled to include a program of over 175 sessions, with more than 700 papers presented. Contact: International Communication Association, Balcones Research Center, 10100 Burnet Road, Austin, Texas 78758.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON METHODS AND MEASURES FOR DETECTING INTERNATIONAL TAX EVASION, May 17-25, 1980, Berlin, FR Germany. Sponsored by the German Foundation for International Development, Harvard University (USA), and UNCTAD, for representatives from Africa, Asia, Latin America and industrialized countries. Contact: Zentralstelle für Öffentliche Verwaltung, German Foundation for International Development, Budapester Strasse 1, 1000 Berlin 30, Federal Republic of Germany.

TECH-TRANSFAIR '80 -- THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL FAIR FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, May 13-16, 1980, Utrecht, Netherlands. To include: an international conference on management

of technology exchange, a symposium on technology transfer in African, Caribbean and Pacific Group countries, and a seminar organized by UNIDO for executives from developing countries. Contact: Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, P.O. Box 8500, 3503 RM Utrecht, Netherlands.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON "WORLD COMMUNICATION -- DECISIONS FOR THE 80s," May 12-14, 1980, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Main topic areas include transnational structures and systems, and data flows and media traffic; with interdisciplinary task groups to develop policy recommendations. Contact: Annenberg School of Communication, University of Pennsylvania, 3260 Walnut Street - C5, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

3RD DSE-CEFEB INFORMATION SEMINAR, May 10-17, 1980, Berlin, FR Germany. Topic: Institutions and Methods of Economic Cooperation Between Germany and Africa. Sponsored by the German Foundation for International Development and the Centre d'Etudes Financières Economiques et Bancaires. Contact: Zentralstelle für Wirtschafts- und Sozialentwicklung, German Foundation for International Development, Budapester Strasse 1, 1000 Berlin 30, Federal Republic of Germany.

MEETING ON "BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN RHODESIA, SOUTH AFRICA, MOZAMBIQUE, ANGOLA AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA," May 8-9, 1980, New York, New York. Sponsored by American Management Associations. Designed to include discussion of specific case histories, with off-the-record discussion of practical experiences, questions and problems. Contact: Director, International Division, American Management Associations, 135 West 50th Street, New York, New York 10020.

1980 CONFERENCE OF THE CANADIAN AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION, May 6-9, 1980, Guelph, Canada. Theme: Urban and Rural Development -- Stagnation, Crisis and Solution. Contact: Dr. Douglas Killam, Organizing Committee Chairman, Department of English, College of Arts, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1, Canada.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE -- DIALOGUE AND TRAINING IN A COMMON FUTURE, May 5-8, 1980, Berlin, FR Germany. Sponsored by: Entwicklungspolitisches Forum, German Foundation for International Development, Budapester Strasse 1, 1000 Berlin 30, Federal Republic of Germany.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE REGARDING EXPERIENCES IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING, April 28-May 10, 1980, Mannheim and Berlin, FR Germany. Sponsored by the German Foundation for International Development, for participants from all continents. Contact:

Zentralstelle für Gewerbliche Berufsförderung, German Foundation for International Development, Käthe-Kollwitz Strasse 15, 6800 Mannheim 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

SPECIAL SUMMIT OF OAU HEADS OF STATE TO DISCUSS AFRICAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, April 28-29, 1980, Lagos, Nigeria. To be preceded by various meetings, including a meeting of experts April 21-24 in Lagos, and a council of ministers meeting April 25-26 to assess the preliminary reports. Contact: Organization of African Unity, P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

URBAN TRANSPORT CONFERENCE, April 26-May 5, 1980, Dakar, Senegal. Sponsored by United Towns Organisation. Topics include: traffic patterns, selection of materials and equipment, and management of transport systems. Contact: Fédération Mondiale des Villes Jumelées, 13 rue Racine, 75006 Paris, France.

11TH SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SERVICES IN EAST AFRICA, April 21-23, 1980, Gaborone, Botswana. Sponsored by the Central Documentation Branch of the German Foundation for International Development, and the Kenya National Academy for the Advancement of Arts and Sciences. Contact: KNAAS, P.O.B. 47288, Nairobi, Kenya.

CONFERENCE ON "RUNNING THE INFORMATION SERVICE -- TODAY AND TOMORROW," April 16-18, 1980, Aberystwyth, United Kingdom. Sponsored by: Institute of Information Scientists, 657 High Road, London N17 8AR, England.

SYMPOSIUM ON APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, April 15-17, 1980, London, England. Topic: design and construction of projects in the Third World, with emphasis on social and economic constraints. Sponsored by: Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AA, England.

WORKSHOP ON CURRICULA FOR TEACHER TRAINING, April 14-May 1, 1980, Lusaka, Zambia. Sponsored by the German Foundation for International Development and the African Curriculum Organization, for participants from African curriculum centers and teacher training institutes. Contact: African Curriculum Organization, Institute of Education, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

UNESCO INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT, April 14-20, 1980, Paris, France. Title: "Intergovernmental Planning Conference to Develop Institutional

Arrangements for Systematic Collaborative Consultations on Communications Activities, Needs and Plans." Contact: UNESCO, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

CONFERENCE ON "AFRICAN WOMEN IN SOCIAL CHANGE," April 14-19, 1980, East Lansing, Michigan. Scheduled panels include: Crisis in Africa in the 1980s -- Energy, Food and the Role of the Elite; Women, Politics and Change in Africa; and Women in Economic Transformation in Africa. Contact: African Studies Center, 100 Center for International Studies and Programs, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EVALUATING RURAL COOPERATIVES, April 13-16, 1980, Berlin, FR Germany. Sponsored by the German Foundation for International Development and FAO, for evaluation experts from self-help organizations. Contact: Zentralstelle für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, German Foundation for International Development, Stadionweg 1, 8133 Feldafing/Obb., Federal Republic of Germany.

STANDARDISATION AND QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAMME REVIEW MEETING FOR THE AFRICAN REGION, April 1980, Nicosia, Cyprus. Sponsored by: Commonwealth Science Council, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX, England.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FAMILY ORGANISATIONS, March 25-26, 1980, Lisbon, Portugal. Co-sponsored by the Instituto da Familia e Accao Social. Topic: Young People's Unemployment -- Children's Work. Expected participants: ca. 100 from 50 countries. Contact: Union Internationale des Organismes Familiaux, Place Saint-Georges 28, F-75442 Paris Cedex 09, France.

SEMINAR ON THE RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EASTERN HALF OF AFRICA, March 19, 1980, Washington, D.C. Speakers included: Carl Beck, Director, Office of Africa and Latin America Refugees Programs, Department of State; Johnnie Carson, Staff Director, U.S. House of Representatives, Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Africa; Martin Ganzglass, Delson & Gordon law firm; and Bereket Selassie, Associate Professor of African Studies, Howard University. Second program in the series "New Vistas in African Rural Development -- Problems and Perspectives." Contact: African Studies Center, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20059.

CONFERENCE ON "SOUTHERN AFRICA: THE YEAR OF THE CHILD," March 17-19, 1980, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Panels and talks centered on health and childhood; education and childhood; and the impact of social dislocation on the young. Keynote speaker: Roy Stacy, Associate Assistant Administrator for Africa, USAID. Contact: University Committee on

Southern Africa, Center for Afro-American and African Studies, Lorch Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, March 15, 1980, Johannesburg, South Africa. Scheduled to include presentation of 5 papers, by individuals from the University of Zimbabwe, UNHCR, the U.N. Institute for Namibia, the International Red Cross, and the South African Institute of International Affairs. Contact: South African Institute of International Affairs, Jan Smuts House, P.O. Box 31596, Johannesburg 2017, South Africa.

6TH GENERAL CONGRESS OF THE EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REGIONAL BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES, March 11-14, 1980, Nairobi, Kenya. A major state-of-the-art meeting for record managers, archival administrators, technical and information specialists, and documentation and information in development researchers. Contact: Kenya National Archives, P.O.B. 30520, Nairobi, Kenya.

SEMINAR ON PROSPECTS FOR TRADE AND INVESTMENT IN ZIMBABWE, March 10-12 and April 9-11, 1980, Farnham, England. Sponsored by: Centre for International Briefing, The Castle, Farnham GU9 0AG, England.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN AFRICA, March 10-15, 1980, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Sponsored by the German Foundation for International Development, UNECA, the OAU, the World Future Studies Federation (Italy), and the African Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology. Contact: UNECA, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

SEMINAR ON INDUSTRIALIZATION, March 5-13, 1980, Arusha, Tanzania. Sponsored by the German Foundation for International Development. Topic: Implementing, Evaluating and Supervising Programs to Promote Small- and Medium-Scale Industries. Contact: Zentralstelle für Wissenschafts- und Sozialentwicklung, German Foundation for International Development, Budapester Strasse 1, 1000 Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany.

ABER CONFERENCE ON BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN ZIMBABWE, March 4-5, 1980, Washington, D.C. Topics included: the general state of the economy; growth potential; present prospects in key sectors; U.S. relations with Zimbabwe; and outlook for trade and investment. For information on the ABER supplement concerning the conference, contact: Africa Business & Economic Review, 1454 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE OF THE GROUP OF "LIKE-MINDED COUNTRIES," March 3-4, 1980, Vienna, Austria. Topics included: the new international development strategy; the proposed North-South global negotiations; the U.N. Transport and Communications Decade in Africa; UNIDO III; the question of a joint development fund; and aid measures in political emergencies. Participants included Cabinet members concerned with development questions and other high-ranking officials from the Scandinavian countries, the Benelux countries, Ireland and Canada. Contact: Office of the State Secretary, Austrian Federal Chancellery, Baihausplatz 2, 1014 Vienna, Austria.

ANNUAL PACEM IN MARIBUS CONVOCATION, March 1980, Cyprus. Topics: Surveillance of Economic Zones of Developing Countries; and Multi-Purpose Monitoring Systems for Living Resources, the Environment. Expected participants: 100, from 30 countries. Contact: International Ocean Institute (Pacem in Maribus), Old University, Msida, Malta.

CONFERENCE FOR AFRICAN AMBASSADORS TO WEST GERMANY, February 29-March 2, 1980, Berlin, FR Germany. Scheduled topics included current development policies. Contact: Zentralstelle für Wirtschafts- und Sozialentwicklung, German Foundation for International Development, Budapester Strasse 1, 1000 Berlin 30, Federal Republic of Germany.

WILSON CENTER DIALOGUE ON MARXIST STATES IN AFRICA, February 22, 1980, Washington, D.C. Principal speakers included Gerald Bender on Angola, Allen Isaacman on Mozambique, and Marina and David Ottaway on Ethiopia. Also discussed how Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia are regarded from the perspective of the Soviet Union, the U.S., and South Africa. Contact: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D.C. 20560.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE AND SOCIETY, February 18-27, 1980, Mauritius. Sponsored by the German Foundation for International Development, the African Curriculum Organization and the Bildungsforschung mit der Dritten Welt, for educators, educational planners, anthropologists and psychologists from Africa and FR Germany. Contact: Zentralstelle für Erziehung und Wissenschaft, German Foundation for International Development, Simrockstrasse 1, 5300 Bonn 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

PREPARATORY MINISTERIAL MEETING FOR THE 2ND SUMMIT OF LUSOPHONE AFRICA HEADS OF STATE, February 18-20, 1980, Maputo, Mozambique. Attended by ministers and officials of the ministries of foreign trade, transport and communications, banking and insurance, from Angola, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique. Also

discussed strengthening cooperation in other sectors including information, culture, education and health.

ALDEP RESEARCH SEMINAR, February 11-12, 1980, Molepolole, Botswana. Designed as an opportunity for the Institute of Development Management to present the results of its research analysis of the Arable Lands Development Policy (ALDEP) in Botswana. The research, undertaken in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Local Government districts, involved over 1100 interview questionnaires. Scheduled participants in the seminar included representatives of both the central government and the districts, and other interested persons. Contact: Institute of Development Management, Box 1357, Gaborone, Botswana.

34TH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, February 6-13, 1980, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Adopted a 20-point resolution on Zimbabwe; other topics included Namibia, assistance to Chad, and cooperation between African and Arab countries. Contact: Organization of African Unity, P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON REVISING INTERNATIONAL PATENTS AND LICENSING LAWS, February 4-March 4, 1980, Geneva, Switzerland. Scheduled to consider Third World demands for easier access to patented processes and licenses. Attended by delegates from 90 countries, including 50 developing countries. Contact: World Intellectual Property Organization, 34 Chemin des Colombettes, Geneva, Switzerland.

FAO NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION CENTRE WORKSHOP, February 4-22, 1980, Maseru, Lesotho, Hosted by: Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Statistics, P.O. Box MS, Maseru, Lesotho.

COMMONWEALTH REGIONAL SEMINAR ON UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION IN AFRICA, February 4-15, 1980, Maseru, Lesotho. Hosted by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, Government of Lesotho. Scheduled participants included delegates from all 14 African Commonwealth countries; regional representatives from Asia and the Caribbean; and representatives from UNESCO and the World Confederation of the Teaching Professions. Contact: Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, P.O. Box MS 47, Maseru 100, Lesotho.

OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE EXPERTS MEETING, January 30-February 1, 1980, Paris, France. Topics included: international banking and financial markets in developing countries, and the new forms of foreign investment in developing countries. Contact:

Development Centre, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2 rue André Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

SYMPOSIUM ON APPROPRIATE MECHANISATION OF SMALL FARMS, January 28-February 1, 1980, Nairobi, Kenya. Contact: Kenya National Academy for Advancement of Arts and Sciences, P.O. Box 47288, Nairobi, Kenya.

UNIDO III (THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO), January 21-February 8, 1980, New Delhi, India. Approved by a vote of 83 to 22 a declaration calling for the creation of a global fund of \$300 billion by the year 2000 for the benefit of developing countries; however, the industrialized countries rejected the proposal. The conference was characterized by some as the greatest polarization to date between the industrialized and developing countries. Contact: UNIDO, P.O. Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING TEAM FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PREFERENTIAL TRADING AREA FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN STATES, ca. January 20-23, 1980, Gaborone, Botswana. Hosted by the Botswana Government and attended by delegates from Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, the Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, the Comoros and Djibouti, plus representatives from the U.N., the O.A.U., and Southern African liberation organizations. Discussions were to center on the formation of a preferential trade area that would exclude South Africa and on trade and development cooperation. Discussions were followed by a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based Multi National Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) of UNECA.

FIRST MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF PANA, January 18-22, 1980, Lobito, Angola. Discussed financing, structure, operations and projected start-up date of the Pan-African News Agency. Attended by representatives of 17 African countries, with observers from the World Health Organization and UNESCO.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND LECTURES ON THE SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOR IN UNDER-DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, January 18-19, 1980, Amsterdam, Netherlands. Sponsored by the Transnational Institute. Topic was to be examined in terms of the effects of capitalist penetration of non-Western areas. Contact: Transnational Institute, Paulus Potterstraat 20, 10007 Amsterdam, Netherlands.

MEETING OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, January 15-18, 1980, Rome, Italy. Topics included: projects for 1980; replenishment of the Fund; choice of a site for IFAD's permanent headquarters; and

efforts being made by the Fund to channel monies to help small farmers and the landless. Contact: International Fund for Agricultural Development, Via del Serafico 107, 00142 Rome, Italy.

OAU CONFERENCE ON ESTABLISHING A PAN-AFRICAN POSTAL UNION (PAPU), January 8-18, 1980, Arusha, Tanzania. Elected 15 countries on a regional basis to become members of the PAPU Administrative Council including, for Southern Africa, Botswana and Swaziland. PAPU is to be headquartered at the Arusha Conference Centre. Contact: Organization of African Unity, P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

SEMINAR ON BASIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS, December 13-20, 1979, Berlin, FR Germany. Topic: Basic Education Campaigns and Their Effect on the Development Process. Sponsored by the German Foundation for International Development, the International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods (Iran), and UNESCO, for education planners, curriculum experts, school administrators, inspectors, adult educators, and other educational personnel. Contact: Zentralstelle fur Erziehung und Wissenschaft, German Foundation for International Development, Simrockstrasse 1, 5300 Bonn 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO CONFERENCE, December 12-15, 1979, Athens, Georgia. Attended by U.S. National Commissioners for UNESCO, and communications experts from the U.S.; chaired by Eli Abel, U.S. representative to the MacBride Commission. Conference was organized with the idea that it is time for the U.S. to stop being reactive and to make positive proposals of its own for improving the global communications system. For information on conference reports, papers and summaries, contact: U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

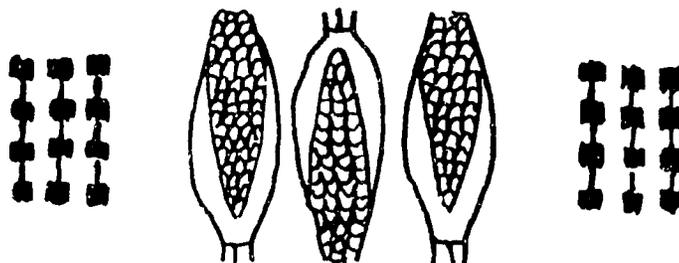
AIDBA CONFERENCE ON THE STATUS OF DOCUMENTARY ACTIVITY IN AFRICA, December 12-15, 1979, Maputo, Mozambique. Theme (suggested by Mozambique): the documentation situation and its impact on socio-economic development in Africa. Among the recommendations of the working groups were that all African countries should create centralized structures specializing in the development of national information and documentation systems, and that these centers should guarantee the accessibility of scientific and technical information that corresponds to the economic and social development needs of the country. (See following note)

8TH CONGRESS OF AIDBA, December 10-11, 1979, Maputo, Mozambique. Attended by participants from 25 African countries. Agreed on the urgent need for an active secretariat of the association; elected Mozambique to head the Southern Africa Regional

Bureau (encompassing Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia); selected Dakar, Senegal as the site of the next Congress. Contact: Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries, Archives and Museums in Africa, B.P. 375, Dakar, Senegal. (See preceding note)

MEETING OF EXPERTS TO ADVISE ON FUTURE UNESCO PROGRAMMES IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY,
December 3-7, 1979, Paris, France. Sponsored by UNESCO, 7 place de Fontenoy, F 75700 Paris, France.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENCE COUNCIL MEETING TO DEVELOP AN AFRICAN ALTERNATE ENERGY PROGRAM,
November 1979, Arusha, Tanzania. Selected and drafted proposals for inter-country collaboration in areas such as solar crop drying, solar water pumps and stills, solar cooking, use of charcoal, wind for mechanical power, and biogas. Attended by scientists, engineers and economists from Botswana, Cyprus, The Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Malta, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda; and representatives of British aid agencies, FAO, USAID, the International Energy Agency, France, and the International Foundation for Science (Sweden). Contact: Commonwealth Science Council, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX, England.



DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION BRIEFS

This section is intended to provide, for information purposes, abstracted newsbriefs 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

International Development Association - Refinancing: The World Bank announced the approval of the Sixth Refinancing Operation for the International Development Association, a three-year agreement which will provide about \$12 billion for low-interest economic development loans to poor nations, starting July 1, 1980. The agreement has been approved by World Bank executive directors and sent to all 122 member nations for ratification. (WALL STREET JOURNAL, January 18, 1980, p. 24) B(001)

World Bank - Capital Increase: "The World Bank said its member nations have ratified a \$40 billion capital increaseThe bank said it will accept the increased subscriptions of member countries between September 30, 1981 and July 1, 1986. In the current fiscal year, the World Bank will approve about \$6.8 billion in loans to developing nations....The International Development Association, a bank affiliate that is financed through aid grants from member nations, will clear about \$3 billion in

development credits to poorer nations...." (WALL STREET JOURNAL, January 15, 1980, p. 35) B(002)

World Bank Increases Lending Rate: "The World Bank increased its lending rate to 8.25% from 7.95% for newly authorized credits to developing nations. The agency also reported that net income in the six months ended December 31 rose about 82% to \$279.6 million from \$153.6 million in the year-earlier period. The bank said it expects net for the year ending June 30 to be 'considerably higher' than fiscal 1979's \$406 million. The bank said it borrowed \$4.24 billion in the seven months ended January 31 - 80% of its anticipated borrowing requirements in the current fiscal year - at an average cost of about 7.67% a year. The international agency expects to borrow an additional \$1 billion before June 30 through the sale of bond issues totaling \$400 million and the placement of \$600 million in debt issues with the central banks of member nations." (WALL STREET JOURNAL, February 4, 1980) B(003)

Botswana Revalues Its Currency: "For the second time in two years, Botswana has revalued its currency by 5% against the American dollar in a bid to keep the costs of imported commodities down. The country broke away from the rand currency area in 1976 and the pula was first revalued in 1977 by 5%." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, December 1979, p. 12) B(004)

Lesotho - New Currency: "Lesotho is to have its own national currency and monetary authority in a phased break from the South African Rand, the country's currency since before independence. The new currency, to be known as Maloti, will be issued on January 21, 1980, with one Maloti being equal to 100 Lisente. The Maloti will have parity with the Rand which will remain legal tender in the country." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, December 1979, p. 35) According to African Business, "...the objective is to set up the Lesotho Central Bank with complete control of its own currency policy so that its staff can learn the mechanics of monetary control....Eventually the day may come when it is no longer politic to automatically follow the rand parity." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, January 1980, p. 10) B(005)

Lesotho - Third Five-Year Development Plan to Be Launched: "Discussions were held recently in Maseru between the government and representatives of international donor agencies and organisations on the financing of Lesotho's Third Five-Year Development Plan 1980-85. The development plan, which the government aims to launch on April 1, if ratified, envisages a massive budget of R700m which will be directed to the development of the infrastructure, agri-

culture and industry. In the industrial sector, the development of agro-industries will dovetail with the planned development of the livestock industry and crop production."

(STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, December 1979, p. 35) B(006)

Namibia - International Loan: "South West Africa (Namibia) has signed for its first international loan. The loan of 9.5m Swiss francs (about R4m.) was negotiated by the Cape Town-based Lawfin in association with Creafin SA of Zurich, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rothchild's Bank, Zurich, for a fixed period of five years at an interest rate of 5.5% annually. The purpose of this loan, which is guaranteed by South Africa, is to finance the further development of the economic and social infrastructure of SWA/Namibia." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 31, 1979, p. 5333) B(007)

Zambia - Third National Development Plan: "The Minister of State for Development Planning, Mr. Uniah Mwila, announced in Lusaka recently that the Third National Development Plan will be launched next January (1980) and will cover the period to December 1983. The total investment is expected to be K3.35bn of which K2.24bn will be provided by domestic sources and the balance from foreign sources. Under the terms of the plan, gross domestic product is expected to grow annually by 4.8 percent, creating an extra 99,000 jobs. Plans include a sum of K675m for the development of the mining industry. It is anticipated that copper production will rise to 690,000 tonnes per year, worth K828m based on 1977 constant prices at an annual reali-

sation price of K1,200 per tonne. The government is to give serious consideration to the extension of rail links with Mozambique, Malawi, Angola and Namibia as part of the government's development plan." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, November 1979, p. 9) B(008)

Zambia - Deficit Reduced: The Permanent Secretary for Finance, Mr. Lloyd Sichelongo, has revealed that the Government reduced its deficit from K183.4m in 1977 to K129.1m last year." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, November 30, 1979, p. 5306) B(009)

AGRICULTURE

Angola-FAO Livestock Improvement Projects: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has signed a \$150 million loan agreement with Angola for livestock improvement projects. "Experts of FAO have submitted proposals requesting the organization to assist Angola to improve her production of sugar cane, dairy products and train personnel to run livestock farms and fisheries. A call for assistance in feed and fertilizer supply has also been made." (FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE - SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, January 29, 1980, p. E1) "Angola is to receive \$150,000 worth of technical aid from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The money is for vaccination of cattle in a programme due to begin later this year." (WEST AFRICA, February 18, 1980, p. 313) B(010)

Botswana - Grain Depot: "A new P850,000 grain depot at Pitsane, the largest of its kind in Botswana, has been officially opened. The new grain silo complex was built to hold the increasing volumes of crops produced in the Pitsane area. It has a storage capacity of 25,000 tonnes, half the total grain consumed by Botswana in one year. The Pitsane depot, situated in the largest commercial crop farming area in Botswana, is one of 11 depots established over the past five years by the Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board which was set up by the government in 1974 to help stabilise crop prices and to provide adequate supplies of grain to consumers. The value of crops purchased by the board has risen from just over P300,000 in 1974 to over P3m in 1978." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, December 1979, p. 34) B(011)

Mozambique-FAO Cooperation: A cooperative agreement between Mozambique and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization was signed in Maputo on January 29, 1980. (FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE - SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, January 29, 1980, p. E1) B(012)

Swaziland - Health Alert: "Deeply concerned about outbreaks of foot and mouth disease close to its border in Mozambique, Swaziland has asked for about \$3.5m in emergency aid from the European Community to buy vaccine and cover the costs of increasing border patrols. This concerns carrying out a more efficient check of the fence which divides the two countries and prevents cattle from straying over the border. Several months ago Mozambique asked the EEC for aid to buy vaccine but this was refused as it is not a member of the

Lomé Convention." (AFRICAN BUSINESS,
January 1980, p. 51) B(013)

Tanzania - Agricultural Training Programs: "North Carolina A & T State University will increase its agricultural assistance training programs in Tanzania, East Africa in 1980....A & T has signed an agreement to assist Tanzania in increasing its agricultural yields. The training program is concerned with adult education in Tanzania and will initially involve sending several agricultural education professors from the School of Agriculture to the African nation in January 1980....The A & T instructors will be training para-professionals in Tanzania who will in turn assist farmers. A & T is currently involved in two projects in Tanzania, the Agricultural Manpower Development Project and the Farmer Training Program, both sponsored through the assistance of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID)." (PFI PACER, December/January 1980, p. 3) B(014)

Tanzania - Fertilizer Program: "In an effort to boost agricultural production the Government has launched a five-year fertiliser programme to train farmers through practical demonstrations in the best use of fertilisers and better farming methods. The programme, which will cost an estimated Shs.21.5m, will be financed jointly by the FAO of the UN and the Tanzanian Government. The crops to be embraced include maize, rice, wheat, millet and oil-seed." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, February 1980, p. 51) B(015)

Zambia - UK Aid to Agriculture: "Britain is to make available an aid loan of \$10m to Zambia for agricultural

development projects. The first scheme to be financed from this loan is an integrated rural development project in the Serenje, Mpika and Chinsali districts of north-east Zambia. The overall cost of the project is likely to be about £3m, to be spent both locally in Zambia and on goods and services from Britain. It is expected that a team of British experts from Bookers Agriculture International Ltd will begin a planning survey of the area in March. Other projects to be financed from the loan will be identified in due course." (WORLD AID DIGEST, January 25, 1980, p. 11)

B(016)

See also: B(020), B(026)-B(031), B(040), B(044).

EDUCATION & TRAINING

Swaziland - World Bank Education Loan: "The World Bank has approved a \$10.1 million loan for its third education project in the Kingdom of Swaziland. The project, the total cost of which is \$15.3 million, will assist the government in improving access to, and the efficiency and relevance of, primary and junior secondary education and in improving the management capacity of civil servants. It will provide some 14,000 student places, 270 staff houses for primary and junior secondary schools, and dormitory and teaching space for additional students at the Swaziland Institute of Management and Public Administration. The project will also support the production of primary school books and teachers' guides and expansion of in-service training facilities." (WORLD BANK NEWS RELEASE,

January 17, 1980) "The implementing organisation is the Swaziland Project for Educational Development, Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 1198, Mbabane." (WORLD AID DIGEST, February 8, 1980, pp. 6-7) B(017)

Tanzania - Teacher Training Center:

The European Development Fund committee approved a loan of £975,000 to the Mtwara Technical Training College. "This teacher training centre will be built as a wing of the existing secondary school. Educational, administration and residential facilities will be provided for 240 students." (WORLD AID DIGEST, January 25, 1980, p. 11) B(018)

See also: B(014)

ENERGY

Sweeter Outlook for Sugar Producers:

"...interest is generally mounting in sugar as a source of fuel. A number of producers including Brazil, Costa Rica, Thailand and the Philippines, Zimbabwe and Kenya have been launching ambitious programmes aimed at producing alcohol from sugar. This would then be mixed with petroleum. The resultant fuel cuts petroleum costs by about 20% and to the extent that crude oil prices keep rising, as seems likely, sugar conversion programmes could prove increasingly attractive." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, January 1980, p. 35) B(019)

Malawi - New Sugar Factory to Produce Liquid Fuels: "The Life President Dr. H.K. Banda, has officially opened the Dwangwa sugar factory which, it is hoped, will play an important role in

the country's plans for the conversion of sugar into liquid fuels. The President urged farmers to grow more cassava because of its potential for processing into an alternative energy source." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, November 1980, p. 8) B(020)

Malawi - Hydroelectric Project: "...the Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi, ESCOM, is to acquire more than 4,000,000 kwacha from the Barclay's Bank International and the Commonwealth Development Corporation, CDC, for financing stage two of the Nkula Falls hydroelectric project." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, December 18, 1979, p. A2/4) B(021)

Tanzania - New Biogas Technique: The Arusha Appropriate Technology Project in Tanzania has developed a unique biogas plant made from discarded oil drums. The new technique substitutes lighter steel than that required by more conventional methods which are prohibitively expensive for most Third World farmers....The AATP's latest design uses the oil drums directly....No welding is required and the entire system can be built by the owner locally. The complete cost is only 700 shillings (\$100). (MAZINGIRA, no. 9, 1979, pp. 87-88) B(022)

Zambia - Oil Bill: "Zambia's import bill for oil is expected to exceed K130m this year, compared with K70 in 1978 and K16m in 1974." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, November 1979, p. 9) B(023)

FOOD & NUTRITION

Mozambique - Food Aid: The People's Republic of Mozambique and Great Britain signed an agreement on food aid in Maputo on January 29, 1980. Under the terms of the agreement, Great Britain will give Mozambique a gift of 15,000 tons of wheat. The gift is in response to the call made by the Mozambican Government to the international community for food aid. (FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE - SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, January 29, 1980) B(024)

"Japan is to supply Mozambique with some 1,700t of rice. The deal was concluded during the recent visit to Mozambique by the deputy director of the food aid department of Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, February 1980, p. 53) B(025)

Zambia - Maize Shortage: Zambia "has appealed to several countries to assist in the supply of maize. Already the UK, US, Malawi, the EEC, and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U.N. have supplied maize to Zambia, while Saudi Arabia, Sweden, and the Netherlands have pledged financial assistance for the purchase of (maize)...The annual shortfall of maize is expected to be about 2m bags. Government and Zambia Railways officials have recently had talks in South Africa to arrange for the importation of 200,000 tonnes of maize though delivery may be delayed because of a ban imposed early in November by the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian authorities on shipments of maize through its territory." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, November 1979, p. 9) B(026)

"The Rhodesian raids have critically affected a combined operation by Britain, the U.S. and the EEC to get food into Zambia. Britain and other Western countries responded to President Kaunda's plea for maize supplies but the destruction of bridges has left 24,000 tons of maize temporarily stranded on the border with Tanzania." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 31, 1979, p. 5324) B(027)

"Zambia has enough maize to last only until late February or early March, nearly three months before the first of this year's harvest will reach the millers. President Kaunda has secured an undertaking from Britain that one of Lord Soames' first acts as governor of Rhodesia will be to lift the maize embargo. If the envisaged ceasefire holds and Rhodesia Railways resumes working round the clock, Zambia should be able to replenish its stocks in time to avert a famine." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 31, 1979, p. 5323) B(028)

"Minister of Agriculture Alexander Chikwanda has told the National Assembly that Zambia's maize shortage is "serious." At 30 November there were 2.6m bags in stock, sufficient until the first week in March at present consumption. Government is negotiating a further million bags from the U.S., while 40,000 tonnes were stranded in South Africa and 32,000 tonnes are awaited from Tanzania." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, February 1980, p. 51) B(029)

The P.-E. Consulting Group's International Operations Division, in associa-

tion with the Minster Agriculture company, have received a £150,000 grant from the EDF for a five-month project to improve Zambian maize production. The consultants are to provide the expertise, infrastructure and organization for the development of maize farming in the Mkushi and Kabwe areas of Zambia. (AFRICAN BUSINESS, February 1980, p. 48) B(030)

"The National Milling Company has ordered about K2m worth of machinery to expand maize meal production by 70%." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, February 1980, p. 52) B(031)

See also: SADEX, Vol. 1, no. 2, p. 42, "Zambia - Food Assistance."

INDUSTRY & TRADE

Canadian Trade Facilitation Office:

"The intention to open a trade facilitation office designed to help Third World nations overcome obstacles in selling their products in Canadian markets has been announced by the Canadian government. The office, to be located in Montreal, will have two main functions: to provide information on requests concerning the problems an exporter from a developing nation may face in trying to penetrate the Canadian market and to develop specific projects and programs such as seminars, trade fairs, and training to assist the poorer developing countries in their efforts to export goods to Canada." (DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS, July/August, 1979, p. 4) B(032)

Exploitation of Fishery Resources - FAO:

"A new programme of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to help Third World coastal nations exploit fishery resources in their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) has been unanimously approved by FAO's Committee on Fisheries. The idea of the programme was prompted by the decision of many coastal nations to extend their fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, January 1980, p. 52) B(033)

Preferential Trading Area: During January, 17 Eastern and Southern African countries met in Botswana to continue deliberations on the formation of a preferential trading area that would exclude South Africa. The Gaborone meeting was a gathering of the inter-governmental negotiating team which was followed by a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based Multinational Programming and Operational Center (MULPOC) of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. (JOHANNESBURG STAR, January 19, 1980) B(034)

Lesotho - New Brick Works: "Work has recently started on a new modern brick plant, costing R1.3m, on the outskirts of Maseru. Assistance in the form of a R1.15m soft loan has been provided by the West German Development Bank. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Mooki Molapo, said that some 2m tons of clay were available in the area and that the new company, Loti Bricks (Proprietary) Ltd, will employ 100 local people. Production is due to start by May next year with output building up to 12m bricks annually by 1981. The new project, a wholly-owned project of the Lesotho National Development Corporation,

aims to reduce Lesotho's dependence on imported bricks." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, December 1979, p. 34) B(035)

Lesotho - Tourism: "A major new hotel, the R15.5m Lesotho Hilton International, was opened at the beginning of December - a year behind schedule. A 240 roomer, it will eventually house all the luxuries and facilities demanded by the sophisticated traveller: world-class bars and restaurants, an Olympic-sized pool, a bowling alley, sauna, and gaming tables." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 31, 1979, p. 534i) B(036)

Mozambique - Fishing Boats: Eight fishing boats, which will be used to catch shrimps for export and fish for home consumption, have been delivered to Mosopesca, a joint Mozambican-Soviet company in Maputo. "The eight boats were obtained jointly by the Mozambican and Soviet sides, who paid equally for them. They will also serve to train Mozambican cadres in the fisheries field. Mosopesca was set up four years ago within the framework of co-operation in the fisheries sector between the PRM and the USSR." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WORLD ECONOMIC REPORT, January 29, 1980, p. A2/3) B(037)

Tanzania - Foreign Exchange Earmarked for Purchase of Raw Materials: "A large portion of the foreign exchange reserves for the period from January to July has been set aside for industries which manufacture essential commodities in the country. The step was taken by the Government to enable these industries to buy large quantities of raw materials quickly. A statement issued (on January 26th) by the Ministry of Commerce did

not disclose the amount earmarked for this purpose. The report says that the Government's efforts will be fruitless if the sabotage of materials continues. The commodities concerned are cooking oil, soap, salt, torch batteries, rice and formula milk for babies." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, February 5, 1980, p. A2/4)

B(038)

Tanzania - Sweden: Joint Wagon Company: "Sweden and Tanzania have set up a firm to build railway wagons in Tanzania. Partners in the newly formed Tanzania Railway Manufacturing Company (TRAMCO) are Sweden's third world aid fund "Swedfund" and the local manufacturer Kalmar Verkstad, and Tanzania's National Corporation. Tramco will be sited near Dar es Salaam, employing some 400 people and producing 400 goods wagons annually." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 31, 1979, p. 5348)

B(039)

Tanzania - Tractor Plant: "The National Development Corporation (NDC) and a Finnish state enterprise, Valmet, are to establish a Shs.350m. tractor assembly and manufacturing plant at Kibaha, Coast Region, under an agreement signed on November 22nd. The project will be implemented over a 10-year period, starting in mid-1980. The plant will be established alongside the Scania trucks plant being put up jointly by the NDC and the Swedish Saab Scania Company. Construction is expected to take two years. Initially, some 1,000 tractors will be assembled annually and by the end of the 10-year period it will have turned out some 11,000 tractors. This will meet about 80% of the country's

tractor needs; the export of tractors is envisaged after the local market has been satisfied." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 3, 1979, p. 5346) B(040)

Zambia - Compensation Claim: "Zambia is claiming K2,500m (\$3,225m) compensation from 17 Western oil companies for damage caused by their alleged sanctions-busting operations with Rhodesia....(The Zambian) government might take the companies to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The claim is a revision, based on additional evidence provided by the British Government's Bingham report, of an earlier claim of K750m....The Zambian Government is basing its demand for compensation on two distinct claims. One is that the companies starved Zambia of oil while building up supplies in Rhodesia in the period leading up to the unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, breaking agreements negotiated in 1962. The second is that after the Rhodesian UDI, the companies continued to supply the illegal Salisbury regime with oil in breach of UN trade sanctions." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 31, 1979, p. 5327) B(041)

Zambia - Refuses Export Guarantees: "Zambia has refused an offer of export guarantees for British products it needs because the deal would have entailed a Zambian commitment to repay back debts. The British Export Credit Guarantee Department had offered to guarantee 20 million US dollars worth of exports to Zambia for the period January to March on condition that Zambia repay 20 million dollars owing to the British

exporters within the period." (GHANAIAN TIMES, January 7, 1980) B(042)

Zambia Industrial and Mining - Major Third World Multinational: A list compiled by two American business school professors shows that 34 of the 500 largest international companies are now based in developing countries. Among that group is Zambia Industrial and Mining - which is involved with mining and refining copper, and which earned an estimated \$1,862.3 million in sales in 1977. (NEW YORK TIMES INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SURVEY, February 3, 1980, p. 20) B(043)

Zimbabwe - Competitive Tobacco: "The reappearance of Rhodesian tobacco on world markets this year threatens further trouble for U.S. tobacco exporters. Before trade sanctions were imposed 15 years ago, Rhodesia's tobacco ranked second in quality, only behind that of the U.S. With sanctions lifted, tobacco experts estimate that Rhodesia could put 200 million to 400 million pounds of tobacco on world markets this year, slicing into estimated U.S. exports of 900 million pounds, valued at \$2.4 billion. Those exports represent nearly half of expected U.S. tobacco production in 1980." (WALL STREET JOURNAL, February 14, 1980, p. 38)

B(044)

LABOR & MANPOWER

Botswana - Seminar for Women Trade Unionists: "At the request of the Botswana Federation of Trade Unions (BFTU), the AALC (African-American Labor Center) sponsored a seminar for women

trade unionists in Molepolole, Botswana, during the week of September 10 to 14. Attending the seminar were 32 women from ten affiliated and non-affiliated national unions. Many of those present were either shop stewards or branch officers in their respective unions." Speakers at the seminar included D.K. Kwelagobe, Minister of Public Service and Information, G.U.S. Matlhabaphiri, chairman of BFTU, Mr. W. Seboni, Assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning, and representatives from the AALC. (AALC REPORTER, October/November 1979, pp. 1-2) B(045)

South Africa - Migrant Discrimination?: "The South African Chamber of Mines has strongly denied reports that preference was being given to Black workers from Mozambique and Malawi and that workers from Lesotho were being slowly phased out by the mining industry. Basotho workers last year alone sent home R31 million in deferred pay and remittances from their employment in South African mines - more than any other labor source country, including Transkei. The Citizen reports that at the end of November 1979, 97,331 Basotho were employed on the mines compared with 36,912 from Mozambique and 18,434 from Malawi." (SOUTH AFRICA DIGEST, January 25, 1980, p. 16) B(046)

See also: B(058)

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Pan-African News Agency - New Status: "The Pan-African News Agency (PNA) has been granted special status within the co-ordinating committee of the non-

aligned countries' news agency pool which met recently in Yugoslavia, a PNA director said in Rome. The PNA will sit on the 25-member committee (10 Africans, eight Asians, five Latin Americans and two Europeans) due to its role in 'increasing the free circulation of news between African countries and also between non-aligned countries in other regions,' he said." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, January 15, 1980, p. 5525) B(047)

Zambia - PANA Regional Center: "The Zambian Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mark Tambatamba, said that Lusaka would be the regional centre for the proposed Pan-African News Agency. Tambatamba said five countries, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Swaziland and Botswana, which would form regional pools for the agency, would all communicate through Lusaka to the headquarters in Senegal. He added that the regional pools were not barred from communicating directly with the headquarters." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REVIEW, January 29, 1980, p. B/1) B(048)

Zimbabwean Journalists Training Program: The International Press Institute's Zimbabwean journalists training program, which began in February 1979, ended during October 1979. IPI says that the program's success has resulted in requests from the Zimbabwean authorities for a similar course. The Secretariat is presently negotiating for financial assistance. (IPI NEWSLETTER, October/December 1979) B(049)

NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Angola - Nationalization of Mining

Companies: "The Angolan Government has nationalized the (diamond mining) Diamang Company and the Angolan Manganese Company. Ten Portuguese banks and enterprises owned 300,000 shares in Diamang." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, February 5, 1980, p. A2/1) B(050)

Angola - South Africa Mines Cooperation:

"The giant DeBeers diamond combine of South Africa reportedly has been quietly engaged by Marxist Angola to operate diamond mines in its northeast region. Angola's critical shortage of foreign currency is thought to have promoted the extraordinary accommodation involving nationals of two countries all but formally at war." (WORLD PRESS REVIEW, February 1980, p. 55) B(051)

Botswana - Search for Alternative Copper

Markets: "The Selebi-Phikwe BCL (Bamangwato Concessions) mine management and the Botswana government are making strenuous efforts to find alternative markets for the mine's copper and nickel following the strike which had led to the temporary closure of business at Amax's Port Nickel refinery plant in Louisiana, United States....According to the Manager of the mine, Mr. Mike Young, due to the strike Amax was no longer contractually obliged to purchase Botswana's minerals and consequently no sales have been made since last September. BCL has revealed, however, that in the interim a financing scheme is being put together by the principal shareholders of Botswana RST, Amax and Anglo-American Corporation together with the government. Botswana RST has 85%

shares in the mines while 15% are owned by the government. The basis of the scheme is that the loans will be immediately repaid out of sales proceeds once the market is resumed." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, January 1980, pp. 30-31)B(052)

Zambia - Mine Holdup: "Costache Mancas, managing director of Geomin, the Romanian government mining and exploration company, says the development of the Mokambo mine, jointly owned by Romania and Zambia, has been held up by Zambia's inability to provide her share of the financing, and Romania will now lend the money. Development of Mokambo, near Mufulira, was halted in 1976 by flooding and low copper prices." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, February 1980, p. 53) B(053)

Zimbabwe - Mine Build-Up: "The Rhodesian Ministry of Mines expects the value of mining output to exceed 300m Rhodesian dollars for 1979, and to soar to nearly 400m dollars this year. In an interview, the Secretary of Mines, Mr. Mike Cawood, said the country's major gold mines had already tabled proposals for increased productivity." (JOHANNESBURG STAR, January 26, 1980, p. 12) B(054)

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

OAU - Refugee Commission's Meeting:

"The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Commission of Ten (represented by Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and Zaire) on November 6th hailed the decision of the Monrovia OAU summit to establish a human rights commission....

The Commission of Ten, an OAU organ responsible for policy concerning refugees, said the proposed African charter on human rights would help reduce the number of refugees on the continent. It deplored the fact that the number of African refugees has grown by more than 60 times to 4m. since 1965 and pleaded with African leaders to show more compassion toward the refugee problems in their own countries." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - POLITICAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES, December 15, 1979, p. 5462)

B(055)

Lesotho - Red Cross Advises U.N. on Refugees: "The Red Cross in South Africa is assessing the plight of refugees from Lesotho to help the United Nations to decide if assistance is needed. In response to a request by the South African Government for U.N. aid for the hundreds of people said to have fled the internal strife in Lesotho, the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva has asked 'a voluntary agency working in the area' for an assessment of the situation. Sources in New York say the Red Cross is undertaking the investigation and will report directly to the UNHCR, whose officials will decide if help is needed....The number of Basotho refugees at the Bethlehem camp has increased to 744...." (JOHANNESBURG STAR, December 29, 1979, p. 1)

B(056)

Zimbabwe-Rhodesia - UNHCR Refugee Appeal: "The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Poul Hartling, this week appealed for \$22 million for the repatriation of refugees from Zimbabwe-Rhodesia who are at present in other countries. His appeal followed a request from the United

Kingdom that he co-ordinate the repatriation and reception programme. The High Commissioner is at present helping more than 200,000 Zimbabwean refugees, mainly in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. In the first phase of the operation, as many refugees as possible of voting age will be repatriated in time to take part in next month's elections in their country." (UNITED NATIONS PRESS RELEASE, January 18, 1980, p. 6)

B(057)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tanzania - Rural Works Programme: "Tanzania's first labour-intensive rural public works programme was officially inaugurated in November. The Shs.240m. programme is designed to provide gainful employment for peasants who would otherwise be idle for half the year after harvesting their crops. It will be carried out in Rukwa, Dodoma, Arusha and Ruvuma regions. It is being financed by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the FAO, OPEC, SIDA, the Netherlands, West Germany and several other international organisations. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is co-ordinating the programme. Under the scheme, housing, water supply, road construction, flood control, irrigation, tse-tse fly control, soil conservation and afforestation will be carried out in the four regions over the next four years." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 31, 1979, p. 5337)

B(058)

TRANSPORT & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Lesotho - Satellite Communications: "A 6,000,000 rand earth satellite receiving station is to be built in Lesotho next year, under the terms of an agreement signed in Maseru by the Lesotho Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. Peete Peete, and the West German Ambassador, Mr. Regenhardt. The West German Government has agreed to finance a feasibility study for the project at a cost of 200,000 rands and it will also finance the building of the station which will provide direct communications links between Lesotho and points outside southern Africa." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, January 29, 1980, pp. B/1-B/2)
B(059)

Malawi - Airport: "Malawi has raised a \$40m. loan from a consortium of international banks to finance part of the new international airport under construction at its new capital of Lilongwe....The loan will also be used to finance major agricultural development projects.... British, West German, Canadian and American banks form the consortium, which is led by the National Westminster Bank of the UK. The new international airport, estimated to cost \$60m., will replace Blantyre's Chileka International Airport as the main gateway to this landlocked country. The first operation phase of the project is being funded by loans from the African Development Bank (ADB), the Japanese Government, and a \$25m. medium-term loan raised through an international banking consortium." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 31, 1979, p. 5347)
B(060)

Mozambique - Aviation Services Contract: A L1.3m. aviation services contract, the first of its type to be secured by a British company in Mozambique since its independence in 1975, has been awarded to IAL, the London-based international aviation and communications systems and services company. Under the terms of the three-year contract, IAL is providing staff to assist the Direção Nacional Aeronautica Civil (the Mozambique Director of Civil Aviation) in the maintenance and operation of communications, radio navigational aids and electrical facilities. Staff will be based at the international airports serving Maputo, the capital, and Beira, the main sea port, as well as other regional sites." (AFRICAN BUSINESS, January 1960, p. 51)
B(061)

South Africa Banned From Transport Conference: "South African road engineers have been banned from attending the African Highway Conference of the International Road Federation now being held in Nairobi." (SOUTH AFRICA DIGEST, January 25, 1980, p. 13)
B(062)

Tanzania - Airport Expansion: "The Government (of Tanzania) on November 24th received the plan for the expansion of Dar es Salaam international airport from 1980 to 1983. The plan, drawn up by a French company, will cost Shs.320mit would be carried out in two phases and would involve re-equipping the airport to handle increased passenger and freight traffic up to the year 2000. The first phase would include the building of a new control tower and runways and would be completed in 1981. The second phase would consist of the building of a new handling complex five times as big as the present one."

(AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 31, 1979, p. 5347) B(063)

Zambia - Roads & Bridges: "A four-member Security Council Committee reported this week that Zambia needed close to \$19 million to repair 11 rail and road bridges blown up by raiding parties from Southern Rhodesia in October and November. The Committee, following an on-the-spot inspection, said that the destruction of the bridges had a particularly severe effect on Zambia because it was a landlocked country, depending almost entirely on road and rail transport for exports and imports. Other issues will be dealt with in a further report by the Committee, which is made up of Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Norway." (UNITED NATIONS PRESS RELEASE, December 21, 1979, p. 5) B(064)

"The Zambia-Tanzania Road Services has increased its operations by almost 20 percent, in an attempt to alleviate transport problems of the Tazara Railway." (STANDARD CHARTERED REVIEW, December 1979, p. 8) B(065)

"Chinese engineers have completed temporary repairs to one of two bridges blown up by Rhodesian commandos in October, opening up an important section of Zambia's Tazara railway to goods traffic. Nearly 18,000 tonnes of general goods destined for Zambia are held up at Dar es Salaam, while at the other end of the line, Zambian refined copper has been piling up on the Copperbelt." (AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN - ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SERIES, December 31, 1979, p. 5324) B(066)

Zambia - Railways Contract with West Germany: Zambia Railways signed a 10,500,000 kwacha contract with a West German company, Siemens Ag, on January 28, 1980, to design, manufacture and install a centralized traffic control system for the railways. (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, February 5, 1980, p. A2/5) B(067)

Zambia - Railway Carriages: Railway carriages for Zambia have been offloaded in Fort Elizabeth. The 230 railway carriages are among 400 ordered by Zambia from Japan. Maintenance work is being done at the South African Railways workshops in Uitenhage before the carriages are railed through Zimbabwe Rhodesia to Zambia. (SOUTH AFRICA DIGEST, November 2, 1979) B(068)

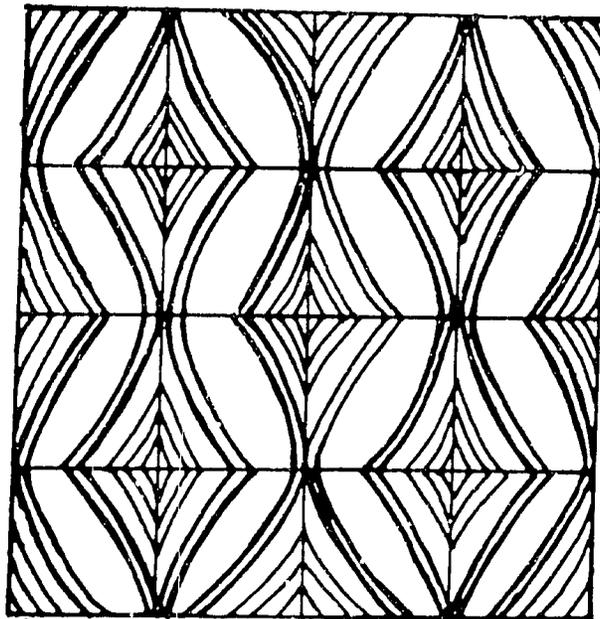
Zambia - Possible Rail Links with Malawi, Mozambique, Angola and Namibia: "Zambia is considering establishing railway links with Malawi, Mozambique, Angola and Namibia during the Third National Development Plan. The railway links which are proposed in the 1963 UNIP manifesto, will be given consideration during the plan to help the country overcome constraints in the flow of goods....a railway link between Lusaka, (Luangwa) and Zumbo in Mozambique, and another one from Lusaka via Chipata to Mchinji in Malawi, is envisaged in the plan. Unreliable trade routes and the high transport costs constituted a major obstacle to development. It is intended to evolve a comprehensive transport strategy where all options are kept open." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, October 23, 1979, p. A2/2) B(069)

Zimbabwe - UK Air Links: "British Cargo Airlines started regular all-cargo services between the UK and Zimbabwe on January 15. The airline's DC-8 flights go from London to Salisbury direct."
(AFRICAN BUSINESS, February 1980, p. 51)
B(070)

Cargo Flights - Zambia & South Africa:
"South African Airways and Zambian Airways have been operating cargo flights between South Africa and Zambia for four months, greatly easing the congestion on Zambia's southern rail route through (Rhodesia)." The flights have been operating on a "one-for-one" basis each week, with each airline alternately carrying a wide range of general cargo. (SOUTH AFRICA DIGEST, November 23, 1979, p. 5)
B(071)

Zambia - Johannesburg-Lusaka Air Link?:
"The General Manager of South African Railways (and Airways)...says an airline service may be introduced soon between Johannesburg and Lusaka...(He) said in Cape Town that if Zambia agreed to certain proposals put to it by South African Airways, a passenger service would be introduced in a very short time. He said Zambia had first mentioned the possibility of such a service and South African Airways had laid down certain conditions which Zambia is now considering. Reports from Lusaka say the planned introduction of an airline link is regarded as an important step towards normalization of relations between Zambia and South Africa." (SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS, 4, WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT, January 29, 1980, p. A2/4)
B(072)

See also: B(039)



RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

GENERAL:

"Work has begun, with support from the British government (ODA) and the (French) Ministère de la Coopération, on the preparation of the 3rd edition of IAI's International Guide to African Studies Research. Jean-Claude Blanche, an African historian from Guadeloupe, has joined the staff of the IAI in Paris to collect information on African studies research in francophone countries."

Contact address: International African Institute (IAI), 210 High Holborn, London WC1V 7BW, England.

(IAI BULLETIN, no. 4, 1979, p. 2)

The Centro de Estudos Africanos e Asiaticos in Lisbon, Portugal is currently compiling a directory of scholars engaged in all aspects of research on lusophone Africa. For further information contact: Dr. Jill Dias, R. da Junqueira 86, 1300 Lisbon, Portugal. (TUESDAY BULLETIN, Michigan State University, January 15, 1980)

The International Relations Committee of the American Library Association (ALA) plans to establish a "working list" of qualified consultants to serve abroad.

For further information contact:

American Library Association, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

(LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 15, 1980, p. 680)

SADEX:

The Southern Africa Development Information/Documentation Exchange (SADEX) project is conducting a Preliminary Information and Documentation Capabilities Survey among Southern African development information and documentation centers on the SADEX mailing list. The purpose of the questionnaire is threefold: to assist in the compilation of a SADEX directory of Southern African economic development information and documentation centers; to provide background data for the establishment or strengthening of national development information centers; and to provide background information for the newly formed United Nations Economic Commission for Africa's Pan African Documentation and Information System: Development Sciences Information System (PADIS/DEVSI/Africa). Any relevant Southern African institution wishing to participate in the survey which is not already a SADEX publication recipient is invited to contact the SADEX office for a copy of the questionnaire and inclusion on the mailing list.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION:

Michael Bratton, Assistant Professor of Political Science and African Studies,

Michigan State University, has been awarded a \$4,000 All University Research Initiation Grant to begin a study on "International Inequality and Regional Development Cooperation in Southern Africa." Contact address: Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824. (TUESDAY BULLETIN, Michigan State University, January 15, 1980)

ANGOLA:

The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies' R.L. Bhagavan is conducting an on-going study of "Reconstruction of Manufacturing Industry in Angola: A Study of Socialist Model for Third World Countries." The study "will show how the Angolan strategy for manufacturing industry during the reconstruction period sets the initial trends in the key issues of production structure and industrial accumulation in response to basic social needs, national needs, use of indigenous resources, vertical integration of heavy industry and creation of skilled cadres." Contact address: P.O. Box 2126, S-750 02 Uppsala, Sweden. (DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH IN SWEDEN 1978, SAREC Report R4: 1978, p. 77)

BOTSWANA:

The Gaborone Office of the Institute of Development Management (IDM) in cooperation with the Botswana Ministry of Agriculture has undertaken an extensive analysis of the Arable Lands Development Policy (ALDEP). Data from over 1100 interview questionnaires has been com-

plied, and each district that was involved in the research has been given the relevant computer printouts, a guide for printout interpretation, and a tabulation of the national survey data. An ALDEP research seminar was held in Molepolole February 11 and 12 to present the research findings and offer a forum for discussion among representatives of both the central government and districts as well as other interested parties. IDM plans to issue a series of monographs over the next few months to reach a wider audience. For further information contact: J.G. Campbell, Assistant Director, Research & Consultancy, Institute of Development Management, Box 1357, Gaborone, Botswana.

Iden Wetherell, research fellow of the International African Institute (IAI), is conducting a study of the Brigades scheme in Botswana, which provides vocational training for primary school leavers as well as a range of community support programs and commercial enterprises. The study is also to examine the applicability of a comparable scheme to Zimbabwe. Contact address: 210 High Holborn, London WC1V 7BW, England. (IAI BULLETIN, no. 4, 1979, p. 2)

MOZAMBIQUE:

A study of "Small Buildings for Health and Sick Care in Mozambique" by N. Petersson of Sweden's Royal Institute of Technology and persons in Mozambique is scheduled for the period 1977-1982. "This study consists of: 1) a survey and classification of what has succeeded and what has not succeeded when building

technology from an industrialized country (Sweden) has been brought to a non-industrialized country (Mozambique), as seen from the point of view of the producer; and 2) an intensive study of (the above) from the consumer's point of view." The latter part is the focal point of the study. Contact address: Dept. of Architecture/Complex Structures, School of Architecture, Royal Institute of Technology, Fack, S-110 44 Stockholm 70, Sweden. (DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH IN SWEDEN 1978, SAREC Report R4: 1978, p. 99)

"Labour Force Mobilization and Utilization Under Different Structural Constraints" is the title of a research project to be undertaken in 1981 by Claes Croner of the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries (SAREC). The comparative study will focus on "the impact of structural transformations of dependent economies on technology, employment and incomes in Mozambique, Cuba, Chile and Peru." Contact address: SAREC, Tornedalsg. 15, 162 21 Vallingby, Sweden. (REGISTER OF ON-GOING LABOUR RESEARCH, Center for Developing-Area Studies, McGill University, Montreal, November 1979, p. 6)

TANZANIA:

A three-year research project entitled "Workers' Participation and Self-Management in Tanzania" is being con-

ducted by A. Bavu, Robert Mabelle, Patrick Masanja, and Paschal B. Miho of the Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar es Salaam. The research investigates "the causes leading to the introduction of workers' participation in industry in Tanzania and the potentialities of the failure or success of this programme; (it also examines) the relationship between workers among themselves, workers and management and the state in industries taken over by workers in 1973-74." For further information contact: Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. (REGISTER OF ON-GOING LABOUR RESEARCH, Center for Developing-Area Studies, McGill University, Montreal, November 1979, p. 9)

ZAMBIA:

A forthcoming monograph on the subject of "Labour Resources and Small Farm Development" will be based on the research of Alan Marter of the Rural Development Studies Bureau, University of Zambia. The two-year research project will focus on "use of labour on a sample of peasant farms over an agricultural season, and the socio-economic impact of differential labour resources." Contact address: P.O. Box 900, Lusaka, Zambia. (REGISTER OF ON-GOING LABOUR RESEARCH, Center for Developing-Area Studies, McGill University, Montreal, November 1979, p. 10)

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

- The Commonwealth Papers. London, Julian Friedman Publishers, (July) 1980. 288 pp. £7.95. Contains the papers of the Commonwealth Conference held in Lusaka in 1979, and an analysis of the problems of Southern Africa (particularly the Rhodesian transition) which figured most prominently.
- FRANK, ISAIAH. Foreign Enterprise in Developing Countries. Baltimore, Maryland, John Hopkins University Press, (June) 1980. \$12.95 (cloth); \$5.95 (paper).
- HERMASSI, ELBAKI. The Third World Reassessed. Berkeley, California, University of California Press, (May) 1980. 200 pp. \$15.00.
- KOLOKO, MASSIYE E. Social Planning and Manpower Development: Zambian Educational Policies. Denver, Colorado, University of Denver, Graduate School of International Studies, 1980. \$3.90. Monograph Series in World Affairs.
- LIISA-SWANTZ, MARJA. Women in Development: A Creative Role Denied?: The Tanzanian Experience. London, C. Hurst & Co., (mid) 1980. 160 pp. £9.50.
- MCEVEDY, C. Atlas of African History. New York, Facts on File, (June) 1980.
- NAWEZ, TAWFIQUE. The New International Economic Order: A Bibliography. Westport, Connecticut, Greenwood Press, (May) 1980. \$27.50.
- OCUCHE, R.O. & B. OTAALA. The Child in the African Environment. Elmsford, New York, Pergamon Press for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 1980. 100 pp., illus. Written for the Science Education Programme for Africa (SEPA), Nairobi, Kenya. Includes analyses of physical, social, health and educational environment for children in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as statistical appendices.
- UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME. Bibliography of Publications on the Environment Issued by UNEP or Under Its Auspices (1973-1978). Elmsford, New York, Pergamon Press for UNEP, 1980. 1 vol. UNEP Reference Series. "Provides a comprehensive list of publications and periodicals published by UNEP, by co-operating agencies, through various projects financed by the Environment Fund of the UNEP.
- YANSANE, AGUIBOU Y. Decolonization and Dependency: Problems of Development in African Societies. Westport, Connecticut, Greenwood Press, (April) 1980. \$27.50.

BOOK REVIEW SECTION

Dirty Work 2: The CIA in Africa, edited by Ellen Ray, William Schaap, Karl Van Meter and Louis Wolf. Secaucus, New Jersey, Lyle Stuart, Inc., 1979. 523 pp. \$20.00.

This volume is, in the words of controversial ex-spook Philip Agee, "the second in the Dirty Work series, continuing the attempt made in Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe to expose and analyze clandestine operations." However, in addition to the CIA, other Western intelligence agencies come under scrutiny, including South Africa's former BOSS, Israel's MOSSAD, and the British, French and West German agencies. By critically examining these operations, the editors of this volume have rightly sought to place CIA-Africa operations in the proper context of broader U.S. collaboration with its Western partners who have a much greater stake in the outcomes of political changes and upheavals on the African continent.

Well, one might ask, what about the covert activities of the Socialist Bloc? Agee has anticipated this query, and has a ready reply: "There is no pretense of trying to 'balance' this book by describing similar, or different, activities of socialist nations. Although they may well employ clandestine operations, the frequency and depth of such activities have been

modest in comparison with secret intervention by Western powers. Normally, socialist governments do not choose secrecy or pretexts for supporting a movement or government of their choice. Their assistance tends to be public, well-known, and without the stigma attached to political support, overt or covert, from the U.S. and the former colonial powers." By this point, one yearns for an African perspective on the subject, but alas, there is none!

While this volume is a valuable resource in surveying Western intelligence activities in Africa, it is by no means a comprehensive and definitive work. It consists mainly of a selection of prior works by some prominent scholars and journalists in African affairs, leaving some sizeable gaps in the treatment of this highly explosive subject.

With particular reference to aspects of American involvement in Southern Africa, the coverage given to the academic dimension is largely dated. A case in point is Robert Molteno's "Hidden Sources of Subversion," originally published in the April 1976 issue of African Youth (now out-of-print) and widely reprinted, most recently in the April-May 1979 Covert-Action Information Bulletin. This article outlines the post-World War II development in the U.S. of a network of

well-connected Southern Africanist scholars centering on Gwendolen Carter, and describes the exploits of certain controversial figures such as MIT's Robert Rotberg. "The Academic Subversive Today," by Ken Lawrence is a more recent contribution, reprinted from the April-May 1979 issue of CovertAction Information Bulletin, yet it covers little more ground than Molteno's article.

Further, although Moleno and Lawrence take a critical look at the activities of certain American academics within the context of their linkages to such relatively liberal institutions as Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the Carnegie Corporation, Columbia University's Institute of War and Peace Studies, and the conservative Hoover Institution, there is no mention of a former and possible future source of policy influence on Southern Africa, namely Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), an important institutional resource for policy-making and recruitment in the Nixon-Ford-Kissinger years. Nor is there mention of the growing interest in Southern Africa by the influential American Enterprise Institute (AEI), or other non-academic 'think tanks' like Ken Adelman's SRI International. These are just a few examples of organizations that might strongly support a revived program of covert and overt intervention in African trouble-spots.

A further omission in this collection is material concerning prior Agency for International Development (AID) involvement in Southern Africa, with particular reference to the

controversial 1976 African-American Scholars Council (AASC) study of "Transition Problems of Developing Nations in Southern Africa." This project was a brainchild of the Ford Administration's immediate post-Angola initiative to recoup U.S. influence in the region through a touch of Kissinger 'shuttle diplomacy.' A critique of this earlier AID effort in the region by James Turner and Sean Gervasi, entitled: "The American Economic Future in Southern Africa: An Analysis of the Agency for International Development Study on Zimbabwe and Namibia," appearing in the January 1978 issue of the Journal of Southern African Affairs, would have been a fitting contribution alongside the Molteno and Lawrence selections in Dirty Work 2.

Finally, with regard to South Africa's manifold covert activities, it is unfortunate that this book could not have incorporated material concerning revelations in the London Observer regarding Pretoria's penetration of the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), a respected support program that developed an extensive constituency in Southern Africa through various kinds of aid to exiles and liberation movements as well as support for research and documentation activities.

Since Dirty Work 2 is, thus far, the most recent published statement on CIA and Western intelligence operations in Africa, it has to be regarded as a valuable publication for gaining an understanding of the often troubled politics of relations between the West and Africa that tend to prejudice positive collaboration in the continent's

development. However, a more balanced (or non-aligned?) study that considers socialist as well as Western covert involvement in Africa, while providing more current and comprehensive coverage of Western, and especially South African operations, is still awaited.

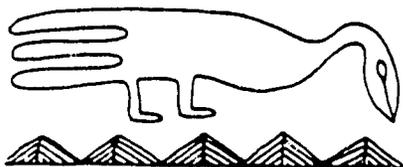
A Select Bibliography on Economic Development: With Annotations, compiled by John P. Powelson. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1979. 450 pp. \$22.50.

This volume provides an introductory survey of development literature. More than 2,000 titles, drawn primarily from those published since 1970, are arranged in 48 categories, including general sectors, as well as regions and individual countries of the Third World. Entries are listed in the "category of prime concern," and are cross-referenced under other relevant headings. The bibliography is annotated, drawing from

a variety of sources, with each section offering an overview of prominent issues in the subject area. While the bibliographic subject headings offer a useful breakdown of development sectors, the bibliography suffers from the lack of author and subject indexes from which the more experienced researcher can easily locate the work of a specific author, or can peruse the coverage of certain topics.

The volume also includes a list of major periodicals and reports related to development economics, many of which are produced by international organizations, to serve as a guide to the resources available to students and general researchers.

A Select Bibliography on Economic Development can be strongly recommended as a teaching aid for academics who, like the compiler, find extensive reading lists particularly useful, and as a preliminary resource for researchers.



BIBLIOGRAPHIC SECTION

All entries are arranged in alphabetical order under subject according to author, editor, compiler, or title. Materials held by the African Bibliographic Center are indicated by an 'S' preceding the entry number, e.g., S(001).

GENERAL & REFERENCE

- AFRICAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR WOMEN. Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries and Human Resource Development: The Experience of the African Training and Research Centre for Women of the Economic Commission for Africa. Addis Ababa, 1978. 16 pp. Paper presented to the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries (TCDC), Buenos Aires, Argentina, 28 August to 12 September 1978. (936)
- Agrarian Reform: A Preview of the FAO Conference. London, Overseas Development Institute, June 1979. 4 pp. ODI Briefing Paper no. 3. Previews the scope, agenda, and possible achievements of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, July 12-20, 1979. (937)
- Appropriate Technology for Health. 2nd ed. Geneva, World Health Organization, ATH Programme, December 1978. 74 pp. Lists 382 organizations, institutions and individuals from 75 countries involved in appropriate technology for health. Indexed by country and subject. (938)
- BECK, GERHARD, ed. Report: Joint Conference: CRIT, Coordinating Centre for Regional Information Training: Standing Conference of African University Libraries (SCAULEA III), Nairobi, December 13-17, 1977. Nairobi, CRIT, 1977. 73 pp. CRIT Series, 7/77. (939)
- BEHRMAN, JACK N. Industry Ties With Science and Technology Policies in Developing Countries. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Oelgeschlager, Gunn & Hain, 1980. 1 vol. \$20.00. (940)
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- interest in energy technology and its related subjects." Includes listings of professionals by subject area, and an alphabetical listing with title, affiliation, address, phone number and brief profile. S(941)
- BESSIS, SOPHIE. "Journalistes et bureaucrates." In: Jeune Afrique, Paris, 30 janvier 1980, p. 57. Editorial comment on the recent meeting of the Pan African News Agency (PANA) in Lobito, Angola. The author believes that the present objectives of PANA seem to be oriented towards creating a super-intergovernmental agency based on the model of 36 other countries on the continent, and that it will be reduced to faithfully recording meetings between heads of states. S(942)
- BRAYTON, ABBOTT A. "Soviet Involvement in Africa." In: Journal of Modern African Studies, Cambridge, England, June 1979, pp. 253-69, illus., bibl. Employs extensive statistical data to illustrate that the "Soviet Union has become extensively involved in the poorer and less stable states of Africa," and concludes that "rapid economic modernisation and the harmonisation of economies could provide the basis for human development, and the establishment of stable, self-reliant national governments which could resist all foreign political involvements." S(943)
- BROMLEY, DANIEL W. and others. "Water Reform and Economic Development: Institutional Aspects of Water Management in the Developing Countries." In: Economic Development and Cultural Change, Chicago, January 1980, pp. 365-87. S(944)
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- CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. ...In the 1970s. Washington, D.C., 1979. 51 pp. A review of the Endowment's activities throughout the 1970s in various international fields, including Southern Africa (particularly Rhodesia and South Africa). S(946)
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- COMMONWEALTH FOUNDATION. Commonwealth African Directory of Aid Agencies. London, 1979(?). \$4.00. Provides information on 200 governmental and non-governmental agencies involved in technical assistance and other aid to countries in the Commonwealth Africa region including: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Also gives some information on aid agencies outside the Commonwealth. Available from: The Commonwealth Foundation, West Wing, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX, England. (948)

- COSGROVE-TWITCHETT, CAROL. Europe and Africa: From Association to Partnership. Brookfield, Vermont, Renouf/USA, Inc., 1979. 195 pp., illus., maps, bibl. \$25.50. Examines and analyzes the origin and development of the progressive relationship between the European Economic Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. (949)
- "The Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity Approves the Recommendations of the Arusha Conference on Refugees." In: UNHCR, Geneva, October/November 1979, pp. 9-11, illus. Presents the findings of the OAU Pan-African Conference on Refugees, held in Tanzania in May 1979, which were endorsed by the Council of Ministers of the OAU in July. Contains a partial text of Tanzanian President Nyerere's address to the Conference. (950)
- DAVIS, CHRISTOPHER. Financing Third World Debt. London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1979. 37 pp. "A detailed study of the nature and distribution of Third World Debt with a full statistical analysis and proposals for improving relief operations." Available from: Royal Institute of International Affairs, Policy Studies Unit, 10 St. James Square, London SW1Y 4LE, England. (951)
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- DEUTSCH, RICHARD. "African Issues and Presidential Politics." In: Africa Report, Washington, D.C., January/February 1980, pp. 18-22. Forecasts a partisan debate over Africa policy during 1980 presidential election campaigning involving a return to old 'Cold War' arguments. Includes examination of congressional factor and U.S. policy in Southern Africa and the Horn (particularly Somalia). (953)
- DEVELOPMENT STUDIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. Vol. 1, no. 1, October 1978-. Pretoria, Bureau for Economic Research, Cooperation and Development, 1978-. Frequency: quarterly; subscription rate: R4.00. "Containing contributions both in English and in Afrikaans, this interdisciplinary quarterly features articles, work reports, discussion papers and book reviews on various aspects of economic development and development planning in South Africa, especially the so-called 'Homelands.'" Publisher's address: 179a Skinner Street, P.O. Box 2312, Pretoria, 0001 South Africa. (954)
- DUDLEY, LEONARD. "Foreign Aid and the Theory of Alliances." In: Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 1979, pp. 564-71. (955)
- EGGERS-LURA, A. Solar Energy in Developing Countries: An Overview and Buyer's Guide for Solar Scientists and Engineers. New York, Pergamon Press, 1979. 205 pp., illus., bibl. \$40.00. (956)

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- Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Exploitation in Africa. Addis Ababa, Economic Commission for Africa, 1979. 15 pp., bibl. U.N. Document no. ECA/SAP/1979/2. Paper presented to the Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life-Styles for the African Region, Addis Ababa, 5-9 March 1979. Available in French. (959)
- FELD, WERNER & GAVIN C. BOYD, eds. Comparative Regional Systems: West and East Europe, North America, the Middle East and Developing Countries. New York, Pergamon Press, 1980. 1 vol., bibl. \$9.50. (960)
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- FLAMMANG, ROBERT A. "Economic Growth and Economic Development: Counterparts or Competitors?" In: Economic Development and Cultural Change, Chicago, October 1979, pp. 47-61. Seeks to clarify the distinction between economic development and economic growth. S(962)
- FOLTZ, WILLIAM J. Elite Opinion on United States Policy Toward Africa: A Survey of Members of the Council on Foreign Relations and Its Affiliated Regional Committees. New York, Council on Foreign Relations, 1979. 25 pp. (963)
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Under in Bangladesh," by Flora Moon.-"Going It Alone in Botswana," by Steve Seaborn.-"Food Confusion," by Peter Stalker.-"Aid Off the Mark," by Robin Osbourne. S(965)

FROST & SULLIVAN. Telecommunications Systems and Equipment Market in the Black African States. New York, 1979. 2 vols. (513 pp., 16 pp. appendices). \$1,175.00. Includes data on switching; transmission systems; telex equipment; telephone substation equipment; broadcasting systems; satellite earth stations; and cable systems. Both high and low demand forecasts are furnished. A competitive assessment is made by type of equipment arranged by country, to determine the strength and weaknesses of various companies. "For the period 1979 through 1990, it is forecast that the 41 Black African countries will spend about \$15 billion in 1978 price levels for telecommunications systems and equipment." Available from: 106 Fulton Street, New York, NY 10038. (966)

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GERVASI, SEAN. "Caesar's Planners Look at Africa." In: Africa Report, New York, January/February 1980, pp. 49-50. Special review of Defense-contracted publication, Implications of Soviet and Cuban Activities in Africa for U.S. Policy, by Michael Samuels, Chester Crocker and others. While criticizing Carter Administration policy as "neither new nor very effective," reviewer critiques publications's advocacy of a "more open interventionism" in Africa. (See entry S1014.) S(969)

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general public some of the shortcomings of the program and recommends possible improvements." Publisher's address: 185 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Canada K1N 5X8.

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HELLEINER, G.K. The Lomé Convention: Some Notes on Market Access and Industrial Co-operation. Gaborone, Institute of Development Management: Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, November 1978. Occasional Paper no. 5.

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INSTITUTE FOR FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY, SAN FRANCISCO. Food First Resource Guide: Documentation on the Roots of World Hunger and Rural Poverty. San Francisco, 1979. 79 pp., illus., bibl. \$7.00.

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- INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. JOBS AND SKILLS PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA. Basic Needs Approach to Development Problems in the African Region. Addis Ababa, Economic Commission for Africa, 1978. 23 pp., bibl. U.N. Document no. ECA/SAP/1979/5. Paper presented to the Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life-Styles for the African Region, Addis Ababa, 5-9 March 1979. (979)
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- JACQZ, JANE WILDER. Africa Policy Crossroads: Conference Report. New York, The African-American Institute, 1979. 68 pp., illus., bibl. Report of the African-American Conference held in Khartoum, Sudan, November 27-30, 1978. Partial Contents: "Conference Participants."-"Major Issues in African-American Relations."-"North-South Dialogue: The New International Economic Order."-"External Power Involvement in Africa."-"Zimbabwe: What Path to Majority Rule?"-"Namibia: U.N. Plan or Armed Struggle?"-"South Africa."-"Background Readings for the Conference." S(982)
- JAINKE, HANS E. Livestock in Economic Development. Nairobi, International Livestock Centre for Africa, 1979. 36 pp., bibl. (983)
- JOHNSON-SIRLEAF, ELLEN. "Africa's Advice to the IMF." In: West Africa, London, December 17, 1979, pp. 2331-32. Excerpts from the speech delivered at the annual meeting of IMF and the World Bank by the Minister of Finance of Liberia, on behalf of the African Governors. S(984)
- KASSAPU, SAMUEL. "Technology That Won't Take Root." In: Ceres: FAO Review on Agriculture and Development, Rome, March/April 1979, pp. 41-46. Discusses the political, economic, technological innovation in African agriculture. (985)
- KER, A.D.R. Food or Famine: An Account of the Crop Science Program Supported by the International Development Research Centre. Ottawa, International Development Research Centre, 1979. 79 pp. Contents cover the five main research networks that IDRC is supporting: root crops, sorghum and millets, triticale, food legumes and oil seeds, and cropping systems. Includes a chart of the individual crop science programs, showing project number, country, project name, leader's name and address, phase, period and dollar value. (986)
- KING, MAURICE and others. Primary Health Care: A Manual for Health Workers. London, Oxford University Press for WHO, 1978. 315 pp. \$6.95. As part of WHO's contribution to the International Year of the Child, this "microplan" is intended for adap-

- tation and translation. Part I covers introductory material on usage of the manual, supplies and equipment; Part II contains 19 chapters on "The Problems of Sick Children"; and Part III is on "Babies." Includes drug and health charts, and a vocabulary index. A companion Guide for the Community Leader, Manager and Teacher (1979; \$5.95) provides pretests, practicing work and post-tests on knowledge gained from the study and use of the Manual. English editions of both publications are available from: Teaching Aids at Low Cost, Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1EH, England. For other language editions contact: World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland. (987)
- KITCHEN, HELEN. "Eighteen African Guideposts." In: Foreign Policy, New York, Winter 1979-80, pp. 71-86. Attempts to outline a set of principles that should guide U.S. policy-makers through the complexities of African politics and the various external influences, particularly East-West, that impact U.S.-African relations and the making of policy toward Africa. S(988)
- LIDLAW, KEN. "Brandt Commission Suggests Super Fund to Aid the Third World." In: African Business, London, February 1980, pp. 16-17, illus. S(989)
- LAMB, ROBERT. "Wider Casualties in the Chemical War Against the Tsetse Fly." In: West Africa, London, January 29, 1979, pp. 156-57. The assistant editor of Earthscan "raises the question of whether the old colonial dream of eliminating the tsetse fly would cause an environmental disaster." S(990)
- "Looking for Uranium." In: Ibid., October 1, 1979, pp. 1802-1803. Reviews the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Authority in assisting developing countries in their efforts to exploit their uranium reserves. African countries involved in exploration include Algeria, Gabon, Niger, CAR, Zambia, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Uganda. S(991)
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- MICKELWAIT, DONALD R. and others. New Directions in Development: A Study of U.S. AID. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1979. 247 pp. \$18.00. (997)
- MOODY, ELIZE, comp. Women and Development: A Selected Bibliography. Pretoria, Africa Institute of South Africa, 1979. 28 pp. Occasional Papers of the Africa Institute, no. 43. Includes 338 entries relevant to the role of Third World women in development, arranged in alphabetical order by author. Covers a number of sectors (e.g., agriculture, economics, sociology, education, culture), but no subject or country index is given. (998)
- NDONGKO, WILFRED A. "Towards Financial and Monetary Harmonization in African Regional Groupings." In: Development and Cooperation, Bonn, no. 5, 1979, pp. 12-13. Examines financial and monetary aspects of the problem of harmonizing conflicting objectives of a variety of different regional groupings and institutions in Africa in order to realize genuine regional cooperation in Africa. S(999)
- "New Nations' Needs in Radio Spectrum." In: Toward Freedom: A Newsletter of New Nations, Chicago, November 1979, p. 3+. S(1000)
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- ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION & DEVELOPMENT. DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION DIRECTORATE. Information on Collaboration Between Official Development Cooperation Agencies and Voluntary Agencies in Individual DAC Members. Paris, January 1979. 56 pp. Consists of individual chapters for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States, showing the extent of collaboration between each government's development agency and non-governmental agencies. (1002)
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- PALMBERG, MAI, ed. Problems of Socialist Orientation in Africa: Papers from a Seminar on Non-Capitalist Development in Africa. New York, Holmes & Meier, 1979. 1 vol., bibl. \$20.00. S(1007)
- PELISSIER, RENE. "L'Afrique lusophone: problèmes et perspectives." In: Afrique Contemporaine, Paris, novembre/décembre 1979, pp. 1-4. Well-written, concise analysis of why ex-Portuguese colonies are not yet playing their due role in Africa given their socio-economic and political problems. S(1008)
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by K. Lawrence.-"Confession of a 'Dog of War,'" by R. Backmann.-"CIA Said to Have Aided Plotters Who Overthrew Nkrumah in Ghana," by S. Hersh.-"Games People Play," by J. Paul.-"The Confessions of a Spy," by Afrique-Asie. S(1011)

RAY, ELLEN and others, ed. Dirty Work 2: The CIA in Africa. Secaucus, New Jersey, Lyle Stuart Inc., 1979. 523 pp. \$20.00. A compendium of selected articles on Western, especially U.S., covert operations in Africa by former agents, investigative journalists, and scholars, including biographical listings of U.S. personnel in Africa. There is a preface by Sean MacBride and introductions to sections by Philip Agee. (See Book Review Section.) S(1012)

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SAMUELS, MICHAEL A. and others. Implications of Soviet and Cuban Activities in Africa for U.S. Policy. Washington, D.C., Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1979. 73 pp. Report funded by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) of the Department of Defense. Attempts to suggest a reassessment of U.S.-Africa policy based upon geo-strategic priorities of the U.S. in Africa in countering Soviet and Cuban initiatives since the Portuguese decolonization of 1975-76, and the Ethiopian revolution. S(1014)

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SMITH, DANE F. Grassroots Development in Africa: The Special Self-Help Program. Washington, D.C., Department of State, 1979. 25 pp. Describes AID assistance to support work of various private, voluntary organizations involved in local, community-based programs in Africa. Paper delivered at 22nd African Studies Association meeting in Los Angeles, November 1-4, 1980. S(1018)

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Map in Africa, the definitions of the legend used throughout the publication and sources of information. Chapter 4 covers environmental conditions: climate, vegetation, geomorphology, geology and lithology. Chapter 5 describes the soils of Africa and Chapter 6 deals with land use and soil suitability." (1019)

SUCHARD, HAZEL. "Informal-Sector Development." In: South African Journal of African Affairs, Pretoria, Vol. 9. no. 2, 1979, pp. 98-103. Views the "informal business sector" as an important potential source of income in Africa's urban areas. S(1020)

"Suggestions for U.S. Aid Program." In: Toward Freedom: A Newsletter of New Nations, Chicago, November 1979, p. 1+. Suggestions based on U.S. making a real distinction in aid between Lower Income Countries (LIC's) and Middle Income Countries (MIC's), and working towards co-operation between MIC's and U.S. in helping LIC's. S(1021)

TANZANIA. NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COUNCIL. Science and Technology for Development: African Goals and Aspirations in the United Nations Conference. Dar es Salaam, 1979. 48 pp. Report on a symposium held in Arusha, Tanzania, January 30-February 4, 1978 in preparation for the 1979 U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Includes conference recommendations and annexes of agenda, list of participants and observers, etc. (1022)

"Telecoms Survey." In: African Business, London, February 1980, pp. 33-45, illus., map. Partial contents: "A Chance for Africa to Catch Up," by Peter Young.- "PANAFTEL: Drawing Board to Reality."-"Kenya Keeps Pace with World Progress," by Mary Anne Fitzgerald.-"Zambia: Manpower Training will be Vital," by Miguel Cabezas.- "Supplying Tomorrow's Needs." S(1023)

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- CURRY, ROBERT. Taxing Mining Companies in Zambia and Botswana. Gaborone, Institute of Development Management: Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, December 1979. Occasional Paper no. 6. S(1037)
- DURIEUX, ANDRE. Les Constitutions de 1975 des Républiques populaires de l'Angola et du Mozambique. Bruxelles, Academie Royale des Sciences Outre-mer, 1977. 40 pp. (1038)
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- JONES, DAVID. Aid and Development in Southern Africa. London, Croom Helm Ltd., 1977. 312 pp. Studies British aid relationships with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland during the ten-year period up to 1974 from a "liberal redistributionist" viewpoint. Concludes that British aid was "neutral" in that it allowed the three countries "to do more of what they would have done anyway." S(1041)
- KOWET, DONALD KALINDE. Land, Labour Migration and Politics in Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Uppsala, Scandinavian Institute of African

Studies, 1978; New York, Africana Publishing Co., 1979. 243 pp. An historical, economic and political study of the structure of labor reserves and movements in Southern Africa. "Taking as a point of departure Samir Amin's typological classification of the African political economy, the author argues that the way in which people were dispossessed of land or prevented from obtaining land was one important factor explaining the structure of labour reserves." S(1042)

"Letter to the Editor." In: Sechaba, London, October 1979, pp. 21-25. An anonymous critique of the South African Government's 'constellation' scheme and attempts by Eastern and Southern African countries to advance a system of regional cooperation that will free them from Pretoria's economic grip, citing the UNECA's promotion of a Preferential Trade Area (PTA) and the Frontline States' Arusha initiative. S(1043)

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- MOSER, GERALD. "Nationalliteratur in Angola und Mozambik." In: Zeitschrift für Kulturaustausch, Stuttgart, 29.Jg.1979/2.VJ., pp. 189-96. (1049)
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- "Racists, Where Will You Run?" In: African Mirror, New York, November/December 1979, p. 37. Briefly examines white emigration from Rhodesia, South Africa and Namibia in light of proposal made by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at the Lusaka Commonwealth Conference for establishment of a 'Resettlement Program and Fund' for white Rhodesians who can't live under majority-rule. Looks at emigration to South Africa, U K., U.S., Canada, Australia. S(1051)
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- SOUTH AFRICA FOUNDATION. "Southern Africa Economic Convention." In: The South Africa Foundation News, Johannesburg, July 1979, pp. 1 & 4. First in a series of conferences geared to achieving maximum economic growth, development and employment within South and Southern Africa, as well as an action strategy to determine these goals by 1982. The first conference stresses that the dual economy must move towards a single economy, labor should not be burdened with present statutory impediments, and emphasis must be placed on education, including technical education for a more skilled labour force. S(1054)
- "South Africa's Wider War." In: Africa News, Durham, North Carolina, November 16, 1979, pp. 5-11, illus. Review of developments in Southern Africa including emphasis on a "marked pattern of increased confrontation in the 13 months since P.W. Botha assumed office" regarding Angola, Zambia and Mozambique. S(1055)

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- "South-West Africa: New Railway Planned." In: Africa Research Bulletin - Economic, Financial & Technical Series, Exeter, England, December 31, 1978, pp. 4930-31, map. "An Anglo-South African consortium of consulting groups, comprising civil engineers, geologists, development economists and railway construction engineers, is conducting a self-financed feasibility study to open up a new rail route to the Atlantic seaboard for the land-locked economies of Botswana, Rhodesia and Zambia, as well as opening up an alternative corridor for Zaire." S(1057)
- SPICER, MICHAEL. "Change in South Africa? Mr. P.W. Botha's Strategy and Policies." In: World Today, London, January 1980, pp. 32-40. Includes consideration of Botha 'constellation' concept as part of both regional and domestic calculations. Pinpoints co-optation of business elite in government strategy. S(1058)
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- U.N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA. MULTINATIONAL PROGRAMMING AND OPERATIONAL CENTRE FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (MULPOC). The Agreement Concerning the Establishment of the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute. Addis Ababa, 1978. 25 pp. U.N. Document no. ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/125. (1061)
- _____. Memorandum of Future Development of Southern Africa, With Respect to the Programming of the US\$10 Million Dollars Earmarked by UNDP for Inter-Country Co-operation in the Sub-Region. Addis Ababa, 1978. 5 pp. U.N. Document no. ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/126/Add.1. (1062)

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- "Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa." In: Dirty Work 2: The CIA in Africa, ed. by Ellen Ray and others, Secaucus, New Jersey, Lyle Stuart Inc., 1979, pp. 249-80. Contents: "In Zimbabwe 1,000 Mercenaries Fight Against African Liberation," by M. Reaves.-"Arms for Apartheid: New Evidence of Illegal U.S. Arms Sales to South Africa," by M. Klare.-"The CIA and BOSS: Thick as Thieves," by S. Talbot.-"South Africa Gets Nuclear Weapons - Thanks to the West," by B. Rogers. S(1067)

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- "Angola: Savimbi's Second Coming." In: Foreign Report, London, December 12, 1979, pp. 1-2. Reports on the resurgence of attention on Jonas Savimbi and his rebel UNITA movement in the wake of the death of Agostinho Neto, Savimbi's growing support among certain Western and Arab circles, and the supposed Soviet loyalties of current President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Also cites Angola's growing oil potential and prospects for joining OPEC. S(1069)
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- CARRUTHERS, RICHARD and others. The Sun, Water and Bread, Gaborone, Ministry of Health, Nutrition Unit, 1978. 38 pp., illus. "Report on an Appropriate Technology Workshop in Food and Nutrition," held at the Rural Industry Innovation Centre, Kanye, November 5-17, 1978. Includes syllabus and critique of the two-week workshop for better communication skills and construction techniques of Family Welfare Educators and home economists in Botswana. (1079)
- COHEN, DENNIS. "The Botswana Political Elite: Evidence From the 1974 General Election." In: Journal of Southern African Affairs, College Park, Maryland, July 1979, pp. 347-71. Somewhat dated in light of the 1979 general election, author "analyzes data collected concerning the socio-economic characteristics, social and political activities, and political attitudes of candidates for election in the 1974 Botswana General Election." S(1080)
- COLCLOUGH, C. & P. FALLON. Rural Poverty in Botswana - Dimensions, Causes and Constraints. Brighton, England, Institute of Development Studies, June 1979. Paper presented at Conference on Rural Income Distribution Survey, June 1979, Gaborone. (1081)
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- COOPER D. Economy and Society in Botswana: Some Basic National Socio-Economic Coordinates Relevant to an Interpretation of National Migration Study Statistics. Gaborone, Central Statistics Office, June 1979. (1083)
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- INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTER FOR AFRICA. DOCUMENTATION LIBRARY. Documents Microfiched in Botswana, July/August 1978 = Documents microfiches au Botswana, juillet/aout 1978. Addis Ababa, ILCA, Information and Training Services, Library, 1978 or 1979. 113 pp. (1089)
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S(1096)

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S(1097)

WATTS, RONALD. "Botswana: Economy Awaits a Zimbabwe Settlement." In: African Business, London, January 1980, pp. 25-26. Examines Botswana's economic options in breaking its dependence on South Africa, and forging trade links with Zambia, Zimbabwe, and eventually Namibia, in accordance with resolutions of the 1979 Arusha Conference sponsored by the OAU.
S(1098)

LESOTHO

Atlas for Lesotho. 3rd ed. Johannesburg, W. Cillins; Cape Town, Longman Southern Africa, 1978. 1 vol.
(1099)

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S(1100)

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S(1101)

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- JORDON, ELIZABETH. The Women Left Behind: A Study of the Wives of the Migrant Workers of Lesotho. Geneva, International Labour Office, 1978. 110 pp., illus. World Employment Programme Research, Migration for Employment Project, Working Paper. Analysis focuses "on a delineation of the wives' situation; their characteristics, attitudes and problems; and the association of these with relevant dependent and independent variables." S(1103)
- INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION. Final Report on Low-Cost Cooperative Housing Project in Lesotho. London, June 1979. 33 pp. Final report of a low-cost housing project conducted in Maseru between January 1974 and December 1978; covers the initiation, development and accomplishments of the project. Publisher's address: 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA, England. (1104)
- "Lesotho: Acts of Sabotage." In: Africa Research Bulletin - Political, Social & Cultural Series, Exeter, England, January 15, 1980, pp. 5507-5508. Account of the recent upheavals in Lesotho that have led to the influx of refugees into South Africa. S(1105)
- MURPHY, BRIAN. "Smothered With Kindness." In: New Internationalist, Wallingford, England, December 1979, p. 13. Contends that Western aid to Lesotho "encourages the two-tier labour system" which results in wide income gaps between the resident rural population and migrant labor. S(1106)
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- WILKEN, GENE C. Profiles of Basotho Farmers. Maseru, Lesotho; Fort Collins, Colorado, Lesotho Agricultural Sector Analysis Project (LASA), June 1979. 51 pp., illus., map, bibl. LASA Discussion Paper no. 8. Contents: "Images of Basotho Farmers."-"Are the Basotho Subsistence Farmers?"-"Progressive Farmers in Lesotho." S(1109)

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- KYDD, JONATHAN. Namwera: An Investigation into the Economic Structure of a Smallholder Community in Malawi. Zomba, University of Malawi, 1979. University of Malawi, Dept. of Economics, Occasional Paper no. 3. (1111)
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AUTHOR INDEX

This is basically an author index to works cited in the bibliographical sections. Authorless journal and newspaper articles are listed under the periodical title. The numbers refer to entries, not to pages; numbering of items is continuous from issue to issue.

- Adam, Yussuf, 1135
Africa, 947, 1176, 1248
Africa Business and Economic Review,
1004, 1072, 1180
Africa Confidential, 1254, 1255
Africa Currents, 952, 1068, 1142
The Africa Fund, 1196
Africa News, 1055
Africa Research Bulletin, 1235
Africa Research Bulletin - Economic,
Financial, & Technical Series,
1029, 1057, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1251
Africa Research Bulletin - Political,
Social & Cultural Series, 1105, 1145,
1146, 1177, 1233, 1234, 1249, 1250
African Business, 1023, 1183
African Index, 1223, 1227
African Mirror, 1051
African Training and Research Centre for
Women, 936
Africanus, M., 1075
Afrique-Asie, 1011
Agee, P., 1006, 1011
Aleksyev, V., 1116
Alima, Jos-Blaise, 1197
Alverson, Hoyt, 1076
Anderson, Dennis, 1181
Ansara, M., 1011
Ashraf, M., 1182
Backmann, R., 1011
Balmes, Pierre, 1118
Bardill, John, 1030
Barkan, Joel, 1150
Bartlett, C.D.S., 1151
Beck, Gerhard, 939
Behrman, Jack N., 940
Belshaw, Deryke G.R., 1152
Bennett, Porter B., 941
Bernstein, Henry, 1153
Bessis, Sophie, 942
Bhargava, S.C., 1154
Bissell, R.E., 1031
Bissio, Beatriz, 1048, 1136
Bloch, J., 1006, 1066, 1075
Boeson, Jannik, 1155
Bohning, W.R., 1059
Bomani, M.D., 1137
Botchwey, Kwesi, 1032
Botswana. Central Statistics Office,
1077
Botswana. Ministry of Agriculture, 1078
Bourderie, J., 1075
Boyd, Gavin C., 960
Brayton, Abbott A., 943
Breytenbach, W.J., 1033
Broby, M.L., 1199
Bromberger, Norman, 1034
Bromley, Daniel W., 944

Bundy, William P., 545
 Burgess, Julian, 1035

 Campos, Altair, 1036
 Cardale, W.T., 1156
 Carnegie Endowment for International
 Peace, 946
 Cascudo, Fernando Luis da Camara, 1070
 Castanhcira, Narciso, 1120
 Chikaka, C.M.B., 1157
 Clarke, D.G., 1200
 Cohen, B., 1011
 Cohen, Dennis, 1080
 Cohen, John, 1158
 Colclough, C., 1081, 1201
 Commonwealth Foundation, 948
 Community Development Trust Fund of
 Tanzania, 1159
 Cooke, H.J., 1082
 Cooper, D., 1083
 Cosgrove-Twitchett, Carol, 949
The Courier, 1195
 Cross, E.G., 1202
 Crush, Jonathan S., 1147
 Curry, Robert, 1037

 Davis, Christopher, 951
 Dent, Martin, 1203, 1204
 Deutsch, Richard, 953
The Developing Country Courier, 1185
Development Studies on Southern Africa,
 954
 Dudley, Leonard, 955
 Duggal, N.K., 1138
 Duggan, W.R., 1034
 Dunn, Truman, 1205
 Durieux, Andre, 1038

 Eastern African Universities Research
 Project, 992
 Eckert, Jerry, 1100, 1101
 Eggers-Lura, A., 956
 Eling, Ray H., 957
 Ellwood, Wayne, 965
 Enpskamp, C., 958

 Faduco, Benjamin, 1121, 1122
 Fall, C., 1011
 Fallon, P., 1081
 Feld, Werner, 900
 Fisher, Anthony Hart, 1102
 Fitzgerald, Mary Anne, 961
 Flammang, Robert A., 962
 Fleshman, Michael, 1094
 Foitz, William J., 963
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the
 United Nations, 964
 Foote, R.J., 1157, 1160
Foreign Report, 1059
 Frost & Sullivan, 966

 Gabba, Anna, 1161
 Garlake, P.S., 1206
 Gear, J.H., 967
 Germany, FR. Social Democratic Party, 968
 Gervasi, Sean, 969
 Gordon, Elizabeth, 1103
 Gregory, Martyn, 1207
 Griffiths, H.R., 1208
 Grundy, Trevor, 1209, 1210
 Gunze, Habbi, 1162
 Gutteridge, William, 1039, 1211

 Hamilton, Carl, 970
 Hanlon, Joseph, 1124
 Harwood, Ronald, 1139
 Hawkins, A.M., 1212
 Hawkins, Tony, 1210
 Hazlewood, Arthur, 972
 Helleiner, G.K., 973
 Henderson, F.I., 1086, 1087
 Henriksen, Thomas, 1027, 1125
 The Heritage Foundation, 1040
 Hersh, S., 1011
 Hinzen, H., 1163
 Hirst, M., 1164
 Honey, Martha, 1165
 Howell, John B., 1166
 Hunsdorfer, V.H., 1163
 Hunter, John, 1088
 Hutson, Henry P.W., 1213

utton, P., 1075
 yden, Goran, 1167

 Idaikkadar, N.M., 974
 Institute for Food and Development
 Policy, 965, 976
The Inter Dependent, 1009
 International Cooperative Housing
 Development Association, 1104
 International Labor Office. Jobs and
 Skills Programme for Africa, 979
 International Livestock Centre for
 Africa, 980, 1089
 International Monetary Fund, 981
 Ishumi, A.G.M., 1168

 Jackson, Dudley, 1169
 Jacqz, Jane Wilder, 982
 Jahnke, Hans E., 983
 Jakobsen, Oddvar, 1170
 Jardim, Jorge, 1215
Jeune Afrique, 1073,
Johannesburg Star, 1236
 Johnson-Sirleaf, Ellen, 984
 Jones, David, 1041

 Kahn, Michael, 1090
 Kalk, Margaret, 1110
 Karioki, James N., 1171
 Kassapu, Samuel, 985
 Katamila, Kaveka Anthony, 1140
 Ker, A.D.R., 986
 King, Maurice, 987
 Kinloch, Graham C., 1216
 Kitchen, Helen, 988
 Kjaer-Olsen, Pia, 1091
 Klare, M., 1067
 Kocher, James E., 1172
 Kolodney, D., 1011
 Kowet, Donald Kalinde, 1042
 Kydd, Jonathan, 1111

 Laidlaw, Ken, 989
 Lamb, Robert, 990
 Lanne, Bernard, 107

 Laurent, F., 1011
 Lawrence, K., 1011
 Leiserson, Mark W., 1181
 Lemarchand, R., 1006
 Leumer, Wolfgang, 1217
 Liberation Support Movement, 1141
 Lipton, Michael, 1092
 Losman, D.L., 1218

 Machel, Samora, 1044, 1126, 1127
 MacKenzie, R.J., 1087
 MacManus, James, 1219
 Magaia, Albino, 1128
 Malawi. Dept. of Surveys, 1112
 Malawi. National Statistical Office,
 1113
 Maliyamkono, T.L., 992
 Manser, W.A.P., 993
 Matatu, Godwin, 994, 1220
 Mawere, Tapson, 1221
 Mbogoro, D.A.K., 1173
 McPherson, Malcolm F., 1184
 Meister, Albert, 995
 Meuer, Gerd, 996
 Mezger, Dorothea, 1045
 Mickelwait, Donald R., 997
 Miller, Norman N., 1114
 Minter, William, 1046
 Mmari, G.R.V., 1168
 Mohele, A.T., 1155
 Moller, Valerie, 1047
 Molteno, R., 1011
 Moody, Elize, 998
 Moon, Flora, 965
 Moreira, Neiva, 1048
 Moser, Gerald, 1049
 Moyana, Tafirenyika, 1222
 Mozambique, 1129
 Mozambique. Direção Nacional de
 Estradas, 1130
 Mozambique. National Documentation &
 Information Centre, 1131
 Mugomba, Agrippah T., 1050
 Murphy, Brian, 965, 1106
 Murray, Roger, 1201

Mwalwanda, Cornelius T., 1115
 Ndongko, Wilfred A., 999
 Nelson-Richards, M., 1186
New African, 1225, 1238
New Internationalist, 965, 1085
 Ngwube, Douglas, 1001

Okoli, Eukora Joe, 1224
 Oliver, Brian, 1148
 Olsson, Ruth, 1107
 Organization for Economic Cooperation &
 Development. Development Cooperation
 Directorate, 1002, 1003
 Osbourne, Robin, 965
 Overseas Development Institute, 1005

Palley, Claire, 1226
 Palmberg, Mai, 1007
 Pasteur, David, 1187
 Paul, J., 1011
 Pelissier, Rene, 1008
 Picard, Louis A., 1093
 Pierson-Mathy, P., 1006
 Pollak, Karen, 1228
 Pollak, Oliver B., 1228
Populi, 978

Raikes, Philip, 1174
 Rake, Alan, 1010, 1052
 Ramsay, D.I., 1229
 Raphael, Arnold, 1230
 Ray, Ellen, 1006, 1011, 1012, 1067, 1075
 Reaves, M., 1067
 Reiss, Rebecca, 1094
 Rham, Gerard de, 1188
 Rhobank Ltd., 1231
 Rhodesia. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 Information Section, 1232
 Robinson, David A., 1189
 Rogers, B., 1067
 Rondinelli, Dennis A., 1013
 Rosjo, D., 1160
 Rotberg, R.I., 1143
 Rugege, Sam, 1053

Sabot, R.H., 1175
 Samuels, Michael A., 1014
 Sanne, Carl-Werner, 1015
 Schechter, D., 1011
 Seaborn, Steve, 965
 Sebatane, Molapi E., 1108
Sechaba, 1043
 Segall, Malcolm, 1133
 Seidman, Robert Benjamin, 1016
 Shuster, Michael, 1017
 Simonnot, Philippe, 1144
 Sinclair, Michael, 1239
 Smith, Dane F., 1018
 Snyder, Linda, 1095
The South Africa Foundation News, 1054
 1056
Southern Africa, 1119, 1243, 1252
 Sudan, Francois, 1197, 1240, 1241
 Southwood, M., 1006
 Souto, Antonio, 1242
 Spicer, Michael, 1058
 Stahl, C.W., 1059
 Stalker, Peter, 965
 Stockwell, J., 1011
 Stuchard, Hazel, 1020
 Sutton, N., 1011

Talbot, S., 1067
 Tanzania. National Scientific Research
 Council, 1022
Tempo, 1117, 1123, 1132
 Thompson, Carol, 1134
 Thompson, Leonard, 1060
 Tipple, Graham, 1190

Tome, Bartolomeu, 1242
Toward Freedom: A Newsletter of New
 Nations, 1000, 1021
 Turok, Ben, 1191

UNHCR, 950
 U.N. Economic Commission for Africa.
 Multinational Programming and
 Operational Centre for Eastern and

Southern Africa (MULPOC), 1061, 1062,
1063, 1064
U.N. Environment Programme. Office of
the Executive Director, 1024
Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, 1244
U.S. Agency for International
Development. Office of Foreign
Disaster Assistance, 1025
U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional
Research Service, 1245
Ushewokunze, C., 1137

Van Meter, K., 1006, 1075
Van Rensburg, Patrick, 1096
Van Vegten, Jan A., 1097
Vletter, Fion de, 1149
Vollan, Arild, 1178

Walker, C., 1067
Wallender, Harvey W., 1179
Walters, Ronald W., 1065
Waluye, John, 1026
Washington Notes on Africa, 1237
Watts, Ronald, 1098
Webley, Simon, 993
Weinstein, Warren, 1027
Weir, Andy, 1066
Weiss, Ruth, 1028
Weissman, S., 1075
West Africa, 991, 1253
Wilken, Gene C., 1109
Willson, Richard, 965
Wolf, Louis, 1074
Wykstra, Ron, 1100, 1101

Zimbabwe. Commercial Farmers' Union,
1246
Zimbabwe African People's Union, 1247

